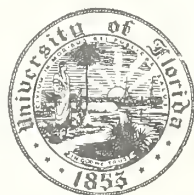


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7 Vol 6

LOGIE: A PARISH HISTORY

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OLD KIRK OF LOGIE.

LOGIE

A PARISH HISTORY

BY

R. MENZIES FERGUSSON, M.A.

MINISTER OF LOGIE

209-23081

AUTHOR OF

“Rambles in the Far North,” “Quiet Folk,” “My Village,” “Our Trip North,”
“My College Days,” “A Village Poet,” “A Student of Nature,” “The Viking’s Bride,”
“Alexander Hume: an early Poet-Pastor of Logie,” “On Tramp Through Lakeland,”
“Through Holland and Belgium on Wheels,” etc., etc.

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WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

VOLUME I

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PREFACE.

THE Parish of Logie, lying under the shadow of Stirling Castle—once the royal residence of the Scottish Kings—and containing within its bounds the western spurs of the Ochil range, dominated by the lordly peak of Dunmyat and the well-known Abbey Craig, on whose summit the national monument to Sir William Wallace now stands, is exceedingly rich in historical associations. Upon its southern border the ruined tower of Cambuskenneth Abbey raises its hoary head, and looks like a dreaming sentinel of the plain, through which the winding Forth pursues its devious way. Its history is extremely interesting, and there are many incidents relating to places and persons of more than local importance. The purpose of the present work is to give a full and accurate account of both the Ecclesiastical and Civil History of the Parish, drawn from historical and original documents, many of which have not hitherto been published.

The idea of writing a History of the Parish was taken up many years ago by the late Mr. William Troup, F.S.A. (Scot.), Session Clerk of Logie, and for some years Interim-Clerk to the Presbytery of Dunblane. He made extensive extracts from the Registers of the Presbyteries of Stirling and Dunblane, as well as from the Parish Records themselves. These are very voluminous, and have been of much service, although a great deal of the matter could not be utilised. This work of transcribing these old Registers was both slow and difficult, and only an ardent antiquary could have had the patience to undertake the task.

Spec. Par.

Sweets

6-29-62

Mr. Troup also proceeded to obtain information regarding the Lands and their Owners, but this part of the work was never completed. The present writer has had to go over the whole field for himself, and to verify, as far as possible, the facts pertaining to the Parish. While utilising the materials already compiled, from which selections only have been made, he has to acknowledge the kind help given by Proprietors and their Agents, who permitted him to go through their Charters and Writs.

He is also indebted to Mr. W. B. Cook, a well-known local antiquary, for many notes on some of the Cornton Portioners, and for his revision of the MS. dealing with the Lands and their Owners, which forms the second volume. Thanks are due to many friends who furnished photographs for some of the illustrations, especially to Mr. Eneas Mackay, Publisher, Stirling, for the use of several blocks of local scenes ; and to all others who have contributed in any way to the production of what may prove a valuable work of reference in regard to central Scotland.

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ERRATA.

- Page 10, line 19, *for* Fortrenn *read* Fortreve.
,, 10, ,, 26, ,, Logy-Atheren *read* Atheren.
,, 11, note 2 line 5, *for* jurave vernex *read* jurare vervex.
,, 12, ,, 3, line 1, *for* 13th *read* 11th.
,, 14, line 4, ,, Exchequer Rolls *read* Acts of the lands of the Council.
,, 14, ,, 4, ,, 1424 *read* 1494.
,, 14, ,, 7, ,, Forest *read* Forester.
,, 14, ,, 10, *after* turn *insert* him.
,, 14, ,, 21, *for* wronging *read* wrongous.
,, 14, ,, 22, *delete* and.
,, 14, note 4, *after* Ibid. *insert* p. 124.
,, 15, line 3, *for* by him *read* to him.
,, 15, note 1, *after* Concilii *insert* p. 141.
,, 17, ,, 1, ,, Cambuskenneth *insert* p. 161.
,, 86, line 15, *for* Boquhaffle *read* Boquhapple.
,, 86, ,, 18, ,, Paterfield *read* Porterfield.

LOGIE: A PARISH HISTORY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY—THE PARISH OF LOGIE.

FROM the Wharry Burn on the north, as it ripples gently from the grassy slopes of the Ochil Hills¹ before joining the more turbulent Allan Water, to the serpentine windings of the river Forth, which laves the base of Stirling Castle and cuts like fretwork the carse lands of the plain of Stirling and St. Ninians; between the Devon Water on the east, and the Allan on the west, lies the picturesque and romantic parish of Logie.² Its extreme length from north to south is between six and seven miles, and its extreme breadth from east to west about six. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Dunblane; on the south by the river Forth, which divides it from the parishes of Stirling and St. Ninians; on the west by Lecropt and Dunblane; and on the east by Alva and Alloa.³ In shape the parish is somewhat irregular, especially along its southern boundary, where the windings of the Forth beautify the landscape.

¹ Ochil, *Uchel*=high, lofty.

² *Lag* or *lagan*, a hollow; or *lagach*, a low-lying place.

³ The boundary line of the parish of Logie may be defined as starting from the Old Bridge of Stirling, along the river Forth to its junction with the Allan, thence along that river to the point at which the Wharry Burn runs into the Allan, thence by the said burn (which is the boundary between Logie and Dunblane) as far as Cauldhame (Blair Ochil), thence onwards to the rise of Balquharn Burn, and thence to the point where it reaches the river Devon—having the parish of Alva on the east—thence along the Devon till it reaches the boundary with Cambus, and along that boundary to the river Forth, thence along the Forth to Cambuskenneth village—which village is within the bounds of the parish of Stirling—and from that village along the Forth to a point some yards north of the New Bridge of Stirling, thence in about a straight line till it joins the old road leading from the Old Bridge of Stirling northwards (including the houses on the west side of said old road) to the said Old Bridge.

The southern portion of the parish—from Bridge of Allan along by the carse of Cornton to the river Devon at the Bridge of Tullibody—is a dead level of rich and highly cultivated carse land, presenting a remarkable contrast to the range of the Ochil Hills, which rise up precipitately from the carse to a height of 1376 feet, where the bold crest of Dunmyat¹ looks serenely down upon the plain below. Here the Ochils—rocky, bare, and precipitous, destitute of trees except upon their western spurs, where the sweet-scented woods of Airthrey bud, bloom, and fade in their appointed seasons—stretch in one long, unbroken chain from west to east. From the northern uplands the Sheriffmuir Road, famous in the old drove and smuggling days, winds along the steep hillsides until it seems to get lost in two deep gullies, into which it branches before emerging into the plain below. At the point where the eastward branch issues from its steep hill descent, stands the picturesque ruins of the Old Kirk of Logie, now ivy-clad and silent amid its quiet graves. For more than seven hundred years this has been hallowed ground.

The earliest authentic notice of the parish of Logie is contained in an account of “The Seven Provinces of Alban,” written in 1165 by Andrew, Bishop of Caithness. The first province, which comprised Menteith and Strathearn, was called Fortrenn, and included the parish of Logie. The second province comprised the district of Gowrie, the peninsula of Fife, and the counties of Kinross and Clackmannan, “encircled by the sea as far as the hill, on the north of the plain of Stirling, called Athran,”² the modern Airthrey, or, to be more correct, Aitheray.³ Athran was the name of the district as well as the hill, for in an old Latin life of St. Servanus, in the *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots*, we find an account of a miracle wrought by this saint in Logy-Atheren. The *Aberdeen Breviary* connects Servanus with Palladius, placing him in the fifth century; but another account, making him a contemporary of Adamnan, places him in the eighth century, and is to be

¹ *Dun-ma-chit*, the hill of good prospect; perhaps *Dun-maght-fhad*, the hill of the long plain. This latter derivation looks the more natural.

² “Secundum regnum ad Hilef, sicut mare circuit, usque ad montem aquilonali plaga de Strivelin qui vocatur Athran.”—*Chronicle of the Scots*, p. 136.

³ An earlier notice of Atherai is contained in a charter of King David I. (1124-53). The charter is undated, but had been granted prior to 1146, and probably about the time Cambuskenneth was founded. The following is a translation:—“Regarding the tithes of Atherai, David, King of Scots, to the sheriffs and bailies of the shire of Stirling, greeting. Know ye that I have granted and given to God and the Holy Trinity of Dunfermline, and the Abbot and Monks there, the tithe of the land which Brixwald has in Atherai in excambion for the tithe of the land which the canons have in Cambuskinel. Witnesses, John, bishop, and Duncan, earl, and Robert, burguillun. At Stirling.”—*Regist. de Dunferm.*, p. 10. Earl Duncan died in 1154, and John, bishop of Glasgow, 1115-46.

preferred. The headquarters of St. Serf were at Culross, on the Forth, where he was buried. He is reported to have died in his cell at Dunning, on the first day of the Kalends of July, whence his disciples and a great crowd of the people of the province convey his body to Culross, and there, with the singing of psalms, hymns, and canticles, they honourably bury him.¹ The reputed miracle at Airthrey resulted in the conviction of a thief, who was accused of having stolen a poor man's pet ram. On being accused of the theft, the culprit denied his guilt, and offered to testify to his innocence by swearing on the saint's staff; whereupon the missing animal bleated in his stomach, and by this incontestible proof he was led to make confession of the crime!²

The division of Scotland into parishes began during the reign of King David I. (1124-1153). The old church of Logie, built between 1380 and 1420, belonged previous to the Reformation to the Convent of North Berwick, and was dedicated to St. Serf.³ The Cistercian Nunnery of North Berwick, as appears from the existing charters collected by Mr. Cosmo Innes for the Bannatyne Club, was founded and endowed by the Earls of Fife in the twelfth century (1154), some say by Duncan, the fifth, or Duncan, the sixth Earl.⁴ The first notice of the church of Logie is in a charter of Simeon, or Symon, Bishop of Dunblane, in which he confirmed the church of Login-Atheren as a possession of the Monastery of North Berwick, about the year 1178.⁵ In Bishop Symon's time there was a Magister de Dunblane, by name Beanus, and there were parsons at Kilbryde and Logie, besides Malis, parson of Dunblane, Thomas, dean, and Jonathan, archdeacon. In 1228 Malcolm, Earl of Fife,

¹ *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots*, p. 412.

² "Alio tempore" (several miracles before narrated) "fuit ille vir in Atheren et habuit quendam multonem quem diligebat et nutriebat in domo. Sed fur quidam veniens furtim eum ei abstulit, Quesito autem ariete per totam parochiam, ille non invento ecce adductus fur ille in presentia Beati viri et interrogatus a Sancto si culpam criminis sibi illati haberet, sub juramento remittit quod non habuit. Et incipiente eo iterum per baculum Sancti viri jurare vernex in gutture suo balavit. Et ille miser confitens peccatum suum veniam a Sancto Servano quesivit et accepit."—*Id.*, p. 419.

³ The age of the old church is not known. The style of the windows still entire—one in the west gable and two in the south wall—being a development of the lancet shape which immediately succeeded the style called the early English, clearly indicates a date not later than the early part of the fifteenth century. The stone bearing the date 1598, now built as the sill of one of the windows of the south wall, was discovered in the ruins near the old Session House, at the east end of the church, in 1874, when the old churchyard was put into better order.

⁴ Duncan, Earl of Fife (1139—1154), founded two hospitals—one at Earlsferry, Fife, and the other at North Berwick—as appears from a charter of his son, Duncan, Earl of Fife, in 1177, granting these hospitals—"que pater meus statuit," etc.—to the said convent. *Uide Wood's East Neuk of Fife*, p. 18.

⁵ "Simeon Episcopus Dunblainensis confirmat Ecclesiam de Login Atheren."

confirmed to the Nunnery of North Berwick, amongst others, the church of Logie, along with Drumnach, said to be the land pertaining to the church.¹ Previous to this the church was probably a Culdee settlement, although the only evidence in existence makes no reference to Culdees in Dunblane, in either the twelfth or thirteenth centuries; unless, indeed, Malis, parson of Dunblane in 1178, and the "rural chaplain" of 1233, had been Culdees along with the parsons of Kilbryde, Logie and Alva. The Priory of North Berwick was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the nuns were Cistercians, a branch of the powerful order of St. Benedict, founded in 1098, by St. Robert, Abbot of Molesme. The nuns wore a white tunic and a black scapulary and girdle. One of the witnesses to a confirmation of the church of Kincardine (*circa* 1210), was "Ysaac Michael clericus persona de Logyn."² In a confirmation of Abraham, Bishop of Dunblane, about the year 1214, it is expressly stated that the church of Logie-Athran was bestowed on the nuns of North Berwick in perpetual almsgift for their support, and also for the sustentation of travellers and pilgrims, rich or poor. There is no mention of an Abbess or Prioress in connection with the earliest grants, but one of the charters of Malcolm, Earl of Fife, is witnessed by one James, "Prior of North Berwick," while there is more than one reference to a dignitary with the curious designation of "Master of the Nuns."

The first notice of the convent being governed by a lady prioress occurs in 1220, in connection with a dispute which arose between the prioress and convent of North Berwick on the one part, and the monks of Dunfermline on the other, regarding the tithes of the grain, fish, and mills of "Aitherey and Cornetun."³ So keen did the controversy become that the matter was remitted to Pope Honorius, who deputed the task of settling the question to the abbots of Newbottle and Holyrood, along with Symon of Lindores, canon of Dunkeld. Having heard the evidence of William and Alice, they settled the dispute thus: "To set the said litigation at rest for ever, the foresaid arbiters determined in this manner, to wit: that the monks of Dunfermline

¹ Malcolm, Earl of Fife, confirmed the church of Logie "cum Drumnach scilicet terra ejusdem Ecclesie." Drumnach—the field on the ridge—which is supposed to comprise the fertile land north of the church, extended from the Sheriffmuir Road on the west to Fossoquhie on the east, within which is the "Holy Well." At the supposed northern boundary of these lands druidical remains existed till about ninety years ago, when the last vestige—the rocking stone—was brought to a standstill, and was broken up for the building of fences.

² *Reg. Mon. de Cambuskenneth.*

³ On the lands of Cornton Sir William Wallace fought the battle of Stirling Bridge, 13th September, 1297. The tradition is that one Wright, a Logie man, drew out the pin which held the bridge together, and thus precipitated the crossing English into the waters of the Forth. He and his descendants have been known by the tee name of *Pin-wright*.



OLD BRIDGE, STIRLING.

shall, without objection or trouble, pay to the nuns of North Berwick yearly, at Pasch, three chalders of oatmeal, by the hands of the minister serving for the time in the church of Stirling, from the teinds of Cornton, in the town of Cornton. . . . Moreover, the said nuns shall, without objection and trouble, have the whole tithe of the mill or multure¹ of Atherey and of Cornton, with the whole sequels² of the said mills, that there shall remain in the hands of the foresaid monks, safely and quietly, from all claim and question, all the tithes of the grain and fishing, both of Atherey and Cornton, towards the west, from the head of the Causeway, at the point next to the hospital, as far as the peat moss of Atherey (opposite the West Lodge), along below the hospital, and then along the south part of that moss by a ditch opposite Burgrevis-flat (part of Airthrey carse farm), and so by another ditch opposite the town of Atherey (Blawlowan), as far as the burn called Geffrais Burn,³ and from that burn beyond the hill to Glackinlouy,⁴ and so as far as Albethy, and so as far as Allan (the river), except the tithes of the pendicle of Burgreois-flat over against the peat moss, which is wont to be cultivated, towards the town of Atherey, and from the bridge of Stirling; and except the six crofts of the grassmen of Atherey⁵ and all their delvings, of which the nuns shall uplift the tithes. Moreover, the nuns shall uplift all the tithes of Atherey towards the east, between the marches above specified and the church of Logie, except the tithes of the Floors (known to this day as the Floors or Fleurs park), and the piece of land on the east side of the road which leads from the hospital to the town of Atherey, which the said monks shall uplift, and until the said monks shall have obtained and hold in peace the tithes of the hospital lands, lying between the Causeway and Cornton, which the nuns claim wholly from them, they shall demand from the said nuns undisturbed possession of the tithes of the Floors, with the other piece of land adjacent, forever.”⁶ The controversy did not seem to end with this decision, as it continued until 1353.

Logie was a prebend of the cathedral church of Dunblane, and among the prebendaries of Dunblane, in 1271, is John of Logie; among the canons,

¹ Multure, dues payable for grinding grain.

² Sequels, dues in meal payable to under-miller.

³ Geffrais Burn is the Rugh or Rough Burn.

⁴ Glack-in-louy—*glack*, a hollow, a narrow valley; *louy*, *laugh*, of the calves. It appears to be the mouth of the hollow between Burgo Park and the foot of the Sheriffmuir Road.

⁵ The six crofts of the grassmen of Atherey would be the old crofts lying west from Blawlowan.

⁶ *Reg. of Dunfermline*, No. 216, p. 131.

in 1328, is John of Logy and Richard. The church is rated in the taxation of Scottish benefices, in the year 1275, as under, "Ecclesia de Logy, 42 sol. 8d. vicarius ejusdem 2 marc."¹

From the Exchequer Rolls we have the following: 1424, June 19. "In presence of the Lords of Council compeared Patrick, Earl of Bothwell, and protested that whatever were done in the matter betwixt John Bully, burgess of Stirling, and Duncan Forest of the Torwood, anent the claim of 3 chalders of meal for the teind sheaves and victual of the kirk of Logy, claimed to pertain to the said John Bully by reason of tack of the prioress and convent of North-berwick, should turn to no prejudice anent the right that he claimed to have to the assedation of the said kirk of Logy." Patrick Home, in the name and behalf of Andrew Forman, "protested in the said action likewise."² "The Lords of Council decree that for ocht they had yet seen that Sir Duncan Forest of Skipinche, knight, does wrong in the detention and withholding fra John Bully, burgess of Stirling, and fermorare of the kirk of Logy, of 3 chalders of meal for the teind sheaves and victual owing to the said John by the said Duncan, of a yearly pension owing to the prioress and convent of Northberwic and to the said John in their name, of the year of God 1493."³

1489, Feb. 23. "In the action and cause pursued by Adam of Crechtoun of Kippandavy against William lord Grahame, Andrew Gibson, John of Haddwik, David Gibson, John Straithe, and Gilbert Taylor, for wronging and withholding from the said Adam of 8m. 4s. 6d. which he should have had yearly of the said William lord Grahame's lands of Athra, after the tenor of the said assignation made by the said William."⁴

¹ "Collectio decime in Episcopatu Dumblanensis pro primo anno. De Garba de Logyn 42 sol. 8 den. Vicarius de Logyn 2 marc."—*Theiner*, p. 113. "Solutio decime in Episcopatu Dumblanensis pro secundo anno. Ecclesia de Logyn 42 sol. 8 den. Vicarius ejusdem 2 marc. . . . Prebenda Magistri I. de Loggy 14 sol. 10 den. ob."—*Ibid.*, p. 116. The office of Prebendary came to an end at the Reformation, but Robert Seaton continued as vicar-pensioner of Logie until 1593, when he resigned all claim and right thereto.

² *Acta Dominorum Concilii*, pp. 330, 331.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 332. In an Instrument setting forth the Institution by the Provost, Bailies, and Community of Stirling of a chaplain to St. James' Altar in the Parish Church, dated 19th April, 1496, among those present is "Duncan Forstar of Skipincht, knight." He also represents the burgh of Stirling in connection with a Submission and Compromise between Henry, abbot, and the Convent of Cambuskenneth and the Community of the Burgh of Stirling, as to fishings in the Water of Forth, signed at Edinburgh on 31st March, 1501; and his name of course appears in the Decree pronounced in the matter by the Bishop of Aberdeen and others, at Edinburgh, on 20th July, 1501. John Bully is a Bailie of Stirling in 1511 and 1515, as appears from certain Instruments recorded in the Burgh Records.

⁴ *Ibid.*

1490, June 23. "The Lords of Council decree that William lord Grahame shall content and pay to Adam of Crechtoun the sum of 8*m.* 4*s.* 6*d.* out of the mailes of the lands of Athra, assigned by him in warrandice for the lands of Douchquhaly."¹

In 1523, Alison Home, one of the Polwarth family, was prioress of North Berwick, and on 26th September, 1523, a lease is granted by "Alison Home, be the permission of God, priorase of the Abbay of the Nunre of Northberwik," in favour of Alexander Hume of Polwarth, and Patrick Hume, his son and apparent heir, of the parsonage of the church of Logie, in the diocese of Dunblane; to be held, with the teind-sheaves, for the space of nineteen years from Candlemas, at a yearly rent of ninety merks Scots, payable at Candlemas and Lammas. The papal confirmation of this grant of the teinds of Logie is dated 11th September, 1525. This lease of the parsonage and teinds of Logie is renewed by Isobel Hume, prioress of North Berwick, in favour of Patrick Hume of Polwarth, and Patrick Hume, his son, on 11th January, 1541-42. In the confirmed Testament and Inventory of the goods of Alexander Hume of Redbraes, dated at Edinburgh, 15th March, 1532-33, the debts due to the deceased are stated to be the teinds of the parish church of Logie, leased by him to his brother, George Hume, but their yearly value is not stated.

In 1596, "Dame Margaret Hume,² prioress of the Abbay of Northberwik and convent thairof, considering that the monastical superstitione for the quhilk the abbacies and nunreis of this realme alluterlie suppressit and abolischit . . . lyk as the haill temporall landis of our said Abbay, with the advocacion and rycht of patronage of the kirk of Northberwik, ar erectit in ane temporal baronie and dissolvit thairby fra oure said Abbay; and the kirk of Mayboill being ane other kirk of our said Abbay is disolvit thairfra and erectit in ane personage. . . . Sua that at this present thair remains nathing of our said Abbay of Northberwik of the auld patrimonie thairof, bot allanerlie the teind shevis, utheris teindis, fruittis, rentis, proventis, emolumentis, and deuteis of the personagis and vicaragis of our paroehe kirkis of Logie, Largo, and Kilconquhar, quhilkis be the lawis of this realme we are obleist to provyde with sufficient ministeris for serving the cure thairat. And

¹ *Acta Dominorum Concilii*. The lands of Duchquhaly had, it would seem, 8*m.* 4*s.* 6*d.* short of Adam's agreement. William, Lord Grahame of Kincardine, succeeded his father, William, second Lord Graham, in 1472, was created Earl of Montrose, 1504, and fell at Flodden, 1513.

² Margaret Hume, Abbess of North Berwick, was the youngest daughter of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, by his second wife, Helen Shaw, daughter of John Shaw of Sauchie, widow of Archibald Halyburton, eldest son and heir of George, fourth Lord Halyburton of Dirleton." —*Douglas's Peerage*, Vol. II., p. 177.

swa in respect of the premissis thair will be little or na superplus thair of to us : Nather will thair be ony Convent of our said Abbay to be sustenit heirafter . . . in respect of the premissis and zeale we beir the trew relligioun and advancement of the word of God, so far as in us lyes, willing the fruitis of the parochie kirkis forsaidis of our said Abbay as yit undissolvit, and speciallie of the said kirke of Logie, sall be employit to the sustentatione of the minister serving the cure thairat and utheris godlie usis"—therefore resigned the said kirk of Logie and its teinds in the hands of the king, "our undoutit patrone, to the effect above specifiet." That resignation was sealed with the common seal of the abbey, and subscribed by "Dem Mergret Hovm," at North Berwick, on the 12th July, and by "Dem Margaret Donaldsone, ane of the convent now on lyfe," who subscribed by a notary at Edinburgh, the 22nd July, 1596.¹

¹ Dame Margaret's niece, Isabel, daughter of Alexander Hume of Polwarth, was also abbess of North Berwick ; she was the grand-aunt of Mr. Alexander Hume, minister of Logie, 1597-1609.

CHAPTER II.

MINISTERS OF LOGIE BEFORE THE REFORMATION.

Nothing is known concerning the clergymen serving the cure of Logie previous to the Reformation, except that the names of three incidentally appear in public documents. "Ysaac Michaele, clerk parson of Logie," was a witness to a confirmation of the church of Kincardine about 1210.¹ In 1275, when a tax was imposed by the Pope of one-tenth of all church benefices, the teinds of Logie amounted (according to the *verus valor*, or the actual worth of the benefice) to 42s. 8d., and the vicarage to two marks. The Prebend in the Cathedral Church of Dunblane, of "Magistri I. of Logy," is valued at 14s. 10½d.²

On 8th October, 1590, the king granted a charter of feuferme to "his own daily servant, James Boig,³ son of George Boig, his storekeeper, and his heirs and assignees, of the house and garden situated on the north side of the stream running along near the church of Logy, in the county of Stirling, which belonged to the deceased Mr. Wil: Alexander,⁴ clerk of the parish of Logie, and afterwards to the king by virtue of the Act of Annexation. Paying 6s. 8d. and a duplicand of the feu-duty at the entry of heirs."⁵ From "Charge of the Temporalities of the Kirklands north and south of the Forth," 1569, in the Register House, Edinburgh, we have: "Kirk of Logy.—

¹ *Reg. Mon. de Cambuskenneth.*

² *Theiner.*

³ In the Council Records of Stirling, under date 16th July, 1596, "James Bog, servitour to his Maiestie, enterit in burgis and gild, hes sworn, and that as ane that mareit Issobell Norvell, dochter eldest to vmquhill Johnne Norvell, burges of this burch, hes payit xxviij. ; pledge for wyne and wax, Alexander Cowsland."

⁴ A Tack, dated 12th July, 1546, is granted by "Schir William Alschindir, chaplane and servitour to my lord of Ergile," of his land and tenement "fornent the mercat croce," to Walter Cosland and his spouse Janet Alschindir. One of the witnesses is Alexander Alschindir in Menstre.

⁵ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*:—"domus cum horto ex boreali parte torrentis prope ecclesiam de Logy decurrentis, vic. Striviling," etc.

The Comptar charges him with the fewferme of the house, biggins, and yairds sometime perteaning to the Paroch Clerk of Kirk of Logie, set in few to David Forrester, burgess of Stirling, extending yearlie to vis. viii d., for the zeir complit." Immediately previous to the Reformation, in 1560, the fore-said William Alexander had been the incumbent of Logie. He was most probably one of the Alexanders of Menstrie, and a relative of the future Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, who was also a friend of the Argylls. Representatives of these Alexanders are still to be found in the neighbourhood.

At that time, in Logie as elsewhere, influential persons anticipated the new order of things by providing for life-interests. The Seatons of Tullibody, a family of long standing in the district, had not overlooked this. Robert Seaton, who, when a young man, had been appointed perpetual vicar of Logie and prebendary of Dunblane, granted, "with consent of his father, Walter Seaton of Tullibody, his lawful administrator, William, bishop of Dunblane, Mr. Roger Gordoun, dean of the canons of the Chapter, a charter to Archibald Edmondston of Spitteltown and Elizabeth Shaw, his spouse, and their heirs whomsoever, of the house and garden called the Manse of Logie, in the city of Dunblane, to be held of the said prebendary or vicar. Feu duty 5s. yearly, if asked, and to rebuild the said tenement. Reserving to the said prebendary the bedroom or parlour in the south part of said tenement, occupied by the said Robert and his brothers german."¹ The reasons given in the charter for making the conveyance are: "Because at that very critical time for ecclesiastical persons (churchmen), he was not able from his own means to rebuild said tenement—both on account of the small revenue of the said prebend and vicarage, and the heavy taxation yearly exacted by the rectors of Churches, and the sums of money paid for his own maintenance and education at the schools." The charter is witnessed by "Finlay Crystie, Rob. Alexander, servants to the said Walter; Messrs. Jo: Sinclair, provost of Innerpefray; Duncan Niven, Schoolmaster of Dunblane; Wil: Stirling;

¹ "1570—Charter by Andrew, Bishop of Dunblane, to Mr. William Stirling, of that waste fore ludging, with the houses over and nether, called the Logie Gunellis [Grenellis], and stables lying in the city of Dunblane betwixt the piece of land now possessed by James Chisholm of Cromlix, called the Greenyards, on the south and the common passage to the Bishop's Palace on the north, with the piece of the outer close adjacent to the said houses, together with the meadow called the Bishop's Meadow and teinds thereof included, and the office of Baillerie of Justiciary of the Lordship and Regality of Dunblane, to be holden of the said Bishop and his successors. Witnesses: Andrew Young, minister of Dunblane; John Stirling, brother to the said Mr. Wm.; Hercules Menteith."—*Abbreviations of Feu Charters of Ecclesiastical Lands*, 1564-86, in Register House.

Michaele Lermouth ; Jo: Cre ; Rob. Ramsay ; Jo: Stodhird, notaries public :
at Dunblane, 17th May, 1567.”¹

¹ Apud Halyrudhous, 10th March, 1574-75 :—“ Rex, etc., confirmit cartam Roberti Seytoun, prebendarii Dunblanensis et vicarii perpetui de Logy—[qua, quia illa tempestate personis ecclesiasticis durissima tenementum subscript. sumptibus suis reedificare non potuit, cum propter exiguos dicte prebende seu vicarie census tum propter graves taxationes que a rectoribus ecclesiarum annuatim exacte sunt,—pro pecuniarum summis persolutis pro sustentatione sua et educatione in Scolis—cum consensu Walteri Seytoun de Tullybodie patris sui et administratoris legitimi, necnon Willelmi episcopi Dunblanen., M. Rogeri Gordoun decani canonicorum et capituli ejusdem,—ad feudifirmam dimisit Archibaldo Edmonstoun de Spitteltown, et Elizabeth Schaw ejus spouse,—tenementum cum horto vocat. *lie Mans* de Logy (per dictum Arch. occupat.) in civitate de Dunblane :—Tenend. dictis Arch. et Eliz. et eorum alteri diutius viventi in conjuncta infeodatione, et heredibus inter ipsos legit. procreatis quibus deficientibus, propinquis et legit. heredibus dicti Arch. quibuscumque, et dicto prebendario seu vicario : *Rehdend.* 5 sol. feudifirme si peteretur ; et reedificando dict. tenementum :—Reservando dicto prebendario cubiculum sine cameram in australi parte dicti tenementi, per dictum Rob. et fratres suos germanos occupat :—cum precepto Sasine directo Archibaldo Dow :—*Test.* Finlao Crystie, Rob. Alexander, servitoribus dicti Walteri Magistris, Jo. Sinclare preposito Innerpefray, Duncano Niven, Ludimagistro Scole Dunblanen, Wil. Stirling, Michaele Leirmouth, Jo. Ore, Rob. Ramsay, Jo. Stodhird, notarius publicis : Apud Dunblane, 17 May 1567.”—*Reg. Mag. Sig.*

CHAPTER III.

MR. ALEXANDER FARGY.

THE first minister of Logie after the Reformation was Mr. Alexander Fargy,¹ a man of some consequence in his day. In 1567, the date of the earliest Register of Ministers of the Reformed Kirk, his name stands in the list as minister of Logy, with a stipend of £100 Scots. He also had the kirk of Clackmannan under his charge until 1574. King James VI. presented him, in 1569, to the vicarage of Tullibody, which he held up to his death in 1592. The same monarch presented him, in 1571, to the vicarage of Kilmadock. In 1574 we find him in charge of the kirks of Kilmadock, Kincardine, Lecropt, and Logie, with a stipend amounting to £116 5s. 6³/₄d. Each of these parishes had a reader, as it would have been impossible for Mr. Fargy to have served them all. At this time the reader at Logie was Alexander Balvaird, who, on 29th September, 1590, is excused by the Presbytery of Stirling "for not passing to the synodall," "becaus he was aigit above iij^{xx} (80) zeirs." The next reader was Robert Seytoun, brother of the laird of Tullibody, who acted from 1593 to at least 1598. In 1567 Robert Seytoun is named among the prebendaries of Dunblane, and on 15th August, 1588, "Rot. Saittone, prebendar of Logie," is a witness to the baptism of Agnes Forester, daughter of John Forester and Margaret Cornwell of Logie. He is styled in the Records of the Presbytery of Stirling "vicar of Logy," and, it appears, occupied the manse and glebe previous to the admission of Mr. John Millar, the successor to Mr. Alexander Fargy, who lived at Tullibody. The third reader was Malcolm Toir, or Toward, who was deposed in 1610 for consulting the Egyptians, as we shall see later.

Mr. Alexander Fargy was a member of the General Assembly held at Glasgow in April, 1581, which resolved upon the erection of Presbyteries, and in 1589 he was nominated by the Privy Council, one of three commissioners

¹ Some suppose *Fargy* to be the same name as *Fergusson*. The names *Fargy*, *Fargus*, and *Fergusson* appear in the Presbytery Record, but always as different names. The same names, although differently spelt, are now Fergie and Forgie, Fergus, Ferguson and Fergusson. One "Marjorie fargy in Logy," who was a witness in a case of discipline in 1615, was probably a daughter of the late minister.

"for the maintenance of true religion in the Stewartries of Stratherne and Menteith." He was seldom absent from the meetings of Presbytery, which were held weekly in Stirling,¹ and he appears to have been a man of amiable disposition, unwilling to give offence, respected and trusted by all, save, perhaps, by some of his brethren in the Presbytery, who had occasionally to take him to task for slackness of discipline. Under date 15th July, 1589, the Presbytery Record bears:—"The same day the brethrein hes concludit and ordeinit everie broyr of yis pbrij to prepair yame self to teiche on ye day of exerceis quhensoevir yai salbe requyrit on ye same text that yai teichit in yair awin kirk ye sonday preceidein quhairly the brethrein may be resolvit w^t the doctrein of ony of ye brethrein . . . to ye end that yai may judge y^rvpone discreitlie to gods glorie and ye confort of his kirk."² . . . "The q^{lk} day compeirit Alex^r fargy³ minister at logy and offerit himself to be tryit be questionis on the grounds of religione as he was appointit in ye last assemblie. Quha being examinat y^rvpone as said is and y^reftir the brethreins Judgment cravit on ye samin he was fund to have sum mein knowledge in the grounds of religione and y^rfor wills him to Incres be farther exercesein him self in ye saids grounds againe quhat tyme soevir the brethrein sall find meit to try him and first to provyd him self to anser w^tin xx dayis nixt heireftir fra ye beginning of Mr Johne Craig's Catechis⁴ to ye commands: and siclyk the said Alex^r fargy is appointit for his tryell in doctrein to teiche in publict exerceis ye xxiij day of yis instant mone^t on ye ordinar text y^rof—viz. on the 3 chaptur

¹ The Register of the Presbytery of Stirling, one of the oldest now extant in the Church of Scotland, begins with the erection of the Presbytery on 8th August, 1581. The parishes of Callendar, Dunblane, Kilmadock, Kincardine, Kippen, Lecropt, Logie, Port, and Tulliallan, were included in the Presbytery of Stirling until the erection of the Presbytery of Dunblane, 14th November, 1616.

² Aets were passed, and from time to time renewed by the General Assembly for the trial of ministers and readers. These trials were conducted both at the weekly exercise, and in the particular kirks; at the former, each minister was in turn tried before the Presbytery, and his doctrine adjudicated upon, while the trial at the respective kirks embraced not only doctrine but life and conversation.

³ The name of the minister of Logie is entered in the sederunt of the weekly meetings of Presbytery, 1581-1592—contracted thus "Alex^r fargy," but in six instances in the record, where it is *holograph*, "Alexander fargy"—and I have no doubt that the "Sir Alexander Fargy" mentioned as collector of altar annuals, in the Stirling Burgh Records, of date 1555, was the same person, and had previously served in some Parish Church, under the monastery of Cambuskenneth. The title *Sir* was prefixed to the names of ecclesiastics of that period to indicate their *clerical* rank.

⁴ Craig's Catechism was published in 1581. On 30th May, 1592, the General Assembly ordained Craig's Catechism, "quhilk now is allowit and imprintit," to be "read in families," and "read and leiruit in lecture schooles in place of the litle catechisme."

of i epistill of S. petir beginning at ye 21 vers y^rof in forme of publict doctrein, and that Mr James Duncansone ad in ye secund plaice according to ye ordur."

He was also admonished for baptizing "ane bairne begottin in ye parochum of Kilmarnock," in another church than his own, viz., Lecropt. The trials of Mr. Fargy were duly gone through, and he was admonished to amend certain unseemly phrases used by him, and a gesture which did not represent such a "gravetie as is requisit in ane minister of God's Word."

A report concerning Mr. Alexr. Fargy was given in to the Presbytery on 19th August, 1589, when Mr. James Duncanson, the "executor of the edict," reported that after diligent inquisition there was no fault found with him "in negligence of doctrein nor negligence of discipline;" but it was complained that he was careless as to the parties to whom he administered baptism, before some of them had been subjected to discipline, and that he married persons of other congregations, whereby trouble often ensued "for fut balls." This report was testified to by Archibald Spittell of Blairlogie and John Duncanson in Logie, commissioners "direct fra ye said kirk to yat effect." For these faults Mr. Fargy was admonished by the brethren, and it was enacted that should any offence, slanderous in his life, negligence of doctrine or discipline, "fall out in him heirafter, that ony ane of yame salbe ane sufficient caus to depose him simpliciter from all functions in ye kirk," to which the "said Alexr. consents and willinglie aggreis that ye samin salbe a Just caus of his depositione w^tout ony further proces."

This slackness in discipline and readiness to accommodate parties with marriage and baptism, were characteristic of many of those ministers who had previously served under the Church of Rome. Not only were ministers subjected to this ordeal of being tried and tested as to their life and doctrine, but the readers were also dealt with in a similar manner by the Presbytery within whose bounds they served. Under date 27th January, 1589, we find—"The brethrein calling to remembrance ane ordinance of ye last Synodall assemblie commanding ilk presbytery to try ye Reiders w^tin y^r bounds, for obedience quhairof the brethrein ordans ane edict to be direct and pnblesit at ye paroch Kirk of Logie be ye minister y^rof: making Intimatione y^t Alex^r balvaird yair Reider is to be tryit of his lyf and conversatione and negligence in his office, and to command ye godlie and discreit to conveyn to yat effect and yat ye said minister tak Inquisitione of ye samin and quhat he finds y^rby to report to ye assemblie to be hauldin ye x day of februar nixto cum." On that day the report anent the reader at Logie is given in. "The q^{lk} day being appointit for Reporting executione of ane edict direct for tryell of Alex^r balvaird Reider at Logy; Compeirit Alex^r fargy minister at Logy

and testifeit that he execut ye said edict publictlie at ye kirk of Logy on Sunday ye first day of februar instant and yat he conveyit w^t ye elders deacons and vyir discreit men of ye said parochum in ane assembly of ye viij day of this instant off quhome he tuke Inquisitione gif thair said Reider hes misbehavit him self in lyf and conversatione sclanderuslie and gif he be negligent in his offeice, and declarit that he could find na thing q^d of ony of ye saids personis could complein on him ather anent sclandir in his lyf or negligence in offeice : And seing thar war no elders of ye said kirk present to testifie ye said Report, Thairfoir ye brethrein ordans ye said minister to eaus his particular sessione to nominat twa of thair brethrein to compeir befoir yame ye xvij of yis instant for testefeing ye trewthle of y^r said Reiders lyf and conversatione and of his awayting on his offeice." On 17th February, "Compeirit Johnne duncansone in logy and James dawsone in Spittel twa of ye elders of ye kirk of logy quha testefeit to ye presbytery anent thair Reider according to the Report of yair minister conteinut in yis act in all points."

"Siclyk diligent Inquisitione beand tane amongs ye brethrein of ye ministrie in yis assemblie concerning ye said Alex^r balvairds lyf and conversatione, Thair was nathing fund bot honestie."

"Attour tryell beand tane of his Reidin he is fund to do ye samin Rassonablie weill."

Regarding the duties and trials of readers, it is interesting to note that in the *First Book of Discipline* we find that "To the ehurches where no ministers can be had presentlie, must be appointed the most apt men that distinetlie can read the common Praiers (*i.e.*, in the *Book of Common Order*) and the Scriptures, to exercise both themselves and the church, till they grow to greater perfection ; and in the process of time, he that is but a reader may attain to a farther degree, and by consent of the church and discreit ministers may be permitted to minister the sacraments," etc. (chap. iv., 4).

At this time there were readers at Logie, Alva, Stirling, Tullibole, Glendevon, Muckart, Bothkennar, Dunblane, and other places. These were well looked after by the brethren of the Presbytery. On 24th March, 1589, "Patrik hopburn, Reider at Tulliboill," compeared to answer "for not frequenting ye exerceis according to ye act of ye Synodall, ansrit that he my^t not frequent ye exerceis daylie Berassone he is aidgit, and his dwelling far distant fra ye plaice of exerceis, Bot promesis to cum to ye exerceis quhen-soevir he is speciallie advertesit."

The first recorded Minute of the Presbytery of Stirling is interesting, as it gives a list of the members, and runs as follows :—

“The Elderschip of Striuling was erectit vpone ye viij day of August ye zeir of god 1581 zeirs be Mr. Robert Montgomerie and Mr. Andro grahame Commissionars appointit be ye last generall assembleie at Glasg^o to y^t effect.¹

“The names of ye ministers and elders convenit quha accepit it vpone yame offeice and plaice in ye said presbytrie be solem promeis in ye presens of god, yair hands beand haldin wp, Promesing faithfullie to exerceis yair officis y^rin conform to ye Word of god, Unto ye end of yair lyvis, as it sall plais god to minister unto yame ye giftis of his holie spirit.

“MINISTERS.

“Mr. Robert Montgomerie minister at Striuling.
 Patrik Gillaspie minister at S. Ninianskirk.
 Andro forester minister at falkirk.
 Mr. Andro Zung minister at dunblane.
 Alex^r fargy minister at Logy.
 Robert Mentay^t minister at Alway.
 Mr. Adame Marschell minister at Fossoway.
 Thomas Swintoun minister at mukert.

ELDERIS FOR YE KIRK OF STRIULING.

Adame commendatar of Cambuskynmeth.
 Humphra conynghame commiss. of dunblane.
 Johnne Layng burges of Striuling.

FFOR S. NINIANSKIRK.

Alex^r forester of garden.
 Duncane Narne of torbreks.
 Alex^r patirsone of corspatrik.

¹The Minutes of the Presbytery of Stirling are full and complete. Constant reference, however, is made in the Minutes to “the bwik of visitatione,” in which were recorded the proceedings of Committees (Commissioners) at the visitation of kirks. Those “bwiks” have, unfortunately, not been preserved, so that much valuable local information as to the early state of the several parishes is lost. Mr. James Duncanson, N.P., reader at the kirk of Stirling, and vicar thereof, held the office of Presbytery Clerk from 1581 to 1626. The Minutes during that period are contained in five volumes, compactly and beautifully written, and in a style indicating that the Clerk was a lawyer. The Register is not continuous, as blanks occur at the following periods, viz. :—

From 19th May, 1584, to 21st June, 1586.

From 15th October to 20th December, 1615.

From 24th July, 1616, to 22nd February, 1627.

From 2nd April, 1640, to 21st November, 1654; and

From 14th May, 1688, to 14th April, 1693.

FFOR LOGY.

Adame Spittall of blair logy.
James Alshander in Mainis."

On 24th March, 1589, "Alex^r fargy, minister at Logy, was askit gif David Jamesone in tullibody hade made repentance. . . . The said Alex^r ansorit yat he nevir made repentence sensyne and swa offirit na obedience. In respect quhair of and of his lang disobedience of befor, The brethrein decerns and ordains Mr. James Duncansone, minister at Allway, and ye said Alex^r fargy, minister at logy, to pronounce in y^r kirks ye fearfull sentence of excommunicatione agains ye said David."

As we have seen, Mr. Alexander Fargy was appointed to the vicarage of Tullibody in 1569, which appointment he still held, thus entitling him to deal with morals in that place. Mr. James Dalmahoy was the last minister there, who was disposed in 1582.

Members of Presbytery were strictly looked after in relation to their attendance at the weekly meetings, and were not allowed to absent themselves without a sufficient excuse. When present they required also to give diligent attention to the business and remain until the close, otherwise they became liable to fine. This happened to Mr. Alexander Fargy, when on 31st March, 1590, "The brethrein decernis Alex^r fargy to pay of penaltie vs. and Andro forester xid. for yair away passing befor none of ye assemblie desolvit, seing yair was meikill ado sensyne q^r unto yair presens was requisit."

However diligent the brethren were in looking after the interests of the Church at home, they were not unmindful of the interests of the Reformed Church on the Continent, especially at Geneva; and so, on 15th September, 1590, they "ordanis ilk brother of ye ministrie wⁱⁿ ye bounds of yis presbyterie to be diligent in collecting contributione for support of ye afflictit kirk in Geneva now persecutit be ye ennemes of ye Evangell as wes appointed be ye last generall assemblie." The result of this appeal is recorded at the meeting held on 22nd December, 1590. Among others were:—

" Off the Parochun of Logy,	v lib.	vi s.	vij d.	
Airth,	£24	10.	Scots.	
Tulliboill,		xxx s.	iiij d.	Scots.
Dolur,	4			
Mwckart,		xxxv s.	vj d.	„
Bothkennar,	19	13	4	„
Alloway,	9			„
S. Nimians,	26	17	10	„
Fossoway,	5	6		„

THE TRIAL OF MINISTERS.

The Minute of date 22nd September, 1590, explains the method by which the trial of ministers was conducted at their respective kirks:—"ffor executione of ye act of ye generall assemblie anent tryell of ministers de novo. The brethrein ordanis that first Edicts be direct to everie paroche kirk w^tin yis presbyterie q^r ane minister is plantit to be execute be ye ministers follwing on Sunday nixt ye xxvij day of yis instant commanding ye Elders, deacuns and oyer honest and discreit men w^tin ilk parochun to convene yame selffis w^t ye minister direct frome ye presbyterie immediatlie eftir he have endit his sermond and yair to take dew Inquisitione of all sic cryms and faults as may be justlie layd to ye chaarge of ye minister of ilk congregatioun, And first to enqyur of ye parochunars gif y^r minister made dew intimatioun to yame on ye Sunday preceeding to convene to his tryell and sidlyk to enqyur gif yair minister hes bein negligent in doctrein and discipline or gif he ourseis ye samin altogiddir in sum personis or our ecuir agans vyers, Lykwys to enqyur gif he hes misbehavit him self in lyf and conversatioun scandalouslie. And appoint twa at ye least of ye said assemblie to testefie to ye brethrein of yis presbyterie in ye kirk of Sterling ye xxix day of yis instant sic things as salbe fund be tryell in ye samin assemblie concerning yair minister w^t certificatione gif na thing beis objectit agains y^r minister ye said day he salbe hauldin ane honest pastor, and yaj yat objects ony formar fault or crym to him frathynefur^t salbe pwneist y^rfoir accordinglie. And for full executione of ye saids Edicts ordanis ye brethrein eftir specefeit to pass to ye particular kirks following, Thay ar to say Mr. Alex^r Wallace to ye kirk of Dolur, Alex^r fargy to ye kirk of Clackmannan, Mr. Richard Wrg^t to ye kirk of Allway, Mr. Gawin Donaldsone to ye kirk of Logy . . . And that ye brethrein alone specefeit Report thair Inquisitione to be tane in everie kirk foirsaid, to ye presbyterie ye xxix day of September instant." At the meeting appointed, these reports were given in, and were, on the whole, favourable. That on Logie was as follows:—"As twelching Alex^r fargy minister at Logy It was Reportit be Mr. gawin Donaldsone and testefeit be James Alex^r commissionar of ye said kirk that he exerceis discipline our seindill, and was sumquhat negligent in examinatione befor ye communion ffor ye q^{lks} caus and for disobeying of certane admonitiouns of ye presbyterie gevin him off befor, the brethrein scherplie admonesit him to amend ye samin in tymis cuning." Among the "Reidars excused for not passing to the Synodall," was "Alex^r balvaird Reider at Logy, Becaus he was aigit iiij^{xx} zeirs" (80).

At the meeting on 23rd February, 1590,¹ the minister of Logie is dealt

¹According to the old Roman style, the year began on the 25th of March, till the new style was adopted in 1600, by an act of proclamation of the King and Council. In England the old system survived until 1752.

with for absence from the Presbytery. "Alex^r fargy for being accusit for his absenee fra ye exerceis ye last day and for his passing away befoir ye confirence ye twa dayis preceeding he proponit excuis y^rfoir Q^{lk} was Repellit and y^rfoir was scherplie rebwikit."

"The samin day Alex^r fargie was accusit for baptezin in his kirk of ane bairne lau^{lie} gotten be Johnne bell in Cambuskyneth ane of ye congregatione of Sterling w^tout testimoniall he confessit ye doing y^rof at the request of my Lord of Cambuskyneth, Bot promiseit not to do ye lyk againe. The brethrein finds great fault w^t ye said Alex^r for ye said offence and hes certifeit him gif he be fund in ane fault heireftir he sall undirly seveir censuring for ye samin."

The charge of Stirling was at this time vacant through the translation of Mr. James Anderson to Kettins, and the obliging nature of the minister of Logie led him to be a little too lax in such matters as baptism. Mr. Patrick Simson was presented by the King to the parsonage and vicarage of Stirling, "vacand be desolutione frome ye abbacie of Dumfermling," and had collation thereto by the Presbytery of Stirling, 4th May, 1591.

In June, 1591, a general visitation of kirks had been appointed and held within the bounds, and at the meeting held on the 8th of the month the report on Logie ran—"The brethrein commissionars appointed to visit ye kirk of Logy maid Report of yair visitatione of ye samin according to ye Bwik of Visitatione in all points, And becaus ye minister yairof is presentlie absent the Brethrein continewis yair admonitions to him q^{ll} his awin presens." These admonitions were given at the next meeting, on 15th June:—"The q^{lk} day the Brethrein having considerit ye heds of ye visitatione maid at Logy kirk admonesis Alex^r fargy minister thairat to caus be amendit frathynefurth in his kirk all thais things that war fund at ye visitatione yairof worthie of Reformatione as he will declair him self ane zealus Pastor in Christ's kirk."

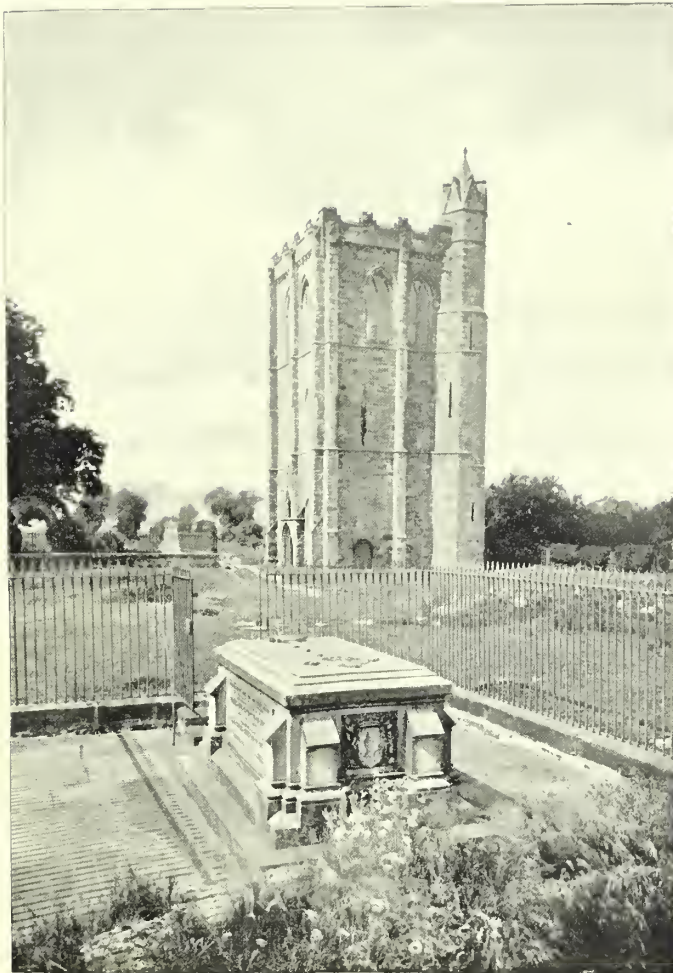
Alexander Fargy was present at the meeting of Presbytery held on 8th February, 1591, but at the meetings on 15th, 22nd, 29th February, and 7th March, he is marked absent. Apparently he was ill and drawing near the end of his career. On 14th March, the date of the succeeding meeting, his name is omitted, so that his death had occurred between 7th and 14th March, 1591-92. During his ministry many questions relating to the superstitions and customs of the period crop up in the proceedings of Presbytery, and some of these will be referred to in a separate chapter. He was a man who strove to do his duty according to his ability, and the faults laid to his charge by his brethren are not of a very heinous nature. The time was one of transition, when the days of popery were not very far behind, and when the

Church strove to elevate the people and reform their morals in a way which speaks highly of the ideal its ministers had evidently set before them. The task was a heavy one, but it was nobly undertaken and not inadequately performed.

Among the Marchmont MSS. are two discharges by Alexander Fargy—
(1) To “Patrik Hovme off Polwart, yongar,” of the sum of £18 Scots in complete payment of the sum due him for serving the said kirk, and for the crop and year of God, 1576, referring also to another acquittance Fargy had given to Andro Hovme, chamberlain of North Berwick, of the sum of £51 6s. 8d. Scots in complete payment of the stipend appointed to be paid to him. At Stirling, 4th December, 1577. Signed, “Alexander Fargy, minister of Logy, w^t my hand.”

(2) Discharge by the same to Patrick Hume of Polwarth, tacksman of the teind sheaves of Logy, of the sum of £51 6s. 8d., in complete payment of his whole stipend out of the thirds of North Berwick for the crop and year of God, 1591, acquitting Patrick Hume as tacksman and Dame Margaret Hume, prioress, and Alexander Hume of North Berwick, for all years preceding the date hereof. Stirling, 30th February, 1591-2.¹

¹ Historical MSS. Commission, Fourteenth Report, Appendix, Part III., p. 89 (1894).



CAMBUSKENNETH ABBEY TOWER AND TOMB OF JAMES III.

CHAPTER IV.

MR. JAMES DALMAHOY, MINISTER AT CAMBUSKENNETH.

BEFORE dealing with Mr. Fargy's successor, it may be permitted to give a brief account of Mr. James Dalmahoy, minister at Cambuskenneth, seeing that since the demolition of the Abbey Kirk at Cambuskenneth many of the people got benefit from the Kirk of Logie. The Report on the Parish of 1627 gives an account "of that pairt of the Abbay Kirk of Cambuskenneth quhilk in respect of the vicinitie thairto to the Kirk of Logie ar thairto annexit," and in 1814, the writer of the Statistical Account states:—"The Abbey district is at present considered part of Stirling parish, but there is reason to believe on very insufficient grounds; and there is an action pending or preparing with the view of recovering it to the parish of Logie."

James Dalmahoy had, it appears, been priest of Tullibody under the Monastery of Cambuskenneth, and having afterwards embraced the reformed religion continued, perhaps under some local arrangement, to minister at the latter place. Those who had served under the old faith and professed to become converts to the new, were, in most cases, continued as readers, exhorters, and, in some instances, ministers in the Reformed Church. But those of them who retained the old accommodating spirit, by which they were wont to facilitate and extend the benefits of the Church to delinquents, did not possess the confidence of "the brethrein," and were after a time either reduced in status or set aside.

In the earliest compiled Register of Ministers, etc., of date 1567, James Dalmahoy appears as exhorter at Cambuskenneth. In 1574, Clackmannan and Tullibody were also under his charge. He sat in the General Assembly of 1581 as "minister" of Cambuskenneth, but in the Presbytery Minutes of that date he is only once so designated. In all subsequent procedure he is called simply "minister." It also appears that he had officiated at Cambuskenneth and Tullibody in common, but the former is never referred to in the Presbytery Register as a regular parochial charge, and after James Dalmahoy's deposition no one was appointed to succeed him. It may also be noted that among the names of the Commendator and Convent of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, fourteen in all—of whom seven were deans—subscribing a precept, dated 1st April, 1557, is that of "Dene James Dalmahoy."¹

¹ Preface to *Chartulary*, p. xxxv.

He was summoned by the Presbytery of Stirling to appear on the 7th November, 1581, to answer certain charges. These were for conducting irregular baptisms and marriages, which he admitted. On 10th July, 1582, he again compeared to answer the charges laid against him, especially of taking money for a marriage at Tullibody, which he said was for making the contract of marriage. The matter came up at other meetings. "The brethrein having diligentlie considerit the sindrie and diverss accusations layit agains ye said James Dalmahoy sindrie dyetts as the proces bers and his ansurs made y^r to being replie advysit yairw^t all in ane voice thocht ye said James Dalmahoy worthie to be deposit and deposite him from all function in ye Kirk of God and exerceis of ony p^t of ye ministrie y^r of at all tymes fra yisfur^t quhilk depositeioun is presentlie intimat to ye said James personallie present."

James Dalmahoy's ministerial career thus came to an end. In dealing so severely with his delinquencies the members of the Presbytery of Stirling were only carrying out the discipline which they were enjoined to do by the General Assembly, which met on 17th October, 1581, the Moderator of which was Mr. John Craig. This Assembly ordained "that the minister who celebrates either sacrament or maries any person in a privat houss, shall be deposed from his function."¹ But in James Dalmahoy's case there were aggravations which necessitated that he should be summarily dealt with as he was.

¹ Row's *History of the Church of Scotland*, p. 87.

CHAPTER V.

MR. JOHN MILLAR.

ONE month after the death of Mr. Alexander Fargy, 11th April, 1592, a number of commissioners appeared before the Presbytery, desiring to call another minister. These were Adam Spittall of Blair Logy, David Balfour of Powhouse, and James Crystie in Corntoun, “and declairit yat ye saids parochunars being convenit in yair paroche kirk vpon ye iiij day of Aprill instant confessit yat yaj hade ane gude lyking of Mr. Johnne Millar to be yair pastor and war willing to sute (sue for) him at ye presbyterie ye nixt Twysday as ane letter producit be yame subscriyvit be sum of ye parochunars (as appeiris) at mair lenth beris. In respect quhairof ye saids Commissioners desyrit of yis presbyterie that they may have ye said Mr. Jo^{ne} to be yair minister. The brethrein of yis assemblie aggreis yat ye said Mr. Jo^{ne} be tryed of his habilitie to serve as minister at ye said kirk and being fund abill that he be admitted thereto, And seeing he may not now await on his tryell in respect of his offeice in ye Colledge of Glasgow q^{ll} he obtain libertie from ye maisters thereof, and lest ye said kirk of Logy sould be altogethir desolat of service q^{ll} yane thairfor ye saids commissioners desyrit ane letter of Request from yis presbyterie to ye Rector Principall and Remanent M^{rs} of ye said Colledge for licence to ye said Mr. Jo^{ne} to entir in his tryell, And being fund worthie to accept ye charge of ye ministrie at yair said kirk. To ye q^{lk} desyr ye brethrein consents.”

Mr. John Millar was one of the Regents of the University of Glasgow and approved himself to the parishioners of Logie as a worthy successor to their late minister. There was some difficulty in getting him transferred, as the College authorities would not allow him to “remove from thame till Lammas.” At the meeting of Presbytery on 2nd May, there “compeirit Johnne Callender of Maner, Adame Spittall of blair logy, David balfour apperand¹ of Powhous, Jo^{ne} Duncansone in Logy, Johnne graham in Athray, and Jo^{ne} bennet in blair, commissioners for ye parochunars of Logy, and presented to ye brethrein Mr. Johnne Millar quhome yaj crave to be tryed and admitted yair minister.” On being asked to express his own mind in the

¹ Younger of Powhouse.

matter, Mr. John Millar answered that he was content, but affirmed "that he could not gait lycence of ye Colledge to remove from thame till Lambes notwithstanding of ye brethrein's letter sent to thame to that effect." It was agreed to write again to the Presbytery of Glasgow, but the Masters of the College refused permission, and the people of Logie had just to wait as patiently as they could "till Lammis." On July 18th, "The brethrein appoints Mr. Johnne Millar to teiche in ye kirk of Sterling in presens of ye congregatioun thair of upon thurisday cum viij dayis, viz., on ye xxvij day of yis instant on ye x chap. of s. Johne, And yat for tryell of his utterance And ordanis Mrs. Patrick Simsone,¹ Alex^r Yull,² and Alex^r Simsone³ to be present thairat and Report yair Judgment to ye presbyterie ye first day of August nixtocum."

At the meeting on 25th July, Mr. John Millar "propheceit for his tryell as he was appoynted on ye ordinar text of ye exereis, viz., on ye 18 chap. of Gene. beginning at ye 6 vers to ye 12 vers of ye samin, and Mr. Alex^r Simsone aded as he was appointed . . . Quhilk doctrein teichit be Mr. Jo^{ne} Millar being Judgit on The samin is found sound and profitabill doctrein, In respect q^r of and of his doctrein teachit at vyer tymis in yis exerceis the brethrein ar satisfet w^t yis point of his tryell."

At the next meeting, on 1st August, Messrs. Patrick Simson, Alexander Yule and Alexander Simson reported to the brethren that they had heard Mr. John Millar preach in the pulpit of Stirling, in presence of the congregation on Thursday last, on the tenth chapter of the Evangell of S. John, at the beginning to the 4th verse of the same. They judged it sound and profitable doctrine, preached with good utterance. The brethren were satisfied with this report, "and for tryell of his lyf Ordanis and Edict to be direct and execut at ye kirk of Logie whereunto he is cravit to be minister and at ye kirk of Sterling where he has maid maist residence makand intimatioun of ye tryell alreddie tane upone Sonday nixt in presens of ye paroch-unmurs in tyme of divine service, And in ye name of God to command and charge all and sindrie personis that knawis any thing in ye said Mr. Jo^{ns} lyf and conversation that may Inabill him to be ane faythfull pastor in ye kirk, To compeir befor yis presbyterie on ye viij day of yis instant moneth in ye ho^r of eaus and declair ye samin as yaj Will answer to god on ye day of his richteous Judgment and also ordanis ye said Mr. Jo^{ne} Millar to Report from ye presbyterie of Glasgow quhair he maid last residence ane testimoniall of his lyf and conversatione in thair bownds." The edicts were duly served, and none compeared to assert anything against the life and conversation of Mr.

¹ Minister of Stirling.

² Principal of Stirling Grammar School.

³ Minister of Muckart.

Millar. The only appearance made before the Presbytery was by John Callendar of Maner, David Balfour of Powhouse, David Balfour "apperand of Powhous," and James Crystie in Cornetoun for themselves and in name of the rest of the parishioners of Logie, and declared that they had nothing to object against his life and conversation, and that "thay lykit weill of his doctrein and desyrit ye brethrein ernistlie to proceid to his admissioun with diligence." Mr. Millar was warned to be prepared for answering on the grounds of religion, "namelie ye contravertit placis on ye xv day of August instant," and the kirk of Logie was to be visited on the 16th day of the month by Messrs. Patrick Simson, minister of Stirling; William Couper, minister of Bothkennar; Richard Wright, minister of Clackmannan; James Duncanson, minister of Alloa, and Alexander Yule, principal of Stirling Grammar School. Mr. William Couper was appointed "to teiche" thereat, and Mr. John Millar was enjoined to make due intimation to the parishioners the next Sunday.

A satisfactory testimonial was received from the Presbytery of Glasgow, and after Mr. John Millar was examined by the brethren upon the grounds and commonplaces of religion, it was found that he had good knowledge therein, and was able "to withstand ye adversar." "And also being advysit with ye haill points of his tryell finds him apt and Idoneus (capable) to entir in ye ministrie, And in respect of ye ernist sute of ye parochunnars of Logie to have him admited yair minister, Thairfor ye brethrein of yis presbyterie hes admited and be yir presents admits the said Mr. Johnne Millar ordinar pastor to ye parochunnars of Logy with full power to him to exerceis all things pertening to that offeice and calling, and exhorts him in ye feir of God faithfullie to dischaing him self thairintill, And ordains ye commissionars direct to viseit ye said kirk ye morne to plaice him thairat according to ye ordur and to designe to him ye gleib and mans of ye said kirk according to ye act of Parliament in all points."

On 22nd August, 1592, it was stated—"The Brethrein appointed to visie ye kirks of Logy and Alvaithe Reported yair diligence as ye samin is at lenth saet down in ye bwik of Visitatione, Namelie, thay placit Mr. John Millar ordinar pastor at ye kirk of Logy according to ye ordur and designit to him ye mans and gleib of ye said kirk according to ye act of Parliament in all points. This done on ye xvi day of August instant."

Mr. John Millar's ministry lasted only five years, as he died between 27th April and 4th May, 1597. His name appears in the sederunt of Presbytery for the last time on 27th April, 1597. During his short career in Logie he was a diligent pastor, and rarely absented himself from the weekly meetings of Presbytery. He took his full share of the work which came before that court

during a period when many questions of some delicacy and difficulty were considered and dealt with. A few events of some consequence occurred in the parish at this time, and deserve to be noted.

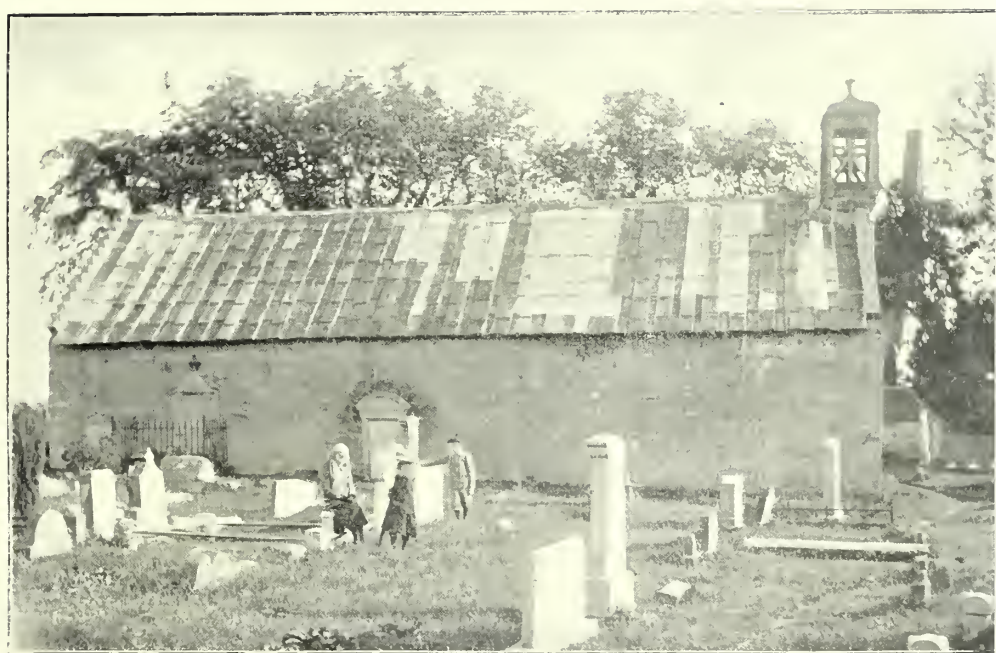
THE VICARAGE OF TULLIBODY.¹

At the meeting of Presbytery on 7th September, 1592, there was produced "the Provisione of vniq^{ll} Alex^r fargy to ye vicarage of Tullibody in ye wrets following, They are to say ane Presentation to ye samin our soverane lord be advys James Erle of Murray lord Abernethy his Regent daitit at Sterling ye penult day of Aprill 1569 zeirs, Ane collatione and admissiōe of ye said vniq^{ll} Alex^r be vniq^{ll} Mr. Jo^{no} Wynram Superintendent daited at Sanct andrus ye xix day of Maij ye zeir of god foirsaid, ane instrument undir subscriptione of W^m Anderson notar, Item ane decreit of ye lords on ye said provisione pronuncit ye viij day of Julij 1569, ane precept subscryvit be direct to his officer to mak payment to ye said vniq^{ll} Alex^r of ye said vicarage, Q^{lks} wretts ar put in keepin in ye hands of James Duncansone till ye brether be farther advyzeit."

The next reference to the vicarage of Tullibody comes up under date 27th March, 1593, when Mr. James Duncanson, minister at Alloa, produced a presentation from the King to the vicarage of Tullibody, "vacand be deceas of vniq^{ll} Alex^r fargy, last vicar thairof," which presentation was, under the condition after specified, sustained by the Presbytery. "And because ye said Mr. James teichis ye word ministrats ye sacraments and exercesis discipline to ye parochunnars of Tullibody in his awin kirk of Allway beand not distant thairfra bot ane myll or thairby, The brethrein admits him to ye said vicarage with ye teinds and fruits yairof conditionallie, that quhowsone ane minister beis gottin that will accept ye chairge of ane pastor to ye kirk of Tullibody, that ye said Mr. James sall dimit the said vicarage with all his right thairof in favors of ye minister of Tullibody in form as effeirs at ye desyr of yis presbyterie . . ." (all which Mr. Duncanson agreed to do) "and in taikin thairof hes subscryvit yis act with his awin hand as follwis, In respect whereof the brethrein thinks gude that he have collatione in form as effeirs.

(Signed) Mr. JAMES DUNCANSON,
"Minister at alloway."

¹ In the Records of the Burgh of Stirling, under date 18th January, 1476-7, appears the following:—"In presence of Henry, abbot of Cambuskenneth, and convent of the same, and notary and witnesses, compeared Sir Thomas Masterton, canon regular of the said monastery, before the abbot and convent chapterly assembled, and surrendered to them for ever the parish church of Tullybody, with all rights, fruits, etc., thereof, as well granted to him by the apostolic see as by the abbot and convent," etc.



TULIBODY OLD PARISH KIRK.



CHAPTER VI.

THE VICAR OF LOGIE.

As has already been stated, Mr. Robert Saittone, when quite a youth, had been invested with the vicarage of Logie, and his interest in the manse and glebe comes up for consideration at a meeting of Presbytery on 27th March, 1593, when it is minuted :—"The q^{lk} day compeirit Robert Saittone vicar of Logy quha renuncit and gave ouer in ye presbytreis hands all rycht and kyndnes q^{lk} he hade or could alledge to ye Mans and Gleib of ye Kirk of Logy fairsaid and vicarage pencionarie thair of in favors of Mr. Jo^{ne} Millar minister at ye said kirk and subnitted him self simpliciter in ye will of ye presbyterie thairanent, with ye quhilk offer ye brethrein therein being advysit thay remit ye said mater to be aggreit on be ye said Ro^t and Mr. Jo^{ns} awin appointment without prejudice any wayis to ye said Mr. Jo^{ns} successor or molestatione whatsumevir to be maid be ye said Ro^t to ye minister present or to cum in ye peciabill possessione of ye said Mans and Gleib with ye quhilk ye said Ro^t is content."

THE BURIAL OF MARGARET ALEXANDER.

The question of profaning the kirk of Logie by burying in the floor thereof, came up at a meeting of the Presbytery held on 8th February, 1592 (-93). "The brethrein undirstanding that James Alschunder in Menstrie hes prophanit his paroch kirk of Logy be cawsing burie ye corps of vmq^{ll} Margaret Alex^r spous to Jo^{ne} Sterling thairin whereby ye fluir is brokin to ye dishonor of gods hous where his holy serveice is ministrat to ye evill exampill of vyers to do ye lyk, Thairfor ye brethrein ordans him to be summond to answer for ye said offence vndir ye paine of disobedience." On 20th February, James Alschunder (Alexander) appeared before the Presbytery and "confessit ye said bureall done be his command at ye desyr of hir friends not in contempt of yat gude ordur concludit in ye contrar quhilk he grants to be ane fault, albeit ye maist pairt of ye elders and deacuns of ye said kirk gaive consent to ye said bureall and offirs him self in ye brethreins will for his said fault. The brethrein ordains ye said elders and deacuns that consented to ye said bureall to be summond to answer for ye samin vndir ye paine of disobedience, And in ye meantyme continews faryer proceeding agains ye said James till he be summoned de novo."

This burial caused a good deal of trouble and annoyance to the elders and deacons of Logie, who found they had committed an offence which entailed severe penalties. The practice of burial in the floors of churches ¹ was prohibited by the General Assembly. At the Assembly held in Edinburgh in October, 1582, among the articles to be proposed to King and Council is "A penealtie to be put upon such as burie in kirks." In 1588, the General Assembly again prohibit burials in kirks: "the trangressors to be debarred fra the Sacrament till they make their repentance," etc. There appears to have been some difficulty in getting the injunction properly carried out, as the question crops up now and then, and this case in Logie is one in point.

The ten elders and deacons concerned of the kirk of Logie were summoned before the Presbytery, on 6th March, 1692-3, to answer for having given their consent "to ye bureall of ye corps of umq^{li} Margaret Alex^r in ye flwir of yair kirk," and their names were "Petir broun of boquharn, Jo^{ne} ben-net, Jo^{ne} huttone, W^m Alex^r elder, W^m Alex^r zunger, Thomas rob, James dawson, Jo^{ne} grahame, James kemp and Thomas zwng elders and deacuns of logy kirk." Six of these appeared, viz. :—"Johnne bennet, Johne huttone, W^m Alschunder, elder, Jo^{ne} grahame, James kemp and Thomas zwng quha all with ane consent grants thair consent gevin to ye said bureall was ane fault and yaj repent ye samin and promesis not to burie any of yair freinds in ye kirk frathynefurt, in tymis cuning undir ye paine of Ten pundis money to be payit be everie ane of yame that dois in ye contrair, To be converted ad pios usus with ye quhilk promeis the brethrein are satisfieit and ordans ye remanent of ye saids elders and deacuns not compearand to be summoned de novo, To heir and sie yame self decernit to be excommunicat for thair malitius contempt jonit with thair formar falt with certificatione give yaj compeir not the brethrein will proceed to decern as said is Becaus thay war twys summond of befor and compeirit not."

On 13th March, "Petir broun of boquharn, W^m Alschunder zwnger, Thomas rob and James dawson, elders of ye Kirk of Logy," were again summoned to appear before the brethren of the Presbytery, being the remain-

¹ On 22nd January, 1606, Andro and John Burne, sons of the late Patrick Burne in Gairdot, in the parish of Bothkennar, compeared before the Presbytery to answer for burying the corps of their father in the floor "of their paroche kirk," and for "misusing of Alex^r Crawford ane of the elders of ye said kirk and fader vyers his brethrein with contimeluis speichis and withstanding yame in yair office." The brethren "desyris ye civill magistrates to waird him quhill he find cautione to vplift ye said corps and burie ye samin in ye kirk zaird, or ells to pay ad pios usus for his offence ane hundreth mark and yat he abstain fra ye lyk in tymes cuning vndir ye said paine."

ing four who failed to obey the former summons, but only James Dawson and William Alexander, younger, attended. The former confessed his fault, repented, and promised as before, while the latter declined to admit any wrongdoing. "And becaus ye said W^m Alschunder will not acknowledg his fault nor zit randir obedience for ye samin, Thairfor ye brethrein deposis him from ye offeice of ane elder in ye kirk of god and ordans him to mak publict repentance in his paroche kirk for ye said offence and dischairgs his minister yat he give him na benefeit of ye kirk to him nor his bairnis till he acknowledge that he maid ane fault in consenting to ye bureall of ye corps of umq¹ Margaret Alex^r in his paroche kirk and mak publict repentence thairfoir as said is, And ye said Petir broun off boquharn and Thomas rob being oft tymis callit nane compeirit, And thairfoir ye brethrein decernis yame to be excommunicat from ye societie of ye kirk for thar malitius disobedience conjoinit with thair consent to prophane their kirk as said is, give thay continew disobedient eftir thay be publictlie admonesit according to ye ordur."¹ These strict measures appear to have had some effect, as at the next meeting on the following Tuesday (20th March), one of the delinquents, Thomas Rob, came forward and confessit that he had "done wrang in not obeying ye brethrein's summons salang quhilk he affermis was not done of contempt, but pairtlie thruch ignorance and pairtlie thruch his diligence at his lawburs." He made the same promises as did the others, which were accepted.

Peter Broun of Boquharn, also thinking better of his contumacy, appeared before the Presbytery on 29th May, 1593, confessed his fault and promised obedience like the others, "and he desyrs yat his minister be commanded not to proceed faryer agains him with any censurs, quhilk ye brethrein grants."

Of the ten elders and deacons of Logie, who had given consent to bury the corpse of the late Margaret Alexander, wife of John Stirling, in the floor of the kirk, all had now repented and submitted to discipline, except William Alexander, younger, who was deposed for contumacy. James Alexander, the chief offender, who had caused the burial to be made in the kirk, had not yet submitted. He was called to appear before the Presbytery at their meeting

¹ "Disobedients" were those who would not submit to the discipline of their own Kirk Sessions. They were admonished by the Presbytery to obey, under the pain of excommunication; and that alternative seldom failed, even with those in high places, to command obedience. That "horrible sentence," under which men became weary of life, was the most powerful instrument in the hands of the Kirk. It not only shut out the delinquents from the society of the Kirk, but also from all intercourse with the general public, who were at the same time inhibited from having any communication with them, also under pain of the censures of the Kirk.

on 14th August, 1593, but failed to attend. He came, however, to the meeting on 21st August, and submitted himself to the will of the brethren, who, after consideration, "finds he repents," "and ordans him to mak publict repentence for ye samin in his awin seat ye nixt sonday and is presentlie admonesit yat he nor nane of his parochun do ye lyk in tymis cuming undir ye paine of xx lib. and yat he find cawtione thairupone And yat ye minister of Logy publeis ye said admonitione to his parochunnars ye nixt sonday yat yaj pretend na Ignorance of ye samin."

This closed the matter, and put an end to any further idea of burying the dead under the floor of the church.

A ROW ABOUT SEATS.

During Mr. Millar's ministry, besides questions about Sabbath-breaking, superstitious observances, and other matters which will be dealt with separately, the parishioners appear to have had certain family feuds, some even terminating in murder. But a less serious dispute in connection with the seat in the kirk pertaining to Mr. Balfour of Powhous or Powis, may now be considered. This lively and indecent incident claimed the attention of the Presbytery on 21st August, 1593, when "Jo^{ne} Crystie Corntoun confessit yat on Sunday at evin last he and Johnne hendirsone in Corntoun past to yair parochie kirk and yat ye said Johnne hendirsone be his advys and consent creipit in ye kirk undir ye litill dur and opnit within ye mukill dur and thereftir ye said Johnne Crystie entrit and brak ane dask pertaining to David balfour Powhous and cwist ye samin over ye kirk zaird dyk, quhilk is fund to be ane great fault and ane contempt done to ye kirk and to ye said David balfour, for ye quhilk caus ye brethrein desyrs that ye baillie of ye lordship and his deputs detain ye said Jo^{ne} Crystie in ye Castell ane certain spaice and upone his sute affirmone gevin in to ye assemble in his name Injunctionis salbe gevin him and consent yat he salbe relievit."

"Sessio 2^d compeirit Patrik Kinross officer of ye lordship off Stirling schyr and declairit that Jo^{ne} Crystie in Corntoun was in waird in ye Castell for his contempt and in his name he offerit to obey quhat Injunctionis yaj wald Injone to him and he sould be cawtione for performance thereof. The brethrein ordans yat ye said Jo^{ne} mak publict repentence in secclayth for his fault ye nixt sonday and sall mak ye seat brokin be him als gude as it was betwix and sonday ye secund day of September nixtocum and sall cōpeir befoir yis presbyterie on ye xxviiij day of August instant and receive farther Injunctionis . . . for his said offence, for ye quhilk ye said Patrik Kinross is becum cawtionar and therefor ye brethrein consents yat ye said Jo^{ne} be relevit furth of waird." 1593, 28th August: "The quhilk day com-

peirit James Alex^r in Menstrie Petir broun of boquharn and James Crystie in Corntoun iij of ye elderschip of Logy for yame self and in name of ye rest of ye said Elderschip and complainit vpone Jo^{nc} crystie in Corntoun and Jo^{nc} hendirsoune yair quha brak up yair kirk durs on ye Sabbot day at evin and brak ane sait pertening to David balfour of Powhous and ewist it ouer ye kirk zaird dyk and desyrit ye brethrein to tak ordur therewith." The minister of Logy was asked if the said John "had maid repentence ye last sonday as he was appointed ansored that he was seik ye said day and myt not travell to his kirk and therefor yair was na serveice thereat and ye said Jo^{nc} crystie being askit to declair ye caus quhy he brak ye said seat ansorit that he had na ill will to ye said David balfour proprietar thereof And ye caus was onelie for winning of ane wodfie maid betwix him and Thomas ramald in Ester grainge and becaus ye said seat stude on his eldersbeans (ancestors' bones). The brethrein ordans ye said Jo^{nc} crystie to mak ye seat als gude as it was betwix and sonday nixt ye secund of September nixtocum, And yat he mak repentence publictlye ye nixt sonday in secclayth and crave god forgevenes and ye said David balfour awnar of ye seat quhome he hes particularlie offended, And yat he mak repentence siclyk on sonday ye ix day of September for removing of ye sclandir of ye kirk gevin be his evill exampill, And seeing ye said Jo^{nc} hendirsone pairttaker with ye said Jo^{nc} crystie in ye said fact, is presentlie fugetive furth of his parochun, Ordans that he be summond to answr for ye said offence and to undirly discipline thairfoir, undir ye pain of disobedience quhowsoever he can be haid within ye bounds of yis presbyterie."

The arm of the Church in those days seems to have been a fairly long one, and fugitives from discipline could not long withstand the consequences. We thus find that John Henderson had to submit to the ecclesiastical authorities, and on 11th September he appeared before the Presbytery and "confessit his fault," . . . and that it was done "onelie becaus ye samin stude on yair foirbears beans." He was ordered to appear in "secclayth," and be detained in ward till he found caution, and to pay a part of the cost of replacing the desk, or seat, "according to his habilitie."

The trouble about this seat seems to have developed further disturbance in the parish, and this time it is David Balfour of Powhouse and his family who are the cause of the strife. The following year, on 17th April, 1594, certain brethren of the eldership of Logie compeared before the Presbytery, and in name of the elders and deacons "producit ane Protestatione in wret berand that thay wald not acknowledge David balfour of Powhous nor his famelie to be of yair congregatioun frathynefurth for sic causs as is at lenth sait down in thair said protestatione, Quhilk thay desyrit to be admited. The

brether ordanis ye said David to be summond to ansor to ye said protestatione undir ye pain of disobedience."

The matter is taken up again on 24th April: "The quhilk day compeirit James crystie in Corntoun Johnne bennet in blair Jo^{uo} grahame in Athray James kemp thair and Johnne huttone, Elders and deacuns of ye kirk of Logy for yame selfis and in name of ye remanent Elders and deacuns of Logy and producit ane summonds dewlie execut and indorsit upone David balfour of Powhous chairgeing him to compeir ye said day To ansor to ane protestatione producit be ye elders and deacuns of ye said kirk agains him and to shaw quhy ye samin sould not be admited as at mair length is contained in ye said summonds. Compeirit ye said David quha being hard, The brethrein he tho^t meit and ordeined ye said kirk of Logy to be viseit upone ye xxvj day of Aprill instant be Messrs. Patrik simsone W^m Stirling Alex^r Simsone and Jas. Duncansone and yat ye said Mr. Alex^r simsone mak ye exhortations and all ye brethrein foirsaid to travell (treat for terms) betwix ye parochunnars of Logy and ye said David balfour in yat contraversie yat is presentlie amangs yame and bring ye samin to sic gude poynt as thay may gudelie, And ordanis ye minister of logy to caus ye saids parochunnars conveyn ye said day, quhilk he hes promesit to do, And quhat ye saids Commissioners finds be yair visitatione to report to yis Elderschip ye first day of Maij nixtocum, And in speciall quhat ordur thay tak anent ye said contraversie." Accordingly, on the first day of May, the brethren appointed to visit Logie kirk reported "they had done ye samin as ye bwik of Visitatione beris, quhilk is allowed." The loss of this Book of Visitation renders it impossible to make out clearly what was the cause of the dispute, but the results of this visitation do not seem to have been much. The contention appears to have arisen from the breaking of the seat episode of eight months before, as the parties were one Bastian Henderson and David Balfour of Powhous. "Bastian henresone in Rolburn" was summoned to appear before the Presbytery "To give resolat ansor anent reconciliatioun betwix David balfour of Powhous and him and to heir confirence thereanent undir ye paine of disobedience. Quha being oft tymes callit compeirit not. Thairfore ordanis him to be summond de novo undir ye paine of excommunicatione."

Bastian failed, however, to answer to this summons, and consequently the brethren ordains him "To heir and sic him self decernit to be excommunicat for his proud and malicious contempt and disobedience to ye voice of ye kirk with certificatione gif he compeir not the brethrein will proceid and decern as said is according to gods word and discipline of ye Kirk." On 22nd May, "Bastian henrisone in Rolburn" was, for non-compearance, decerned to be excommunicated, and "his minister is ordeined to proceid and begin his first

admonitione ye nixt sonday.” As there is no further reference to the “contraversie” in the Presbytery Minutes, it would appear that the obstreperous Bastian satisfied the Kirk and so ended a troublesome matter.

MURDER OF THE LAIRD OF LOGIE.

The most serious offence, within the jurisdiction of the Kirk, was that of murder. It was also the most troublesome to deal with. Very frequently such deeds were committed by a number of accomplices, as a result of some clanish dispute, so that very often a long time elapsed before an indictment could be completed. If the persons accused appeared, confessed their guilt and offered submission to the discipline of the Kirk, producing at the same time an agreement with the representatives of the murdered party, commonly called a “letter of slaines,” they were, after due trial had been taken of their repentance, absolved from the scandal. Otherwise they were excommunicated *instante*.¹

Within the period of eight years—from 1595 to 1603—there were three cases of murder connected with the parish of Logie, viz., the murder of the Laird of Logie, the Laird of Spittal, and David Forman—the last being slain at the Bridge of Tullibody. Tullibody Bridge had then, like similar thoroughfares, its wayside inn, which might, so far, account for an occurrence of that nature having taken place there. The parties, two residents in the district, confessed and offered to satisfy the Kirk, but the sequel was a sad one. For soon after, in answer to the Presbytery as to the state of their repentance, “thair minister of Logy reportit that thay are baith depairtit furth of this lyf.”

At this time the estate of Logie belonged to David Forrester, a son of John Forrester of Logie, who, in 1562, was a member of the Town Council of Stirling, as he was also in 1554. David Forrester was a bailie of Stirling at this period, and belonged to a family with many connections in Stirlingshire.² The Livingstones and Bruces appear to have had some feud with the

¹ 1592, August 8. — “The Brethrein undirstanding ye great Murthuis committed in yir bounds Ordanis ilk minister within ye samin to excommunicat all Murtherars within his congregatione eftir perfynt knowledge of ye fact according to ye act of ye generall assemble And quhowsone ye sentence be pronuncit agains any persone The pronunciar to Report ye samin to ye presbyterie ye nixt Twysday yaireftir that thay may caus ye samin be Intimat in vyer kirks that naie pretend Ignorance.”—*Presbytery Record*.

² The ownership of two large tenements, attached, and forming the corner of Broad Street and St. Mary's Wynd, Stirling, is traced in 1583 to the Forresters of Logie, and a large tenement in Broad Street, to the west, was built by the Town Council on the site of an old tenement belonging to another member of the Forrester family, Forrester of Garden, and acquired by them in 1719. Members of the Forrester family occupied for more than a century the civic chair of the burgh. The date of these buildings is between 1520 and 1583, and remained in the Forrester family down to 1658.—Fleming's *Old Ludgings of Stirling*, pp. 25-31.

Forresters, and the climax came with the murder of the Laird of Logie. At the meeting of Presbytery, held on 23rd July, 1595, a summons was produced “upone Jo^{ne} levingstone zungar of Dwnnypaice William bruce apperand of Airth Patrik bruce sone to Thomas bruce of Lairbertshiells Ro^t bruce son to Archibald bruce of Pofollis and servand to ye said W^m bruce apperand of Airth W^m levingstone sone to W^m levingstone of Jarvaswod and servand to ye said Jo^{ne} levingstone zungar of dwnnypaice Archibald polwart stewart and servand to Sir Alex^r bruce of Airth Kny^t George levingstone sone to Johnne levingstone of daldars and servand to ye said Sir Alex^r bruce of Airth Kny^t Bartilmo M'gowne servand to ye said W^m bruce apperand of Airth Mr. W^m son to Henri levingstone of Waster greinzairds James levingstone brother to Alex^r levingstone of Pantaston and servand to ye said Jo^{ne} levingstone zungar of dwnnypaice and Alex^r levingstone portionar of ye halls of Airth chairgeing yame to compeir ye said day to heir and sie yame selfis decernit to be excommunicat from ye societie of ye kirk for airt and pairt devysing and executione of ye cruall slauchtir of vni^{ll} David forester of Logie vpon ye xxiiij day of Junij last bypast in _____ hours in _____ lyand within ye Sheref dome of Edinburgh done upone sait purpois and forthot-fellonie without all feir of god and expres contrar to his Law, Or ellis that thay shaw reasounable caus quhy ye samin sould not be done as at mair lenth is conteinit in ye said summons. Compeirit Mr. Alex^r hamiltoun procurator for” (seven of the above named) “and in yair name alledgis that yis presbyterie ar not Judgis competent to yame in yis cus, Because it is ordeined be act of ye generall assenblie (as he alledgis) that ye presbyterie in quhais bounds ye slauchtir is committed sould try ye offenders, And ye presbyterie of Linlithgow hes summond all ye saids personis for quhome he now compeiris to compeir befor yame yis day in quhais bounds ye said alledgit slauchtir was committed to ansor for ye said offence and thairfor alledgis yis presbyterie is not Judge competent to yame in yis caise bot ye presbyterie of Linlithgow for ye caus fairsaid. Secundlie alledgis that in caice thay war Juges competent as thay ar not Notyeles alledgis that yis presbyterie sould not proceed against yame in Stirling quhair thay use to conveyin Becaus the saids personis dar not yair compeir for feir of thair lyf to ansor for yame self and defend yair awin innocencie in respect of sindrie yair ennemeis that dwells in Stirling. And last alledgis that ye saids personis (for quhome he compeiris) sould not be decernit to be excommunicat for ye said alledgit slauchtir, Becaus thay ar innocent of ye samin and ar reddie to undirly ye law thairfor and ar verie desyrus that his Majestie wald chairge yame to yat effect. With ye quhilks ye brethrein being advysit thay repell ye first defence and finds yame selfis Judgis competent Becaus ye saids personis dwells all within ye bounds of yis

presbyterie And lykwyss repells ye secund defence Becaus yair procurators may frelie compeir in yis plaice and ansor for yame without any dainger lyk as yair said procurator hes compeirit yis day without any obstakill or dainger. As concerning ye last defence proponit The brethrein continews yair ansor yairto till ye morne, and warnis ye said procurator yairto apud acta, And ye remanent personis summond 'To wit' (five in number) "being oft tymes callit nane of yame compeirit nor any in yair names And yairof ye brethrein decernis yame and everie ane of yame to be summarlie excommunicat, in ye paroche kirk of Stirling quhair ye sclandir of ye said slauchtir is greatest be ye Minister yairof on sonday nixtocum for ye caus above writin. Becaus it is cleirly knawin to ye brethrein that thay war airt and pairt and executors of ye said cruall slauchtir done upone sait purpois and forthotfellowie as said is and nane of yame compeiris nor any in yair name to object anything in ye contrar being Lawfulie summond yairto as said is."

"The said Mr. Alex^r hamiltoun foirsaid deponis be his great aith that (as he is informit) ye personis for quhome he compeiris are innocent of ye said vmq^{ll} David foresters slauchtir."

The next day (24th July), when answer to the defence of "innocencie" was to be given to "that alledgeance made be Mr. Alex^r hamiltoun procurator" for the parties accused, the brethren did not think it meet to discern the parties to be excommunicated, until they saw whether the civil magistrate did his office, or until they be put to the horn.

The sentence of excommunication was a severe one, which ostracised the person implicated, so that life became a burden. George Livingstone, one of the persons against whom the sentence was passed for being concerned in the slaughter of David Forrester, applied to the Presbytery several times for absolution. On 22nd October, 1595, a supplication was produced from him for absolution from the sentence of excommunication, and Jonet Alexander,¹ the relict of David Forrester, is warned to compear on the 29th October in answer thereto.

As desired, Jonet Alexander, the widow of the late David Forrester of Logie, put in her appearance at the meeting of Presbytery, on 29th October, and being desired by the moderator to satisfy the said warning if she had anything "to propone, quha producit ane ansor in wret." It would appear that Mrs. Forrester was unwilling to aid the Presbytery in granting absolution to this slayer of her husband, as on 20th November she again appears before the Brethren and craved an answer to her written allegation, but the Brethren considered that George Livingstone had made a sufficient confession.

¹ Jonet Alexander was the third daughter of Alexander Alexander of Menstrie.

On 31st December, "Jonet Alshunder," relict of David Forrester, compeared, "and declairit that upone ye xx day of December instant in ye hour of caus betwix allevin and twell hours befoir none she with Elizabeth Nicoll mother to ye said vmq^{ll} David compeirit in ye Tolbwith of Edinburgh befoir Mr. Mark borthvik Justice Deput quhair thay producit our soverane lords letters past be delyverance of ye lords of Counsell denlie execute and Indorsit upone Johnne levingstone zungar of Dwnypaice" (and seven others) "all summond to ye said day to undirly the Law for ye erwall slauchtir of . . . and desyrit proces and all ye saids personis being oft tymes callit nane of yame compeirit Law^t full tyme of day biddin Twell hours being ane Lang spaice bypast, Thay protestit for remaid and farder proces, And returnit again to thair Laging seing thay could gait no farder done. And ye said Jonet producit ane testimoniall subserivit be ye said Eliz^t Nicoll twiching ye pen of Jo^{no} hammylton nottar in presens of W^m ker minister of Gods word and divers vyers famus witness testifeand ye said Jonet Alex^{rs} declaratioun above writin in all points to be of veritie, And yairfor the said Jonet alschunder desyrit the brethrein to proceid agains the saids erwall Murtherars with ye censurs of ye kirk according to ye bwik of Discipline. Upone ye quhilk complent, the brethrein ordanis ane summons to be direct makand mentione" (giving details of former procedure), "and that thay will now proceid to yair excommunicatione." "Summonds" were several times executed, and the case, in turn, deferred till some point or another should be farther "tried."

That the murder of David Forrester of Logie was due to some family feud is pretty certain, as an act of retaliation was committed, three years later, in the murder of Robert Bruce of Larbertshiells "in the Torwood." This deed was perpetrated by relations of the Forresters of Logie. At the meeting of Presbytery held on 31st May, 1598, the following persons having been three times duly summoned to compare before the Presbytery to answer for murder, compeared not, and received on the Sunday previous to this date the highest censure of the Kirk, in due form, viz. :—

"I Mr Patrik simsone of ye evangell at Stirling immediatlie aftir sermond in ye name of the eternall god and of his sone Jesus Chryst and at command of my brethrein of ye presbyterie of Stirling did cut off seclude and excommunicat from his bodie and frome the societie of his kirk Robert forrester and James forrester brethir to Alex^r forrester of Myathill and Patrik wilkie servitar to Sir James forrester of Torwood Kny^t for airt pairt and executione of the cruall slaughtir of vmq^{ll} Robert bruce of Laithbertshiells upone ye xiiij day of Aprill last bypast in the Torwood Lyand within ye Sherefdome of Stirling and bounds of the presbyterie yairof as personis selanderus and memberis for yis present altogethir corrupted and pernicious to the body, and

farther lies gevin ouer in the hands and powar of Sathan all ye saids personis to ye destructione of ye flesh that soulls may be saif in ye day of the Lord Jesus gif it sall pleis god to bring yame to repentance, And straitlie chairgit all that profes the Lord Jesus to quhais knowledge this sentence sall com to reput and hault ye saids Robert . . . accusit and unworthie of ye societie of Christians and to have na felluship with yame lest thay be pairt-takeris of the Innocent blude shed be yame and of ye curs of ye same undir ye paine also of the Censurs of the Kirk to be execut against sic as sall have any kynd of societie with any of yame unto ye time thay be law^t fullie absolvit from ye said sentence and restorit againe to ye societie of ye Kirk, And yis I did according to gods word and ordinance of ye said presbyterie in presens of ye haill pepill conveynit to heir gods word for ye tyme.”

The Forresters of Myathill, in the parish of Kippen, and of Logie were nearly related, and we find, long after this, the Laird of Logie presenting a supplication to the Presbytery for the *absolution* of the foresaid Robert Forrester, which was granted in 1612. As it is the natural outcome of the family feud, we give the particulars here. On 3rd June, 1612, James Forrester of Logie compeared before the Presbytery, “in name and behalf of Robert forrester sone to vmq^{ll} Thomas forrester of Myethill and producit ane Remissione of our Soverane lord gevin to ye said Robert forrester and James forrester his brother for ye slauchtir of vmq^{ll} Robert bruce of Wodsyd of ye deat the V day of Maij 1607, and also producit letters of Relaxatione of the said Robert and James fra ye horne quhairunto thay war denuncit for ye said slauchtir and receavit to his Maiesties peace, And seeing ye said Robert forrester hes maid his publict repentence in ye kirk of Kippane for ye said fault as he was appointed, Quhilk ye minister yairof testefeis, The said James desyrit ane command to ye minister to absolve the said Robert fra ye sentence of excommunicatione pronouncit agains him for ye said slauchtir and to receave him againe to ye societie of ye kirk, Quhilk is granted be the brethrein, and ye minister ordeined to absolve him.”

On the 11th March preceding, the same is recorded in somewhat different terms, “anent the Supplicatione producit in name and behalf of Robert forrester brother to umq^{ll} Alex^r forrester of Myathill craving to be absolvit.” . . . The brethrein at that time ordained his minister to “receave his publict repentence . . . till the brethrein be farther advysit he being alwayes secludit fra ye publict prayars in ye meantyme till he be absolvit.”

Bruce of “Wodsyd” is also otherwise styled “of Lairbertshiells,” and he, or his father, was one of those who were charged with the murder of David Forrester of Logie in 1596, and to his connection therewith his own “slauchtir” three years thereafter may be traced.

CHAPTER VII.

MR. ALEXANDER HUME.

FROM the year 1597 to 1609 the pastoral care of this parish was under the charge of a gifted minister, Mr. Alexander Home or Hume, the second son of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth (died in 1599), grandson of Patrick Hume of Polwarth, the Comptroller of Scotland in 1499, whose lineal descendant became Baron Polwarth and the Earl of Marchmont. He was born before the year 1560—the date of the Reformation in Scotland. Professor Lawson thinks he was born before 1558 (*Hume*, p. xiii.). Alexander Hume studied at the University of St. Andrews, but as three persons of the same name, and at the same time, pursued their studies at that seat of learning, some uncertainty prevails as to their individuality. One of them graduated Master of Arts in St. Mary's College in 1571, another in 1572, and a third was made Bachelor of Arts in 1574.¹ There was another student of the same name who entered St. Leonard's College in 1578. My own idea is that the B.A. of 1574 was the Alexander Hume who afterwards became minister of Logie. From St. Andrews he proceeded to France, where, with the view of practising at the Bar, he studied civil law for four years. He probably studied both at Paris and at the University of Bourges in Berri, the latter being a favourite resort of Scottish law students. Returning to his native land, he spent three years in attendance in the Courts of Justice, but becoming disgusted with the corrupt and venal influences which were at that period so prevalent, he gave up the pursuit of the law and turned courtier; as he himself says,

“ But from the rocks of cyclades from hand,
I struck into Charybdis sinking sand.”

¹ Dr. McCrie, in his life of Melville, Vol. II., p. 504, has thrown much light on the history of these Humes. The first is considered to have been the Alexander Hume who became minister of Dunbar in 1582, and died in 1623; while the second received the appointment of master of the Edinburgh High School in 1596. He wrote several theological treatises, and “a Latin Grammar, which the Privy Council, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, appointed to be used in all the schools in the kingdom.” He left Edinburgh in 1606, became rector of the Grammar School of Prestonpans, and then of Dunbar in 1615, where we find him in 1617. He is witness to a deed, Nov. 27th, 1627.

A period of mental unrest succeeded his attempts to obtain secular advancement, and questions of religion forced themselves upon his attention.¹ Finally he determined to devote his energies to the service of the Church of Scotland, and was ordained minister of Logie on the 30th August of the same year.² He died on the 4th December, 1609, in the thirteenth year of his ministry.

Hume's uncle was rector of Polwarth at the time of the Reformation, and his father was a great promoter of the reformed doctrines, and one of those who, in 1560, entered into a league to encourage the preaching of the Word, and to defend the teachers thereof. When the civil war broke out he embraced the young King's side, and was dangerously wounded in the conflict with Queen Mary's troops at Cairny, June 1571. He died in 1599, and was succeeded by his son Patrick, who was Master of the Household to James VI., and Warden of the Marches.³ He left a large family of six sons and three daughters, and died in 1609. His widow, Julian Ker, daughter of Sir Thomas Ker of Fernihurst, a few years later married Sir Thomas Hamilton of Binning, the Earl of Melrose. Alexander Hume was grand-uncle of Sir Patrick Hume, first Earl of Marchmont, a stalwart Covenanter, who was born in 1641, and died in 1724, and his daughter, Grisell Hume or Lady Grisell Baillie, was the author of the well-known song, "Wer'na my heart licht I wad dee."⁴

MR. ALEXANDER HUME'S CALL TO LOGIE.

Mr. John Millar, minister of Logie, died in the end of April or beginning of May, 1597, and on the 18th of the latter month James Alshunder (or

¹ "In November, 1584, he received a small token of royal favour, and the record of this event gives us the earliest absolutely certain date in his life: 'Our sovereign Lord ordanis ane letter givand, grantand, and disponand to Alexander Hwme, sone lauchfull to Patrick Hwme of Polwarth, during all the dayis of his life-time, all and hail thay twa portionis with the chalmers and zairdis quhilkis perteneit to unquhill deane Alexander Mow and deane Johne Scott, monkis of the Abbay of Dumfermling for the tyme, and now pertaining to our soveran Lord, and became in his Majesties handis and at his Hienes disposition throw deceis of the saidis twa monkis. . . . Subserivit by our said soverane Lord, at Halyruid house the xiiij day of November, 1584' (*Register of Presentation to Benefices*, quoted in *Adversaria of Bannatyne Club*, pp. 31, 32)."—Lawson's *Poems of Alexander Hume*, p. xxi.

² *The Miscellany of the Wodrow Society*. Edited by David Laing, Esq. Vol. I., p. 567. *Records of Presbytery of Stirling*.

³ "Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth, elder brother of Alex. Hume, is the author of '*The Promise containing the manner, place, and time of the maist Illuster King James the Sext, his first passing to the fields*. Imprintit at Edinburgh be John Ros, for Henri Charteris: 1589.' It contains a good deal of description of nature; but the language is latinised with painful elaboration."—Veitch's *The Feeling of Nature in Scottish Poetry*, Vol. I., p. 344.

⁴ See Principal J. C. Shairp's *Sketches in History and Poetry*, p. 308; Barton's *History of Scotland*, Vol. VII., p. 262; and *Memoirs of Geo. Baillie of Jarviswood and the Lady Grisell Baillie*, by Lady Murray, pp. 35-39.

Alexander, grand-uncle and tutor to William Alexander, the future Earl of Stirling), in Menstrie, and David Balfour of Powhouse appeared before the Presbytery of Stirling, as Commissioners for the parishioners of Logie. They "declairit that seing that it hes plesit God to take to him self thair minister Mr. John Millar, they desyrit in name of the said parochinars that the brethrein wald appoint theme ane uther godlie pastor to occupy that roun, thairunto it is anserit be the moderator and thay ar askit gif thair be any persone of quhome they have conceavit a lyking or gude opinione by uthers, They anserit that thay lyk weill of Mr. Alex^r Home sone to Patrik Home of Polwart and gif the brethrein of this presbyterie think him meit for that congregatioun thay wald be content with him. The brethring finding thame selfs bot of few numbir this day, Thay continew thair anser to ye xxv of this instant, and seing the brethring undirstands that ye said Mr. Alex^r is admitted alreddie to teiche publictly in some placis, Thay ernistlie request ye said Mr. Alex^r to teiche in the said kirk ye nixt Sondag that thais parochinars now destitut of the Word may receive sum comfort be his doctrein."

A week after, on 25th May, there compeared before the Presbytery, "James Alshunder in Menstrie, David Balfour of Powhouse, David Balfour fear¹ of ye same, Johnne Grahame in Athray, and James Crystie in Cornetoun, commissioners for ye parochinars of Logie and in thair name declairit that thay have hard Mr. Alex^r Home preiche in thair kirk ye last Sondag quhais doctrein thay lyk weill of and desyrs the brethrein to admit him to be thair minister, and in respect of the smalness of the stipend desyrs the brethrein to appoint ane of thair number to pass with ane of ye parochinars of Logie to Patrik Home of Polwart taskiman of their teinds to travell² with him for ane augmentatione to the stipend and also to travell with the said Mr. Alex^r to accept ye said charge. The brethrein promesis ather to send ane of thair numbir to ye effect foirsaid or than sall send ane misseive to that effect."

The brethren of the Presbytery, perhaps considering discretion the better part of valour, sent a missive to the old Laird of Polwarth, and the parishioners of Logie did the same by the hands of James Alexander, who interviewed the father of their future minister. The old laird appears to have been a very stiff customer to tackle, and even the fact that the living of Logie was to become his second son's was not enough to unloose his purse-strings. There is an element of dry humour about the answer which he gave to the not unnatural request of the good folks of Logie. On 22nd June, "James Alshunder in Menstrie Reports that he past to Patrik Home of Polwart and delyverit to

¹ *Fear*, one who holds property in fee.

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² To travell=to treat for terms, consult.

him twa misseive letters, ane frome the parochinars of Logie and ane uther from this presbyterie desyring that he wald give ane augmentatione to ye present stipend of Logie that may mak ye samin sufficient for ane honest man seing he hes in tak ye teind shavis of ye said kirk for ane small dewtie. Anent ye quhilk the said James Alshunder travellit (treated) with him at length and in end receavit na anser, bot according to that conteinit in ane misseive letter direct frome him to this presbyterie Bearand in effect that he can not depurse nane of his siluir for the serving of ye said kirk nor na uther kirk, Bot onelie that thing conteinit in his assedatione usit and wount be his predicessurs and himself, Inrespect thair of the brethring ordanis ane letter to be directit to [Alexander] Home of Northberwik, Provost of Ed^r,¹ desiring his lo. to request ye said Patrik his brother to mak ane reassonabill augmentatione to ye stipend for ye caus fairsaid and utheris to be sait down in ye said letter, And also ordanis that the said kirk be viseit upon the xxvii day of Junij instant at ix hours befor none be Messrs Patrik Simsone,² Alex^r Simsone³ and Williame Stirling⁴ Quhome ye brethrein ordanis to travell with ye parochinars of ye said kirk for ane menteinance and provisione to be maid for ane pastur that should entir to serve in that kirk for ye spaice of ane half zeir to and until the tyme provisione may be haid be assignatione of ye lxxxvii crop, and to report to ye presbyterie ye suttes of thairs travells on ye penult day of Junij instant. And ordanis that ye said Mr. Patrik Simsone teich at ye said visitatione and that ye saids parochinars be dewlie advertesit thair of and warnit to conveyn ye said day to ye effect fairsaid."

This visitation was duly carried out by the three brethren appointed, and the report of their diligence was set down "in ye bwik of Visitatione." This book has not, however, been preserved. The next step towards the admission of Mr. Alexander Hume, as minister of Logie, was the fixing of his trials. The report of these is contained in the Presbytery Register under date 10th August, 1597. "The brethring appointed to heir Mr. Alex^r Hume⁵ teiche publict doctrine Reports that thay hard his doctrine teichit befor ye congregatioun of Stirling upone ye xxviii. day of Julij last by past on the i, Epistill of S. Paul to the Thessalonians the 4 chap. beginnand at ye 13 vers to ye last vers of ye samin exclusive. Quhais doctrine thay judgit sound and comfortabill, with ye quhilk point of his tryell the brethrein are satisfieit as

¹ During the religious disturbances in Edinburgh, in 1596-97, a tumult arose, and Sir Alexander Hume, Provost, though he was lying sick, came to the street and pacified the crowd. Burton's *Hist.*, V., p. 311.

² Minister of Stirling.

³ Minister of Alva.

⁴ Minister of Kincardine.

⁵ His name is invariably spelt "hume" throughout the Presbytery Register, except the first occasions on which he was proposed by the Commissioners of Logie, when it is "home."



EAST AND WEST CHURCHES, STIRLING.

also undirstandis him to have gude and soleid knowledge in ye grundis of religione able to withstaud the enemies of the trewth, and thairfoir for tryell of his lyfe and conversatione ordanis ane Edict to be direct and execut at the kirk of Logy (thairunto he is suited) ye nixt Sondag according to ye ordur, and that the Clark direct ane misseive in ye brethrings name, to the presbyterie of Edinburgh quhair the said Mr. Alex^r hes maid hes residence last, and desyr thair testimoniall, testifeand the trewth of his lyf and conversatione."

The Edict of the Presbytery being served in proper order, and no objections stated, "the brethring being advysit with the haill points of the said Mr. Alex^r humes tryell anent his literatur, qualificatione in doctrein, and his lyf and conversatione, findis him apt and Idoneous [fit] to entir in the ministrie, and seeing he is ernistlie suited be the saids parochinars of Logy to be thair minister, off quhome and his doctrein thay declarit to have ane gude lyking. Thairfor the brethring of the said presbyterie hes admitted and admits the said Mr. Alex^r hume ordinar pastor to the saids parochinars of Logy with full powar to him to exerceis all thingis perteing to ye office of ane minister in the kirk of God and exhorts him to the feir of God faythfullie to dischairge himself thair intill and ordanis Mr: Patrik Simsone and Mr. Alex^r Yull¹ to plaice him pastor at ye said kirk be Impositione of hands according to ye ordur upon ye penult day of August instant. And that ye said Mr. Patrik Simsone mak the exhortatione: And ordanis ye said Mr. Alex^r hume to mak dew advertisment heirof to ye saids proochinars upon Sondag nixtocum and desyr ye Eldars Diacuns and maist discreit men of ye parochin to conveyn with ye foirsaidis commissioners ye said day."

On the 30th August, Mr. Alexander Hume was duly ordained minister of the Parish of Logie to the great satisfaction of the parishioners and of the Presbytery of Stirling.

THE POET-PASTOR.

Amid the beauties of Logie, Hume found much to gratify his cultured mind. He was a great lover of nature. The surroundings of his quiet manse, which then stood below the present gardens of Airthrey Castle, suggested many of his poetical pieces; the infinite variety of the seasons, the hills and dales, the woods and streams, the rural scenes, all lent their inspiration. Above all, he looked "from nature up to nature's God," and the reader of his poems observes running through them a strain of fervent piety, mature reflection, and earnest devotedness. His poem, "The Day Festival"—The

¹ Principal of the Grammar School in Stirling. He was a member of the Presbytery and a brother of "the Exercise."

Summer Day—may be taken as a fine example of this poet-preacher's genius. Dr. Leyden considered it sufficiently noteworthy to include it in its entirety in his volume of *Scottish Descriptive Poems*, and it also finds a place in Campbell's *Specimens of British Poets*, where he remarks that Hume exhibits, in some of his verses, "a train of imagery that seem peculiarly pleasing and unborrowed—the pictures of a poetical mind, humble but genuine in its cast."¹ Professor Veitch includes the poem in his work *The Feeling for Nature in Scottish Poetry*,² giving the criticism that "Hume may fairly be said to be the first of our Scottish poets who had the courage to choose for a poetic subject exclusively a purely descriptive scene, and that a Scottish one—a summer day in Scotland; and notwithstanding certain defects in the treatment, such as the introduction of some foreign features, and a tendency to catalogue rather than to compose, the picture is one of great interest and beauty." Mr. John Hill Burton, in his *History of Scotland*,³ says "Alexander Hume's poem of the "Day Estival," existing in obscurity, as excluded from legitimate poetry by the canons of each succeeding dynasty, has found itself in harmony with the poetical spirit of the present generation—so far, indeed, that a close parallel has been found between him and a great poet of the nineteenth century in their style of imagery. It is the description, physical and social, of the land, blessed by a hot summer day, following the course of daylight from sunrise to sunset."

There is genuine simplicity and pathos in his description of the long summer day, which charms the ear, and illustrates some of the pleasantest qualities of the old pastorals.

A few verses only are here given, as the full text is contained in my *Alexander Hume: an Early Poet-Pastor of Logie* (Gardner, Paisley).

THE DAY ESTIVAL.

Gen. i. 4, 16.

O perfite light ! whilk sched away	<i>divided</i>
The darkness from the light,	
And set a ruler oure the day,	
Ane other oure the night.	
Thy glory, when the day forth flies,	
More vively does appear,	<i>vividly lively</i>
Nor at mid-day unto our eyes	<i>than</i>
The shining Sun is clear.	

¹ Vol. II, p. 238.

² Vol. I., pp. 327-339.

³ Vol. VII., p. 82, note.

The crepuscle
matutine.

The shadow of the earth anon
Removes and drawis by ;
Sine in the East when it is gone, *then*
Appears a clearer sky.

Whilk Sun perceives the little larks, *which*
The lapwing, and the snyp,
And tunes their sangs like nature's clarks,
Oure meadow, muir, and stryp.

But every bais'd nocturnall beast *deep-sounding*
Nae langer may abide ;
They hie away, baith maist and least, *largest and smallest*
Themselves in house to hide.

They dread the day, frae they it see, *as soon as they see it*
And from the sight of men ;
To seats and covers fast they flee,
As lions to their den.

Our *Hemisphere* is poleist elean,
And lightened more and more,
Till every thing be clearly seen
Whilk seemèd dim before.

Except the glistering astres bright *stars*
Which all the night were clear,
Offuskèd with a greater light, *overshadowed*
Nae langer does appear.

A description of the
morning.

The golden globe ineontinent
Sets up his shining head,
And oure the earth and firmament,
Displays his beams abroad, *abroad*

For joy the birds, with boulden throats, *swelling*
Agains his visage sheen, *against*
Take up their kindly music notes
In woods and gardens green.

.
The dew upon the tender crops,
Like pearlis white and round,
Or like to melted silver drops,
Refreshes all the ground.

The misty rocke, the clouds of rain,
 From tops of mountains skaills ; *disperse*
 Clear are the highest hills and plain,
 The vapours take the vales.

Begaried is the sapphire pend,
 With spraings of scarlet hue, *variegated arch*
 And preciously from end to end *streaks*
 Damaskèd white and blue.

The ample heaven of fabric sure
 In cleanness doth surpass
 The crystal and the silver pure,
 As clearest poleist glass.

The time sae tranquill is and still,
 That nae where shall ye find,
 Save on ane high and barren hill,
 Ane air of peeping wind, *softly sighing*

All trees and simples, great and small, *bushes*
 That balmy leaf do bear,
 Nor they were painted on a wall, *than*
 Nae mair they move or steir. *stir*

Calm is the deep and purpour sea,
 Yea, smother than the sand ;
 The wals that weltering wont to be, *waves*
 Are stable like the land.

Sae silent is the cessile air, *yielding*
 That every cry and call,
 The hills and dales and forest fair
 Again repeats them all.

The rivers fresh, the caller streams
 Oure rocks can softly rin ; *do, usually did*
 The water clear like crystal seems,
 And makes a pleasant din.

.

With giltèd eyes and open wings
 The cock his courage shaws ;
 With claps of joy his breast he dings, *strikes, flaps*
 And twenty times he craws.

	<p>The doo, with whistling wing sae blue, The winds can fast collect ; Her purpour penns turns mony hue, Against the sun direct.</p>	<p><i>dove, pigeon</i> <i>feathers</i></p>
A description of the evening.	<p>Now noon is went, gone is mid-day, The heat does slack at last ; The sun descends down west away Frae three o'clock he past.</p> <p>A little cool of breathing wind Now softly can arise ; The warks through heat that lay behind, - Now men may enterprise.</p> <p>Forth fares the flocks to seek their food On every hill and plain ; Whilk labourer, as he thinks good, Steps to his turn again.</p> <p>The rayons of the sun we see Diminish in their strength ; The shade of every tower and tree Extended is in length.</p> <p>Great is the calm, for everywhere The wind is settling down ; The reik thraves right up in the air From every tower and town.</p> <p>Their firdoning the bony birds In bauks¹ they do begin ; With pipes of reeds the jolly herds Halds up the merry din.</p>	<p><i>wended, past</i> <i>which, whoever</i> <i>smoke wreathes</i> <i>singing</i> <i>holds</i></p>
The crepuscle vespertine.	<p>The Mavis and the Philomeen, The Starling whistles loud ; The Cushets on the branches green Full quietly they crowd.</p>	<p><i>crowd, coo</i></p>

¹ Banks of earth between fields, or dividing strips of land left unploughed.

The gloaming comes, the day is spent,
 The Sun goes out of sight,
 And painted is the occident
 With purpour sanguine bright.

.

O! then it were a seemly thing,
 While all is still and calm,
 The praise of God to play and sing
 With cornet and with shahne.

fluted instrument

.

Through all the land great is the gild
 Of rustic folks that cry;
 Of bleeting sheep, frae they be filled,
 Of calves and routing kye.

clamour, noise

All labourers draws hame at even,
 And can till other say,
 Thanks to the gracious God of Heaven,
 Whilk sent this summer day.

Professor Veitch says, “The interest of this poem is its intense realism—its true satisfied feeling for the sights and sounds of the world around—for the successive scenes of sky and earth, country, sea, and town, as they stand out in the light and are affected by the rise, the noontide, the afternoon and evening of a summer day. The simple manners of the time are also touchingly portrayed. The meditative minister of Logie had a true eye for nature and a susceptibility of heart which enabled him to feel its gentler charms. In the series of pictures which pass before the eye, we may note for power and beauty that of the tranquility of the time. This is touched, deepened by ‘the air of peeping wind,’ to be felt only on the top of the ‘high and barren hill;’ it is impressed on the eye by the trees, motionless as ‘if painted on a wall,’ and it is brought home to the ear by cry and call repeated from ‘hill and dale and forest fair,’ and by ‘the rivers fresh’ and ‘the water clear’ making ‘a pleasant din.’

“When speaking of trees, he says—

‘Nor they were painted on a wall,
 Na mair they move or steir;’

—we have an anticipation of Coleridge in his lines—

‘ As idle as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean.’

“ In the afternoon there is a peculiarly true and characteristic picture of the land as a man living then would see it—when ‘tower and town’—that is square peel, castle, and farmsteading, set amid their clump of trees—would be the prominent objects of vision. The rays of the sun are losing their strength, and the shadows are lengthening—

‘ The shade of every tower and tree
Extended is in length.’

And then—

‘ The reik thraws right up in the air
From every tower and town.’ ”

THE EXPERIENCES OF HIS YOUTH.

In his "Ane Epistle to Maister Gilbert Moncrieff, mediciner to the King's Majestie,¹ wherein is set downe the experience of the Author's youth," Hume gives his experiences of the Law and the Court.²

Quhen that I had employed my youth and paine,
 Foure yeares in France, and was returned againe,
 I langd to learne, and curious was to knaw :
 The consuetude, the custome and the Law,
 Quhairby our native soil was guide aright,
 And justice done till every kind of wight :
 To that effect three yeares, or neare that space,
 I hanted maist our highest plaiding place,
 And senat quhair great causses reasoned were,
 My breast was brused, with leaning on the bar,
 My buttons brist, I partely spitted bloud,
 My gowne was trald and trampèd where I stood,
 Mine eares were deifd with maissars cryes and din,
 Quhilk procutors and parties callèd in :
 I dayly learnd, bot could not pleasèd be,
 I saw sic things as pittie was to see.

The delays of the law are commented on and also the miscarriage of justice. The picture he draws of legal processes is not a creditable one.

Your advocate man be refresht with gaine,
 Or else he faints to speake or to invent
 A gud defence or weightie argument,
 Ye spill your cause, ye trouble him to sair,
 Unless his hand annointed be with mair.

The judges, too, are corrupt.

Alice ! sick Lords had need of reformation,
 Quhair jusice maist consists in sollistation,

¹ Gilbert Moncrieff, a man of learning, had studied at foreign universities and was held in high reputation both at home and abroad. He held the post of physician in the royal household during the youthful days of King James. *Buchanani Epist.*, p. 27. *Melville's Diary*, pp. 39, 56.

² Mr. Robert Bruce, minister of Edinburgh, a man of great influence in his time, was the second son of the laird of Airth, and practised for some years at the Scottish bar with excellent prospects of success ; but influenced by higher motives, he abandoned the law, entered as a student of divinity at St. Andrews, and in 1587 was introduced to the General Assembly by Andrew Melville, as a fit successor to Knox in the pulpit of Edinburgh.

Yit all sollistars cannot justice have,
 Bot sic as may acquit them by the lave,
 A Lord, ane Earle, or a wealthie man,
 A courtier that meikill may and can,
 Without delay will come to thir intent,
 Howbeit there cause it be sum deill on sklent.

The poor man may not look for much attention, and in Hume's day—

Sum senators als weill as skaffing scribes,
 Are blinded oft with blinding buds (gifts) and bribes,
 And mair respects the persone nor the cause,
 And finds for divers persones divers lawes,
 Our civill, cannon, and municipall,
 Suld equallie be ministred till all.

Disappointed with the ways of Scottish jurisprudence, our poet turned to the court.

To lead that kinde of life I wearied fast,
 In better hope I left it at the last,
 And to the court I shortlie me addrest,
 Beleeving weill to chuse it for the best;
 But from the rocks of Cyclades fra hand
 I struik into Carybdis sinking sand.

It was just another case of “out of the frying-pan into the fire.” The courtiers were no better than the lawyers. The vices of those attending royalty are depicted with an impartial pen, and they end in this—

Contempt of all religion, and devotion,
 To Godlie deeds na kinde of perfite motion.

Expecting to be met with the rejoinder of “sour grapes,” Hume remarks—

And if perhaps sum wald alleadge that I,
 Have this invaid on malice and invie,
 As he whome in the court few did regarde,
 And got na gaine thereby nor na reward,
 I grant that may be trew, bot quhat of that?
 I little gaine deserved, and les I gat.

And then he makes the confession—

I hanted court to lang, and I repent.

But Hume was now done with courts, be they courts of justice or courts of royalty. He feared the fair allurements of the world, and turned to the sweet consolations of religion.

My comfort, lo, my haill felicitie,
 Consists in this, I may it shaw to thee :
 To serve the Lord, and on his Christ repose,
 To sing him praise, and in his heichts rejoice,
 And ay to have my mind lift up on hie,
 Unto that place quhair all our joy sall be :
 My life and time I know it is sa short,
 That heare to dwell I think it bot a sport :
 I have delight in heart maist to behald,
 The pleasant works of God sa manifolde,
 And to my minde great pleasour is indeede,
 The nobill writs of learned men to read ;
 As Chremes had, I have ane humaine heart,
 And takes of things humaine na little part,
 Be word and writ my minde I make it plaine,
 To fekfull friends, and they to me againe.

For an account of Hume's literary works the reader is referred to my book, *Alexander Hume, An Early Poet-Pastor of Logie*,¹ where fuller particulars are given regarding the ecclesiastical controversies of the period, in which he had a share.

HIS HOME LIFE.

So far as we know, Hume's home life in the old manse of Logie was of a peaceful and happy kind. A faithful pastor, he would not be negligent of the spiritual wants of his flock, and after a day spent among some of his parishioners or a visit to his "gossope," John Shearer, bailie in Stirling, he would return to the quietness of his manse, where, surrounded by his wife and children, with William Alexander of Menstrie, perhaps, as a guest, he would delight his listeners with the music of his "jolie lute," as he calls that sweet instrument, in the poem entitled "His Recantation." The concluding stanzas run :—

Lift up mine hart, my lips disclose,
 My tendered tung untie,
 Then sall my singing saull rejoice,
 And flee above the skie :
 Blis thou my work, be my support,
 My teacher, and my guyde,
 Then sall my mouth thy praise report,
 Through all the world so wide.

¹ Published by Alexander Gardner, Paisley.

Then sall my sacred pen delite,
 Induring all my dayes,
 Thy wondrous works in verse to write,
 Five hundred divers waies :
 Then on my jolie Lute, by night,
 And trimbling trible string,
 I sall withall my mind and might,
 Thy glorie gladlie sing.

Then they that sall thy puissance heir,
 And tender clemencie,
 Sall moved be with luife and feare,
 To praise and worship thee :
 Zee when my spirit is past away,
 Among the godlie gostes,
 Yet sall the reader sigh, and say,
 Blist be the Lord of hostes.

Music was not altogether frowned upon, as some suppose, at this period. "James Melville was something of a musician, and tells us he acquired his knowledge of it at St. Andrews from a man who had been trained up among the monks in the abbey ; that he learned from him the gammot, plain song, and treble of the Psalms ; that he loved singing and playing on instruments, passing well ; that he delighted to be present at the performances in the college ; that some of his fellow-students played ' fell weill ' on the virginals, and others on the lute and githorn ; and that the regent had a spinet in his room, to which he sometimes resorted, and played an accompaniment. (*Diary*, p. 23). It was the Church that had fostered this pleasing art ; and the daily cathedral service, the solemn chanting of the monks in their conventual buildings, and the way in which the Roman ritual had so beautifully blended music with almost every act of religious worship, diffused a love of it among the people."¹

It was at St. Andrews, very probably, that Hume cultivated music and the pleasing art of playing upon his "jolie lute," and other musical instruments. All through his life he appears to have been a lover of the gentle pursuits of poesy and music, which helped to calm his mind amid the many outward disturbances of religious controversy. A sympathetic brother in the muses was found in his parishioner, William Alexander, afterwards the first Earl of Stirling, who, as tutor to the young Prince Henry, became attached to

¹ Cunningham's *History of the Church of Scotland*, Vol. I., p. 508.

the household of the Scottish King, in whose service, and that of his successor, Charles I., he spent a somewhat chequered career. Young Alexander borrowed books and musical instruments from his parish minister, as we see from the terms of Hume's will, and found no doubt the society in the manse congenial to the more worthy aspirations of his soul. Among Hume's personal friends in the parish were the Alexanders of Menstrie, the Forresters of Logie, the Balfours of Powhouse, the Grahams of Airthrey, the Erskines of Gogar, and others, while he was on most intimate and affectionate terms with many of his ministerial brethren, notably Mr. Ninian Drummond of Dunblane, Mr. John Gillespie of Alva, and Mr. William Stirling, Port of Menteith. While attending the meetings of Presbytery in Stirling, which he did most regularly, he would enjoy the friendly fellowship of his friend, John Shearer, with whom he may sometimes have enjoyed a game of golf on the King's Park, and who was a frequent visitor at the manse of Logie.

There would be an interruption to this pleasant intercourse during the prevalence of the plague of pestilence which ravished the town of Stirling from 1606 to 1607. Fasts were held as early as 1598 on account of its dreaded approach.¹ By the end of 1604 the pest had made further inroads, and in June, 1606, a fast is ordered as "the plaig of pestilence inecressis and is cum within ye bounds of this presbytery, within vi. mylls of this toun." Shortly after this Stirling was infected, and during its career the plague carried off over six hundred inhabitants. The Presbytery did not meet from 3rd September, 1606, to 11th February, 1607, while the Kirk Session of Stirling adjourned their weekly meetings from 14th August, 1606, to 29th January, 1607. This must have been a sad time in Logie and its neighbourhood: Stirling would be a place of dread to many who did business within its streets, and Alexander Hume would miss the friendly interchange of courtesy with many of his brethren.

A new barn was required at this time by the minister of Logie, so Mr. Hume got it built at his own expense, with the proviso, however, that the money which he had spent, amounting to "the soun of Ten pundis fyftein shillings four penneis," would be repaid by the next entrant to his "exe-

¹ A Humiliation and Fast is ordered by the Presbytery of Stirling to be observed on the first two Sundays of September, 1598, "For ye causis following first, that it wald pleis God of his mercie to send fair and sassonnablie wathir for wining of ye cornis aff ye grund. 2. That it wald pleis God to saif us frome the plaig of pestilence threatnit and alreddie begun in sum partis of this Land. 3. That it wald pleis God to saif us from thais plaigs deservit be ye Innocent blude shed in abundance within this Land, Togithir with many uther sins that ringis in this Land, to ye great provocatione of God's havie wrayth and displesur against us."—*Presbytery Register*.

cutors, wife, children, or assignees." This was allowed and ordained by the Presbytery.

Hume appears to have been a man of delicate constitution, with a tendency to consumption. He was very popular with his ministerial brethren, and was frequently chosen Moderator. His last illness began in May, 1609, though he attended a meeting of Presbytery in June. He died on 4th December. An attack upon him by an obstreperous parishioner in May of the previous year may have hastened his end. This assailant was one "James Duncanson in Logie," who appeared before the Presbytery and confessed that he had "violentie invadit his minister with ane staff" upon the 6th day of May, 1608, which was only "two days preceding the administration of the Lord's Supper in his Kirk of Logy, to the great dishonour of God, contempt of the said sacrament, and sclandir to his kirk."¹ Under date 6th December, 1609, the Presbytery recorded the death of the minister of Logie—an unusual thing then—as follows:—"The quhilk day the moderator Reports to the brethren that Mr. Alex^r Hume, thair brother, is depairted fur^t of this lyf vpone iiij day of this instant quha hes lyne dedlie seik sen ye mone^t of Julij last bypast."

HIS INVENTORY AND LAST WILL.

His wife, Marion, was the daughter of Mr. John Duncanson, formerly a member of the Chapter of St. Andrews, prior to the Reformation, afterwards Principal of St. Leonard's College, and finally Dean of the Chapel Royal of

¹ 1608, June 14. "The q^{lk} day ane sum^{ds} producit dewlie exeent and indorsit vpone James Duncansone in logy, chairging him to compeir ye said day to anser for sclandering of ye kirk and ministrie of the Evangell be violent streking of M^r Alex^r hume, his minister, vpone ye vi day of Maij instant, q^{lk} was onelie twa dayes immediatelie preeceding ye ministratiōne of ye sacrament of the lordis supper in his kirk of logy, to the great dishonor of God, contempt of ye said sacrament, and sclandir to his kirk, and yrfor to vndirly discipline vndir the paine of disobedience as at mair lenth is contenit in ye said sum^{ds}, compeirit ye said James Duncansone personalie and confesses that on ye day foirsaid he violentie invadit his minister w^t anc staff, and that he was the first Invader, for ye q^{lk} he submits him self in the brethrens will. The brethren continewis ye said mater in hoc statu quod nunc est lrie" (*Presbytery Register of Stirling*). On 29th June of this same year occurs an entry: "Vpone ye xxix day of Junij, 1608, thair was na exerceis of the word Becans sindric of the brethir war abstractit be the bureall of vmq^{ll} Margaret hume, mother to lord Thomas, vicount of fentoun, and albeit thair war brethren reddly to teach zit thair was na anditar."—*Ibid.* Sir Thomas Erskine of Gogar, brother of the Earl of Mar, was created Viscount Fenton in 1606, and Earl of Kellie in 1619. He was with the King at the time of the Gowrie conspiracy.

Stirling. He died, 4th October, 1601, aged about one hundred years.¹ Hume was survived by his widow, two daughters, Dinah and Naomi, and a son, Caleb, whom he appointed his executors. The inventory of his estate and his last will and testament afford interesting glimpses of his domestic and social surroundings, as well as of the sterling piety of his nature. Among his goods are "Twa ky withe their followaris, pryce of the pece, xx *lib* inde xl *lib*. Item, ane yeld kow without ane followar, estimat to xxiiij mark. . . . of 'cunziet' gold and silver in his own hands, 700 merks; books estimated to 326 *lib* 13s. 4d." "Item, ane ring of gold with ane saiffer (sapphire) stane, estimate to vij crounis, pryce of the croune, iiij *lib*, inde xxviiij *lib*; also a ring of raised work, vj *lib*; a figure of gold of an ounce weight, xl *lib*." The sum of the inventory amounted to 700*l*. No debts were owing by the dead, but among his debtors were Patrick Drummond of Currinachter for 300 marks of annual for the last Whitsunday's term; "my Lord of Dryburgh," for his stipend of the crop, 1608, £6 13s. 4d.; the Lady Polwarth and other executors of the Laird of Polwarth for 70 merks. "Item, be the next intrait in his place to his wyf and bairnis four seoir punds quhilk is allowit to him be the brethren of the Presbittrie. Item, mair be Robert Seytoun, wickar of Logie, x *lib*." The sum of the debts due to him extends to £355 6s. 8d. In his latter will, given up by himself at Edinburgh, 8th August, 1609, before George Hume, his brother-german, Marioun Duncansone, and children, Dina, Naomi, and other witnesses, he constitutes his wife and Caleb Hume his only executors; his goods to be employed upon profit to them at the sight of William Alexander of Menstrie, Mr. Ninian Drummond, preacher of Dunblane;² John Sherar, burgess, and one of the bailies of Stirling, to whom he

¹ He was appointed by the General Assembly, 27th June, 1563, along with another, to plant kirks in Menteith, was appointed Moderator of the General Assembly held at Edinburgh, 7th August, 1574, and on 7th July, 1579, "Mr. John Duncanson, the King's Highnes minister, presented the King's letter to the Assemblie, bearand the desyre of peace in the realme, and desyreand ministers in their doctrine, assemblies, and cariage to contribut to that end, and to forbear any novation not yet established by law," etc. In the Montrose Assembly, which met on 24th June, 1595, the third article presented to the King's Commissioner runs:—"Seing Mr. John Craig is at the poynt of death, and the King intends to place Mr. John Duncanson with the Prince, he desyres an ordinance to grant him any two ministers he shall choise, to be joynd with Mr. Patrik Galloway in the service." At the Burntisland Assembly, held in May, 1601, on account of Mr. John Craig's death and Mr. John Duncanson's great age, the following ministers are nominated at the King's desire for his and the Queen's house, and for the Prince—Masters Henri Blyth, John Fairfull, Peter Ewart, Andro Lamb, and Masters James Nicolson, James Law, and John Spotiswood."—Row's *History*, pp. 167, 208.

² Mr. Ninian Drummond was the fifth and youngest son of Henry Drummond, the founder of the family at Riccarton, graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1582, and was helper to Mr. Andro Young, minister of Dunblane. He was translated to Kinnoul in 1611.

commits the government of his "wife and bairns," by their good counsel; in case his said spouse deceased or married again, the commodity of his goods and gear to redound to every one of them *pro rata*; he nominates Marion Duncansone, his spouse, to be *tutrix testamentar* to his children, and in case of her decease or marriage, the said William Alexander and the others successively are to take the charge. "Item as to my buikis. I ordane thame to be sichtit and ane inventar maid of thame and comprisit by my faithfull brother, Mr. John Gillaspie, minister of Alwethe (Alva), the said Mr. Ninian Drummond and Mr. William Stirling, minister of the Port (of Menteith), or ony twa of thaim, provyding alwayis that nane of thame be lent furth upon quhatsumevir promeis as they will answer to God; but that they be put in numerat money and employit to the weill and use of my said wyf and bairnis." One of his books had been borrowed by his poetical friend William Alexander, and this is the way the matter is dealt with in the will. "Item, I lave to the rycht honorabill the guid man of Menstrie that buik callit *Cornelius Agreppa*, quhilk he hes of myne." This is rather a novel way of disposing of a lent volume, but apparently the minister of Logie had experienced a good deal of difficulty about his lent books. His neighbours, the ministers of Alva and Dunblane, are also remembered. "I leif to Mr. John Gillaspie any sychting of my buikis as he pleis to chuse, and to Mr. Ninian Drummond siclyk." To his brother, Sir John Hume, "the guidman of North Berwick," who had been provost of Edinburgh, and who had been sent as an ambassador to the court of England, he leaves "ane piece of gold of ane strange cunzie, in taikin of my guid remembrance, and hoip that he will be ane father to my children." To his brother George,¹ of Drumkose, he gives another of these gold coins

¹ His brother, George Hume of Drumkose, became one of the planters of Ireland, and among the Marchmont MSS. is a certificate in his favour, by Malcolm Hamilton, the Archbishop of Cashel, dated 1623, wherein it is stated, "for the cleiring off ane actionn which the said George Hume had depending before the said lords of the counsell off Scottlaund, into the which matter the foirsaid most Reverend Father in God, Malcolme, Lord Archbischope off Caschell, Schir Johne Dunbarr, knight, with divers wthers sullicient gentlemen off the countey off Fermanagh barrony of Machribuic in the realme of Irelande, by thir presentes will declair the verie treuth, which we doe perflytie and clearly understand, as follows:—First we know that the foirsaid George Hume, esquier, hes planted all his thousand acceres off laund with trew honest Scottish men off full number, that he hes buil-dit his baund and hous and hes so manie freeholders, leaseholders, and koppeholders as the King his Majesties will wes should be vpon such ane proportionne and moe than he is bund to have; and thatt he hes no Irische vpoune anie pairt or parcell off his laund nether ever did sett them one acer from the beginning of the plantatioune, and hes not onlie bestowed laund vponn his owne tenantes thatt are wnder him, bott hes geven to every one off thame abundantlie off his owne geir bothe off kowis and horses, and such other thingis as they stood in the need off free gratis off his owne liberall mynd and gude will whiche he had to there standing. So thatt in althings he hes done according to the king his ordinance

“in taikin of my love, with ane piece of silver that was my fathers’ valien (property), and hoip that he will be ane father—brother and father to my wyf and children.” To his spouse, Marion Duncanson, he leaves “ane grit signit of ane unce weicht of gold in remembrance of my love.” To his sister Janet Hume, Lady Law, the wife of David Hume of Law, he leaves “ane piece of gold of ane uncouth counzie” (of a strange coinage), in remembrance of his good affection, and he commits to her the upbringing and custody of his daughter Dina,¹ “in cais sche can not be better with hir awin mother as the speiches was betuix me and hir,” and when she received Dina she was also to receive her portion. To his “gosope,” or intimate friend, John Scherar, a burgess and one of the bailies of Stirling, he leaves “ane ring of gold of raisit wark about an angell weicht in remembrance of my speciall love.” He ordains the obligation which he caused his daughter, the goodwife of Chesters, to subscribe before her marriage to be cancelled, the cancellation thereof to be her legacy. Of his musical instruments, he disposes as follows:—“To my dochter, the guidwyf of Chesters, I ordane the luit (lute) quhilk I haif in possession of the guidwyf of Menstrie be restorit to hir agane, and the uther musicall instrument quhilk I ressavit in legacie of unquhile David Balfour of Powhous, and I leif it to his eldest sone my belovit friend, and the uther musicall instrument quhilk I haif, that Mr. Andro Young, minister of Dunblane, gif it

in all poynts bothe honestlie and nobillie to his great commendatioune; as also he hes payed the kings rentt verie dewly everie half yeare since the first beginning of the plantatioune, and is nott awaund one penie thereof as his dischaiges will schew, so that there are many men in Irelaund thatt hes fyve thousand accers off laund that hes not bestowed so liberallie vpoun there tenants as he hes done, so that, by his liberalitie to tham they ar all in gud estate. So thatt this gentleman hes been the helper off many poor ones, and his delight is alwayes, in men and horsse, to serve the king to the gud example of others where he dwells; so that iff we should say any wtherwayes, we should speak against the trowth and against conscience, seing al the whole countey where he is doeth so clearly know this whiche we have spoken, thatt doeth know this gentleman, and those presents we have subscriyved with our hannds, day, yeir, and place fairsaid, Mal. Caschelen, Jo Dunbar, William Cathcart of Bardarroche, Robert Weir of Tillymergy, Wil Hamiltone, servitor to me lord Archbeshop of Cashell, James Arnott of Castindoray, Jacobus Owen from Carik.”

A similar certificate by Sir John Dunbar, Robert Weir of Tullymargie, and Gabriel Cunningham, certifies that George Hume “hath performed all such conditiones as was enjoined for ane undertaker to do for the plantatioune of ane thousand aikeris of land called the small proportion o’ Drumchose,” that he has planted his lands “with honeste true Britishe men . . . and heth not retained anye Irishe upon the saides landes, as it wes fund by ane jurye of the cuntreye in presence of his Majestyes commissioneris direct for that effect.”—Dated at Dunbar (in Ireland), 20th May, 1624. — *Hist. MSS. Commission*, Fourteenth Report, Appendix, Pt. III., p. 80.

¹ “Nov. 23, 1652.—Dina Home, heir of Marione Dunkissone, somtyme spouse to Maister Alexander Home, somtyme Minister at Logie, her mother.”—*Inquis. Gen. Ret.*, 3712.

to whom he pleissis." He leaves his love and Christian affection and blessing "to the maist noble lady, Dame Marie Stewart, Countess of Mar, and to the eldir Lady Elizabeth Melvil, Ladie Comrie."¹ He leaves his love and hearty affection and his blessing to his faithful brethren, Mr. John Gillespie, the minister of Alva; Mr. Ninian Drummond, the minister of Dunblane; Mr. William Stirling, the minister of the Port of Menteith; Mr. John Alison, the minister of Kincardine; Mr. William Nairn, the minister of Kippen; and Mr. James Caldwell, the minister of Bothkennar, "and all that lowis the Lord Jesus Cryst." He leaves his hearty affection to all his friends that love the Lord Jesus, and exhorts them to walk in pure conscience unto the coming of the Lord Jesus, to be religious, to be true dealers, and to love one another as the Lord Jesus has loved them, "and thus I fulfil my course with joy." His will is subscribed "Alr. Hume, minister of Logie, wt: my hand," and is witnessed by George Hume and others. The testament is confirmed by Robert Murray, commissary of Stirling, having power from George, Bishop of Dunblane, to confirm testaments.² At Stirling, 12th June, 1610; and the testator's wife and children are confirmed as executors.³

And so we find the student and poet, the traveller and collector of strange coins, the lawyer and courtier, finally turned into the sincere churchman. After serving his cure of souls with diligence and exemplary piety, he pays the last debt of nature, and thus fulfils his course with joy.

Note 1.—Among the Marchmont MSS. are the following discharges by Alexander Hume, minister of Logie, (1) "I, Alexander Hume, minister of Logie, grantis me to have received from Patrik Hume of Polward, my father (died in May, 1599) the some of lvijj *lib.* money in compleit payment of my yeirlie stipend of the crope and year of God i^m v^e four score auchten; quhairof I hald me weill satisfied and payed, and dischargis my said father thairof as of all other yearis preceeding the dait heirof, be this my acquittance written and subseyved with my hand at Logie, the ix day of Merche, 1598, Alex. Hume, preicher at Logie."

¹ Her husband was known as John Colville of Comrie, an estate in the parish of Culross. Mr. Livingstone, the minister of Ancrum, refers to her religious fervour, in his autobiography, edited by Mr. Tweedie for the Wodrow Society. As John Colville of Comrie was heir-presumptive to the peerage, he and his wife may have enjoyed by courtesy the respective titles of Lord and Lady Culross the younger. He never held the title by legal right.

² Shortly before this the Commissary Courts were suppressed, and the power of judging in matrimonial and testamentary causes, as well as in others of a mixed kind, was transferred to the bishops in their several dioceses. *Act Parl. Scot.*, IV., 430, 431.

³ *Historical MSS. Commission*, Fourteenth Report. Appendix, Pt. III., pp. 91-92. *Fasts* (Hew Scott), pp. 734-735.

(2) "Precept by Alexander Hume, minister at Logie, acknowledging that he had received from John Stirling the sum of £58 for the duty of tack of the teind sheaves of Logie, assigned to him in stipend, £6 for the price of two bolls of meal, and 50 merks money in name of pension, according to a precept by Patrick Home of Polwarth, tacksman of the teinds discharging the said John Stirling thereof, and 'Patrik, my brother.' Stirling, 26th March, 1600. Witnesses, 'James Alexander, tutour of Menstrie,' and others. Signed Alexr. Hume, minister at Logie."

(3) "Monsieur, please you give directions to deliver so much money as will furnish iij gallons of wine to the communion at our Kirk, which is delayed upon the same occasion. The summe extendeth to xij *lib.* iijs., for the wine is here at xjs. the pynt. This hoping ye will do with expeditioun according to custome, I commite you, your bedfallow, and familie, to the protection of God. At Stirling, the xij of Maij, 1609. Yours dutifully, Alex. Hume."

"To the Right Honorabill Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart." Indorsed "Logy, Alex., for communion wine, 1609" (*Hist. MSS. Commission*, Fourteenth Report, App., Pt. III., pp. 90-91.)

Note 2.—In the ruin of the old kirk of Logie, the sill of the window west of the southern doorway, is a stone bearing the date 1598, neatly but quaintly carved. Some visitors imagine this to be the date of the building of the old kirk, but, as has been stated above, the kirk was erected about 1380, and this stone years ago was found amid a heap of rubbish in the ruins, and was placed for security in its present position by a former clerk to the heritors. It is supposed to have been the date of some addition made to the edifice in the second year of Hume's ministry, and is now a visible link with the early poet-pastor of the parish.

Note 3.—The last reader in Logie was Malcolm Toir or Toward. He was deposed from his office under the following circumstances. On 26th December, 1610, the Presbytery record runs:—"The q^{lk} day compeirit Malcolme toir, Reedar at logy, and confessis that he supposing that he was witchit, he passed to the Egipcians, and consulted w^t thame for remedie y^{of}, and gaive thame gair to that effect. The brethrein ordanis him to mak publict repentance for removing of the sclandir, and that his minister dischaarge him of farther vsing of his offeice frathynefur^t." In the old churchyard a headstone, bearing the date 1738, contains this inscription: "This burial place was purchased by Malcome Toward, Reader in Logie, within this bounding, in the year of God 1498." The figures 1498 are obviously a mistake, and should be 1598.

CHAPTER IX.

MR. JAMES SAITONE, OR SEYTOUN.

MR. HUME was succeeded in the pastoral charge of the parish by Mr. James Saittone, or Seytoun, minister of Denny. He graduated A.M. at the University of Edinburgh, on 29th July, 1603. His call to Denny arose, no doubt, through his having been tutor in the family of David Levingstone, apparent of Dunipace. The first reference connected with this minister, in the Register of the Presbytery of Stirling, is that which concerns his admission to the parish of Denny. He was admitted to that charge on 4th November 1607, and ordained on 6th January following.¹ Hume's death, as we have seen, took place upon the 4th day of December, 1609, and on the 27th of that month there compeared before the Presbytery "Wm. Alshunder of Menstrie and David Balfour of powhous for yame selfis and in name of ye remanent parochinnars of Logy and desyrit the brethrein to licentiat Mr. James Saittone to preache to thame yis nixt sonday, seing thay ar desolat of ane minister. Quhilk is granted."

Mr. Saittone duly preached in the kirk of Logie and appeared willing to become the minister of the parish, while the parishioners themselves were well pleased with him. He therefore craved "licience of the brethrein to remove himself from ye kirk of Denny to sic vther kirk as he may glorifie God and edifie his kirk for sic causis as he sall produce in wret." He is ordained to produce these causes on 10th January, and "ye barronis feuars gentill men Eldars and deacuns of ye said kirk" of Denny are summoned to hear and see. At this meeting, which was held on 3rd January, there compeared "Willame

¹ "At Stirling the last day of September 1607. Mr. Richard wry^t moderator M^{rs} Alex^r hume James duncansone Ro^t mme Andrew Zung Johne aissone W^m narne Alex^r grieve James cauldwell ministers, Mr. miniane drummond, and Mr Ja^{cs} saittone brethrein of exerceis presentes M^{rs} Patrik simson W^m Stirling Malcolmne henresone Jo^{ns} gillaspie henrie forrester henrie layng Adame bellenden and henrie levingstone, absentes. The q^{lk} day Mr. James cauldwell prophecied and Mr. James saittone addid as thay war appointed Q^{lk} Mr. James is ordained to prophecie ye nixt day and Mr. Ro^t narne to add. The q^{lk} day Mr. Alex^r hume Mr. James duncansone and Mr. Alex^r grieve being acensit for thair absence fra ye exerceis the last twa dayes thay proponit excensis Q^{lks} ar admitted."—*Presbytery Register*.

Alex^r of Menstrie, Mr. Joseph haultane of Myrtoun, David balfour of Powis, Jo^{ne} huttone of Cotkers and sindrie vther parochinnars of Logy for thame selfis and as commissionars for ye remanent parochinnars, and declairs that thay have hard Mr. James Saittone preache to thame, quhais doctrein thay lyk weill of and of him to be thair minister, and thairfore desyrs the brethrein to admit him to thame. The brethrein contenewis thair anser to the xvij day of Januar instant." Next Tuesday James Saittone produced his reasons for desiring to be translated from Denny, and the Presbytery delayed giving judgment thereon. No appearance was made by the parishioners of Denny, and they were summoned a second time. At the meeting on 17th January, parties compeared, but they had nothing to object either to the life or doctrine of Mr. Saittone, or to his transportation. Accordingly, the Presbytery grant "licience to him to transport himself fra ye said kirk of Denny to sic vther kirk as the brethrein sall think meit to appoint him, and to ye end that the said kirk be not left desolat ordanis thair Clark to wret in thair name to my lord Erlle of linlithgow to desyr his lordschip to present ane qualefeit man to ye said kirk. Compeirit W^m Alshunder of Menstrie and Jo^{ne} huttone in Cotkers for thame selfis and as eommissionars . . . and desyrit zit as of befor that Mr. James saittone may be admited minister to yame. The brethrein ordanis them to produce in wret ane sufficient commissione on ye xxiiij of this instant sutand ye said Mr. James if thay lyk him to be thair minister. And ordanis Mr. Robert mure¹ to pas thair on Sunday to try ye parochinnars mynd thairanent."

The Minute of the meeting of Presbytery, on 31st January, contains the first reference to patronage in the record. A letter was read from "my lord Erlle" of Linlithgow, presenting Mr. David Forrester to the kirk of Denny, the parishioners being "weill content with his doctrein" . . .

"In the terme assignit to give ansir to ye parochinnars of Logy anent the appointment of Mr. James saittone to be minister to yame, The brethrein being advysit yairwith finds thame weill content with him and his doctrein and ane gude apperance of planting of denny kirk quhair he was, And seing he is fre according to ye brethreins ordinance maid on ye xvij day of Januar instant. Thay grant him licience to transport himself to ye kirk of Logy and appointis him ordinar pastor to ye parochinnars yairof and ordanis thair brethren Mr. Robert mure Mr. henrie levingstone² and Mr. Jo^{ne} gillaspie³ to plant him minister at ye said kirk according to ye ordur vpone ye vi day of februar nixtocum, and that ye said Mr. Ro^t mak ye exhortatione and ordanis

¹ Minister of the Second Charge of Stirling, instituted in 1607.

² Minister of St. Ninians.

³ Minister of Alva.

Mr Jo^{ne} cunnynghame to teache in ye said kirk vpone sonday nixt at ye quhilk tyme he sall mak Intimatione to ye parochinnars that ye said Mr. James saittone is appointed to be yair minister and to warne ye Eldars diacuns and vthers discreit men of ye paroche to convein with the saids commissioners on ye said vj day of februar nixtocum to receave him And ordanis ye said commissioners to report thair diligence herein on ye vij day of februar nixtocum."

1610, February 7.—"The quhilk day Mr. Jo^{ne} gillaspie and Mr. Ro^t mure Reportis that thay with Mr. henrie levingstone vpone ye sex day of februar instant plaicit and enterit Mr. James saittone minister of god his word ordinar pastor to ye kirk of logy according to ye commone ordur And hes receavit mutuall promeis of ye said pastor and parochinnars to vthers be the sign of vphaulding of thair handis." On the same day Mr. Forrester was admitted to Denny.

Questions of patronage were now arising in Church Courts. King James, since the union of the Crowns, was busy in London manœuvring to get his pet theories of Episcopacy imposed upon the Kirk of Scotland, and was doing what he could to prepare the way for an inroad of bishops. So one is not surprised to find that a patron of Logie kirk comes forward in the person of Lord Elphinstone. On 11th April, 1610-11, "Compeirit James smyth (servand to ane nobill lord Alex^r lord Elphinstone) and producit ane letter of presentatione direct be ane nobill lord Alex^r Elphinstone to ye brethrein of yis presbyterie bearand in effect that his lo. is now heritable infest be our Soverane lord in ye ryt of patronage of the paroche kirk of logy, personage and vicarage yairof quhilk pertenit of befoir to the Prioressie of Northbervik as ane of ye kirks of ye samin and was dissolvit yairfra be act of parliament, Sua that the said Personage and Vicarage is now vacand at his lo. presentatione be decess of vmq^{ll} Mr. Alex^r hume last persone and vicar yairof, And vnderstanding that Mr. James saittone now minister at ye said kirk is sufficientlie qualefeit for dischairging of the functione of the ministrie yairat and is of gude conversatione and lyf, Thairfore his lo. nominats and presentis the said Mr. James Saittone to ye said personage and vicarage of the said paroche kirk to be admited yairto that he may be ansored and obeyit of all and sindrie ye teindis fruitis rentis and emoluments of ye samin for all ye dayes of his lyftym as ye said presentatione of the deat at Stirling ye xxiiij day of Marche ye zeir of god 1610 zeirs at mair length beris, and for instructing of ye said presentatione the said James smyth Repeated the said instrument of saising alreddie producit, quhairvpone he cravit the brethrin's ansor. The said Mr. James saittone beand present consents to accept ye said presentatione and na vther persone alledgis nor opponis against ye said ryt of patronage nor presentatione abovewritin and yairfore the brethrein being

advysit yairwith be thair tryell alreddie tane that the said Mr. James is of gude qualificatione for dischairgeing of the functione of ye ministrie at ye said kirk and is of gude conversatione and lyf and yairfore ordanis that he have collatione vpone ye said presentatione in forme as effeirs for the causis above wretin."

The policy of James VI. to obtain the imposition of bishops upon the Kirk was meeting with more success than was the case during Mr. Hume's time, and the Parliament, which met at Edinburgh, on 24th June, 1609, passed an Act in favour of the bishops, by which they were restored to their old jurisdiction of commissariats, touching wills and marriages, and of spiritual and ecclesiastical causes. The Court of Session was empowered to enforce the execution of their sentences. Archbishop Spottiswoode of Glasgow became, within a month, a judge of the Court of Session, and in February, 1610, two courts of high commission were set up by the royal authority, without the sanction of Parliament. In his ecclesiastical policy King James was a law unto himself. These two commissions became one in 1615, and this commission was specially authorised to overlook the conduct and conversation of all ministers, preachers, and teachers in schools, colleges, or universities, and also to take proceedings against those who used impertinent speeches in public. This was just the setting up of an inquisitorial tyranny, which by and by came to an ignominious end, as it deserved. A muzzled Assembly met in June, 1610, at Glasgow, composed of thirteen bishops, thirteen nobles, forty barons, and over a hundred ministers, the moderator being Archbishop Spottiswoode, while the Earl of Dunbar acted as high commissioner. Among the Acts passed by this Assembly, it was ordained "that the indiction of General Assemblies of the Church belonged to his Majesty, by prerogative of his crown;" that an Assembly should be held once a year, and synods kept in every diocese twice a year, in April and October; that it was necessary for the bishop of the diocese to approve of every sentence of excommunication or absolution; that, for the future, all presentations should be directed to the bishop of the diocese, and that he should take the assistance of the ministers of the district in which the person is to officiate, and then perfect the whole act of ordination; that the visitation of the diocese should be done by the bishop himself; and if a minister should, without lawful excuse, refuse to appear at the visitation or diocesan assembly, he should be suspended, and, if necessary, deprived; that exercise of doctrine should be continued weekly amongst the ministers at the time of their accustomed meetings, to be moderated by the bishop if he were present, or if not, by any other whom he should appoint at the time of synod; that the bishops should be subject in all things concerning their life, conversation, office, and benefice to the censure of

the General Assembly, and being found culpable, should, with his Majesty's consent and advice, be deprived; that no bishop should be elected under forty years of age, who had not actually taught as a minister for ten years; that no minister, either in the pulpit or in public exercise, should argue against or disobey the acts of the present Assembly, under the penalty of deprivation; and particularly, that the question of equality or inequality in the ministry should not be discussed in the pulpit, under the same forfeiture.

The amusing thing connected with this pseudo-Episcopacy, which gave the King and his creatures so much trouble to set up, was that Scotland had no real bishop after all. When the King made the startling discovery and endeavoured to remedy the matter by having Spottiswoode the bishop of Glasgow, Lamb bishop of Brechin, and Hamilton bishop of Galloway, consecrated by the bishops of London, Ely, and Bath, these men lacked the true stamp still as they had been summarily raised to the episcopate without any ordination as presbyters or deacons.

"The episcopal form of Church government," says Dr. Cook,¹ "was thus introduced into Scotland, and was thus fully established. It is impossible not to be struck with the singular contrast between the mode in which it gained the ascendancy, and the mode in which the Presbyterian discipline was endeared to the affections of the nation. In tracing the progress of Melville, and of those who embraced his views, it was often necessary to advert to the bold language which they assumed, and to that independence of sentiment and conduct which sometimes appeared scarcely reconcilable with submission to government; but they never lost sight of the happiness and the improvement of the people; they acted upon the noble principles of liberty, and uniformly refused to sacrifice to the caprice of the sovereign what they believed to be necessary for averting slavery, or for preserving uncontaminated the sources of moral and religious instruction.

"There was nothing in Episcopacy itself which should have prevented it from equally avowing and feeling the most tender concern for political freedom; but the fact is undoubted that it associated itself with the prerogative of the monarch, and advanced under the shadow of that prerogative. From the moment that the design of introducing it began to be accomplished, the King assumed a tone of authority to which his Scottish subjects had never been accustomed to listen; the Assemblies of the Church were controlled; the most unwarrantable acts of oppression were committed; the men who should have preserved the purity of government debased it by seeking, contrary to justice and to law, to punish all who were obnoxious to the court; and, to

¹ *Hist.*, ii., 249.

crown the whole, that the opposition made to ecclesiastical innovation might be suppressed, the High Commission, the most frightful engine of despotism, was transferred to a kingdom where in the darkest times it had been happily unknown."

From this time forward until the Glasgow Assembly of 1638, Episcopacy, of a kind, prevailed. But Presbyteries continued to exercise their functions as before, and there was little difference in the form of Church government in so far as these bodies were concerned. We return now to the minister of Logie, who, along with his brethren, discharged his duty faithfully to the Presbytery.

Shortly after his admission, the outlays made by the late Mr. Hume upon the manse came up for settlement. On 2nd May, 1610, "The brethrein ordanis M^{rs}¹ Richard Wryt and Jo^{ne} gillaspie to designe according to ye act of parliament the manse and glib of ye kirk of logy to Mr. James saittone present minister yairat without prejudice of ye ryt of Marione duncansone relict of vmq^{ll} Mr. Alex^r hume last minister yairat quhilk she hes yairto." At the meeting held on 16th June, "Mr. James saitonne Reports that he hes payit to Marione Duncansone relict of vmq^{ll} Mr. Alex^r Hume minister at logy the soun of fouir seoir punds money depursit be ye said Mr. Alex^r for reparatione of the manse and barne of ye said kirk quairof the coumt was sein and allowit be the brethrein. The quhilk soun the brethrein ordanis salbe payit to him againe be the parochinnars of Logy or ells to ye said Mr. James relict or ex^{eris} be his successur minister at ye said kirk."

In December of this year the last reader at Logie, Malcolm Toir, was brought before the Presbytery for supposing that he had been bewitched and passing "to the Egiptians," and consulting with them for a remedy. He was ordained to make public repentance, and his minister was instructed to discharge him from his office. As has already been stated, there were three readers in the parish after the Reformation. Alexander Balvaird was reader in 1590, when he was above eighty years old; Robert Saittone, brother of the laird of Tullibody, was the next, mentioned before 1593 and 1598. He is styled in the record "Vicar of Logy," and, it appears, occupied the manse and glebe, previous to the admission of Mr. John Millar. There is reason to believe that Mr. Alexander Fargy, while minister at Logie, resided at Tullibody. The third and last reader was Malcolm Toir or Toward.

During this period the Kirk Session exercised, along with the Presbytery, functions now committed to sheriff and police courts. A Logie parishioner was required to undergo penance for striking the minister of Alloa. His ease

¹ Messrs.

came up at the meeting of Presbytery, held on 3rd April, 1611. The delinquent was Thomas Henrisone in Maner, who had "to mak publict repentence in linnen claithis bairhedid and bairfuted" for three Sabbaths in the kirks of Stirling, where the "sclandir" is greatest, of Logie where the fault was done, and in the kirk of Alloa, where the said minister dwells.

People were not permitted to absent themselves unduly from the ordinances of religion, and those who adopted the practice of non-church going were very summarily dealt with. A case of this sort arose in Logie, and on 15th May, 1611, Mr. James Saittone, "compleinit on Thomas forrester in brig haw^t 1 ane of his parochuumars that nather he nor nane of his famelie frequentis his parochie kirk on ye Sabbot nather ar not subject to yair discipline. The brethrein ordanis ye said Thomas to be summonsds to answer to ye said complent vndir ye panie of disobedience." The matter does not again come up, and doubtless Mr. Saittone's refractory parishioner amended his ways. But if absenting church members were dealt with, so were members of the Presbytery who neglected to attend the weekly meetings of the court. Thus on 8th July, 1612, "the moderator intimat to the brethrein ane act of ye last Synod maid anent absentis frome ye presbyterie viz. that ye brother appointed to mak the exercise and neglects ye samin sall pay xxxs. The brother appointed to add and neglects ye samin sall pay xxs. and everie ane of ye remanent brethrein of ye presbyterie absent without ane lau^tfull excuise to pay xiijs. iiijd."

One thing which can safely be said about those old divines is that they were thorough in all they did. Duty was recognised and performed accordingly. One (and sometimes two) of the brethren was appointed yearly "commissionar to Plat"—a Commission appointed by the Crown in 1573, and continued to 1617, to modify stipends to the ministers.² The form of commission generally was "the brethrein nominats and constituts thair brother . . . to compeir in yair name befor ye lords modefears of stipendis to crave modificatiōne of stipends to all ye ministers and Reidars within ye bounds of yis presbyterie and to yis effect the brethrein commits to ye said Mr. . . . thair full pouar Promittand de rato," etc.

At the meeting of Presbytery, on 2nd August, 1615, Mr. Henry Shaw, who was to succeed Mr. Saittone as minister of Logie, two years later, appears

¹ Bridge Haugh.

² In January, 1609, Mr. Alexander Hume was one of four Commissioners appointed by the Presbytery to compear in their name "befoir the Lords modefears of Stipeinds," to crave modification of stipends to all the ministers and readers within the bounds of the Presbytery, of the crop and year 1608.

to be taken on trials for the ministry. The record runs, “Compeirit Mr. henrie Shaw brother to shaw of knockhill and declairis him self willing to occupy his talent in ye ministrie and to that effect to give thame ane tryell of his giftis, for ye quhilk the brethrein praisis god, and for satisfeing of his sute Thay ordane him to teache privallie ye nixt exerceis day on ye first chapter of the first Epistill Wretin to Timothie beginning at the 25 vers yairof.”

His first teaching was “Judgit soleid doctrein,” and on 23rd August, it “is fund gude and soleid doctrein and yairfore he is admitted to the publict exerceis.” There were several cases of discipline from the parish of Logie before the Presbytery, during Mr. Saittone’s ministry, some of these referring to charms, witchcraft, and other superstitious practices. These, however, will be given in a different chapter, and need not detain us here. Mr. Saittone was translated to the parish of Port in 1616, as we shall see, the year in which the Presbytery of Dunblane became separated from that of Stirling. This took place on 14th November, 1616, and henceforth the parish of Logie is included, along with the other eight parishes, in the Presbytery of Dunblane. But from 1688 to 1698, the Presbyteries of Stirling and Dunblane were united into one Presbytery. The Minutes from 1688 to 1693 of the united Presbytery have, unfortunately, been lost, and with them important information relating to a notable period in our parochial history.

The Records of the Presbytery of Dunblane commence on the 14th day of November, 1616, and with the exception of thirty years—viz., from 9th April, 1628, to 27th April, 1648, and from 8th October, 1688, to 26th April, 1698, are continuous to the present time. The first page is as follows :—

“The Buik of ye ordinancis and actis of ye presbytrie of Dunblaine begune ye xiiij day of november 1616.

Bretherin vpon ye exerceis of kirks presentlie plantit, and ye kirks vnplantit.

Kirks plantit
 M. Andro Young Dunblane
 M. Ja^s Seytoun Logy
 M. Malcolm Henrysonne Kilmadok
 M. W^m Nairne Kippen
 M. Jo^{ne} Aisonne Kincarne
 M. Alex^r grievie Tullicutrie
 M. Jo^{ne} Muschet Callender
 George M^e gillichallum Comrie

Kirks vnplantit to be
 adjoint
 Port
 Aberfule
 Kilmahug
 Kilbryid
 Strowan
 Monyvaird
 Tullichetill

M. Jo^{ne} Dicksonne Leekrop
 and M. Andro allane gif monyvaird
 and Strowan be not plantet
 expectantes admitted ye 26 of Novemb, 1616.
 M^{rs} henri Schaw W^m edmondstonne
 W^m fogo and Ja^s zoung.”

The first extant Minute of meeting of the Presbytery of Dunblane, *in extenso*.

“At Dunblaine ye xiiij day of november
 Jai Vj^e and sextein zeirs

Mr. James Seatonne minister at logy appointit moderator at ye last Synod holdin the penult of october last maid ye exerceis vpon ye first verse of ye first cap. of ye evangell of S. Johnne. Mr. Johnne Dicksonne maid ye additionnes.

“Thair doctrine tryit be ye Bretherine present, allowit. Presentes Mrs. Andro Young Malcolmne henrysonne Johanne muschet Alex^r grief and Jo^{ne} diksonne.

“Mr. Johnne diksonne is ordanit to mak ye exerceis and Mr. Jo^{ne} muschet to mak ye additiones ye xxviii of this instant.

“Conforme to ye ordinance of ye Synod Mr. Ja^s Seatonne declarit y^t he teachit at ye kirk of port the third day of november. And Mr. Ja^s Young teachit at ye kirk of port on sounday y^r eftir ye tent day of november and Mr. W^m fogo ye said tent day at ye kirk of aberfule.

“The qlk day ro^t mairtein commissionar frome my lord of monteith desyrit y^t ye assemblie present wald appoint Mr. James Young to teich at ye kirk of port on sounday nixt ye sewintein day of this instant and Mr. James seatonne to teiche at ye said kirk ye nixt sounday y^r efter ye xxiiij of this moneth, qlk desyre the bretherine tho^t reasonabill and injonit thame to teiche ye saids dayis qlk thai promesit god willing to obey.

“The qlk day Jo^{ne} kynross in Dunblaine conforme to an ordinance of ye last Synod producit ane discharge of George Bishope orkney last Bishope of Dunblaine y^t he and Jo^{ne} moresonne ar exonerit of caⁿnarie for ye laird of Cromlix datit ye xxvi of october Jai vj^e and fywtein zeirs bering registraⁿe in ye commiss^r buik.”

The parish of Port becoming vacant, through the death of Mr. William Stirling, “my lord of Menteith,” requested the Presbytery to supply the vacant pulpit, as appears from the above Minute. On 28th November, he sent a “letter of request,” desiring “ane actuall minister to be sent to teache

in ye kirk of port on Sounday nixt being ye first of december and be his letter desyrit Mr. James Seatonne, to ye quhilk desyre ye bretheren present, zeildit and ordanit ane letter to be sent to Mr. James Seatonne to this effect quhilk letter was penned and sent to him with ye gentilman quha broecht my lordis letter."

At the meeting on 12th December, Mr. James Seatonne declared that he had obeyed the letter sent at command of the Presbytery in teaching at the kirk of Port on the fourth of December instant. And at the same meeting "Johnne menteith in Schannoehell within the parochin of port comperit and delywerit to ye bretherine present ane missive letter sent frome my lord of menteith to ye bretherine of yis presbyterie the letter bering his (lo) and parochinners of port contentment with Mr. James Seatonne and desyring him to be placit minister at port of the quhilk letter ye tenor fellowis and first ye inscriptione. To my very guid freindis the Bretherine of ye presbyterie of Dunblaine. My loving friendis thiris on to Informe yow of ye particular lyiking of ye haill parochinners of port in favors of Mr. James Seatonne and hes willit me by y^r lynis to suit ye placing of him thair quilk in respect of thair contentment I for my awin pairt dois condiscend to Intreating yow that this may be quicklie effectuat since delay may be prejudiciall to the discipline of ye kirk quhich I refer to your awin considerationes and remanis sic subscribitur.

"Zo^r very guid freind

"MONTEITH.

"Mc corranstoune ye xii day of December 1616.

"The bretherine having hard and considerit the said letter continuis ye desyre yairof and plantatioun of the said kirk to ye Bischope his presens.

"The quhilk day the Bretherine present ordans Mr. Henry Schaw expectant to teich on Sounday nixt in the kirk of port ye fywtein of this instant and Mr. James seatonne on Sounday yairefter ye xxii of this instant."

On 26th December, the bishop and brethren present ordaines Mr. Malcolm Henrysonne to pass to the kirk of Port on Tuesday next the last day of December, and there with Messrs. John Muschet and John Aisonne to admit and receive Mr. James Seatonne "actuall minister at ye said kirk of port conforme to ye ordur vsit in sik cakis." Mr. James Seatonne is ordained to demit the stipend of the kirk of Logie in favour of any person that God shall call to serve the cure of that kirk, which ordinance the said Mr. James promised to obey.

The fulfilment of this ordinance was reported at the meeting held on 9th January, 1617, by Mr. Malcolm Henryson, and once more the parishioners of Logie had to look out for another minister.

CHAPTER X.

PECULIAR CASES OF DISCIPLINE.

THE references to pilgrimages to Christ's Well, in Kincardine in Menteith, Bonfires and Flower Trees, Witchcraft and Charming, Profanation of the Sabbath, by fishing, etc., are omitted, as these are very fully given in my *Alexander Hume: An Early Poet-Pastor of Logie*, and space does not allow of these most interesting cases being reprinted; but the reader who is anxious to know about these superstitious practices, can find in that book the details, which are both full and complete. The following cases of discipline present some features which make them worthy of special notice.

"A POLLONIAN EXCOMMUNICAT."

1594, December 11.—Isobel Galloway, spouse to John Hutton in Cotcarse, was summoned to appear before the Presbytery for receiving in her house on the 2nd December, at night, "Alexius Vodka phisitione, a pollonian excommunicat for papistrie;" as there was no compearance she was summoned *de novo*. Next week, on 18th December, "Issobell galloway" compeared to answer for giving the said "Pollinian" "ludging in hir hous all ny^t and meat and drink expres contrar gods word and ye commandment of ye kirk . . . and confessis she ludgit ye said man all ny^t and gaive him meat and drink, bot wist not quhat he was q^{ll} on ye morn and submits hir self in ye brethreins will yairfor, She is sherplie rebwikit for ye said offence and certifeit gif she receave in hir hous ye said Alexius or any vyer yat is excommunicat frathynefur^t she sall vndirly ye discipline of ye kirk w^t all seuiritie."

CURIOUS PROMISE OF MARRIAGE CASE.

1595, April 2.—"Anent ane promeis of Mariage conteinit in ane matrimoniall contract maid betwix James Duncansone sone to Jo^{ne} Duncansone in logy and Agnes forester doghtir to Jo^{ne} forester maltman in Stirling and yair parents alledgit to be dischairgit be ye said James and Agnes w^t consent of thair fatheris vndir forme of instrument qlk was remited be ye elderschip of ye kirk of Stirling to be Judgit be yis assemblee Inrespect it was alledgit befor yame that ye said James and Agnes haid carnall deall togethir

betwix ye making of ye said contract and ye dischairgeing yairof and yairfor alledgit yat ye said dischairge is not effectuall. Baith ye pairteis comperand personallie and ye said exceptione beand reassonit, and diligentlie considderit wt baith ye compliments of ather of ye saids pairteis, The brethrein declairs ye said promise of Mariage null and of na availl frathynefur^t, wt libertie to ye said James and Agnes to Marie in ye lord notwithstanding of ye said carnall copulatione ye tyme foirsaid. Reservand libertie to ye Elderschip of Stirling to tak ordur wt ye said James for inconstancie as effeiris, Becaus It is cleirlye provin to ye brethrein yat ye said James and Agnes wt consent of yair fatheris voluntarlie dischairgit vyeris, and consents yat ye matrimoniall contract maid yairvpon be cancellat and dischairgit for euir, as ane instrument vndir signe and subscriptione of Johnne Wallace nottar producit befor yis assemblie beris at mair lenth, And becaus yair is na mariage suited of ye said James in ye said Agnes bill producit befor ye said elderschip bot onelie certan sowmes of siluir, quhairunto ye kirk is not Judge; And yairfor ye brethrein decernit as said is."

NOT "HAUNTING" THE KIRK.

1596, November 20.—"The qlk day ane summons beand producit . . . vpone Jo^{ne} gentilman in athray chairgeing him to compeir ye said day To heir and sie him self decernit to be excommunicat for not haunting his parochie kirk on ye Sabbot for heiring of gods word and for disobedience to ye kirk, quha being oft tymes callit compeirit not Thairfor ye brethrein decernis him to be excommunicat for ye caus foirsaid gif he continew obstinat aftir he be lau^{lie} admonishit according to ye ordur be his minister of Logy. Q^{lk} he is ordeined to do."

SAINTS' DAYS.

From evidence taken in some cases of discipline, it appears that the recollection of local events was then invariably guided by the term and festival or Saints' Days, according to the proximity of the occurrence to either of those dates. Mention is made of "Lambes," "Magdalen Day," St. Lawrence Day, Palm Sunday, Beltane, etc.

YULE-DAY SUPERSTITIONS.

1596, June 6.—John Mentayth, piper, at the Mill of Keir, was summoned to compear, "to anser for playing in the kirk zaird of lecrop to certain personis thair conveyit on that day callit of awld Yull day quhairby superstitione is menteinit as at mair lenth is conteinit in ye said summons." John

“compeirit and confessit playing ye said day on Alex^r Mitchells grein besyd ye said kirk to certan personis quha dancit thair.” He was ordered to make public repentance the next “sonday” in his own parish kirk of Dunblane, and the next Sunday thereafter in the kirk of Lecrop, and “gif ye lyk be fund in him heirefter he sall mak repentence in ye publict plaice besyd the vther punishment vndirwritten. Johnne M^cwilliane in Stirling is becum cawtionar and souirtie that the said Johne mentayth sall abstein in tymes coming fra all playing on ye sabboth, yull day, Pasch day, and the dayis callit of awld the Sanctis dayis, except at a Nobill mans tabill vndir the paine x lbs. toties quoties.”

In a few years this piper was again before the Presbytery for a similar fault. At the meeting held on 23rd March, 1608, “compeirit Johne mentayth piper at the miln of Keir,” and confessed that “he playit to certane danceris on ye sabbot^t day,” and was ordained to compear before the “eldership of his awin paroche kirk and satisfie yame.”

DAVID RAY'S WIFE IN TULLIBODY.

This lady, about whom a ballad was written, gave the brethren of Stirling Presbytery a good deal of trouble. The chief offender with her was one Alexander Short, in East or Black Grange, who was frequently before them for his misconduct. He was a notoriously bad character, and for years he troubled the kirk. The first reference to him is on 23rd June, 1596, when he was admonished for his “suspitiis behaveour” with David Ray's wife in Tullibody. Admonitions, however, were of no account, as, on 21st July, he was accused of having committed adultery with “Agnes alshunder spouse to Johnne gentilman in Athray.” Subsequently, on 11th August, Short and Gentilman's wife were decerned to be excommunicated “gif thay continew obstinat aftir thay be law^{lie} admonishit according to ye ordur be thair minister of Logy quha is ordeinit to crave the concurrence of ye civil Magistrat in ye mentyme for yair obedience.”

On the 25th of the same month, “Robert cragingelt of that ilk Sheref deput presented befor the brethrein Alex^r short in blak grainge to the effect he may give obedience to thair ordinance, Quha being askit gif he hes bein in David Rais hous in tullibody in company with Jonet cokla his spous sein he was Inhibit or not, Ansered and confessit that he hes bein thar with sum vther men in hir company sensyne abill twys or thrys quhairby the brethrein finds he continews obstinat in not abstaining fra the said Jonets company for removing of ye selander according to the brethring's ordinance . . . and yairfor desyrs the said Sheref deput to detain the said Alex^r short in waird

till he find cautione to abstain fra ye said Jonet coklayis company for removing of farther selander of adultrie raisit through thair oft resorting togither at suspicius tymes vndir ye paine of ane hundreth punds money."

1596, September 22.—The above-named David Ray and his wife, Jonet Cokla, were ordained to find caution that Alex^r Short "sall not be receuivit in thair hous frathynefur^t vnder ye paine of xl lb. yairof Alex^r saittone of Gargunnok at ye said David and Jonets desyr is instantlie becom cautione as is above writin vndir ye said paine."

1596, October 6.—Alex^r Short "refusit to give cautione till he advysit with my lord of Mar his maister. In respect quhairof Mr. Patrik Simsone and Mr. Henrie levingstone ar instantlie directit with him to my Lord of Mar to speik with his lo. yairanent. Qlk beand done the said brethrein returnit and Reportit that my Lord of Mar is becom cautione that the said Alex^r sall obey as said is."

As might be expected, this man was negligent of church attendance, and we are not surprised to find him and other residents in Black Grange summoned to compear before the Presbytery, on 27th January, 1596 (97), "To anser for not frequenting yair paroehe kirk of Logy on ye Sabboth be yame selfis and yair fameleis to heir gods word preichit and for disobedience to ye elderschip of ye said kirk and yairfor to vndirly discipline vndir ye paine of disobedience." Their names were, "Thomas crystie in Blak grainge Alex^r short thair Thomas rannald thair Robert Burne thair and Jonet Allan relict of vniq^{ll} Alex^r burne thair." They did not compear, and were summoned again under pain of excommunication.

On 11th July, 1599, Alex^r Short, in Black Grange, David Ray and his spouse, Jonet Coklay, in Tullibody, were summoned for contravening the admonition formerly administered to them, but compeared not. To the third summons, on 25th July, only David Ray compeared, and stated that he was not able to prevent Short from coming to his house. Short and Coklay were ordained to be excommunicated, after the usual admonition in their parish kirks of Logy and Alloway. Short, however, compeared on 22nd August, and offered to obey the kirk for frequenting the house of David Ray. "The brethrein ordanis him to mak publict repentance ye nixt Sabboth in logy kirk . . . and that he act cautione in the Commissionars buiks of Stirling that he sall abstain fra ye said Davids hous in tymes coming vndir ye paine of xl lb."

This affair of Short began to be more serious, and on 24th October, 1599, "compeirit David Ray in Tullibody and Jonet Coklay his spouse quha confessis that Alex^r short in blak grainge comis within thair hous and takis the meat and drink in thair hous violentlie and to that effect breks vp thair durrs

and almerie and that thay dow not resist him. Qlk alledgeance the brethrein admits to thair probatione and to that effect assignis the last day of October instant."

1599, October 31.—David Ray and his spouse Jonet Coklay, on this day produced the following witnesses, viz., "William strachan in Newmiln, Ro^t Galloway in Tullibody, Johnne Mitchell, officer thair, and Jo^{ne} steinsone lyme makar thair, and W^m heagy." Short did not compear, and the brethrein "findis It cleirlye provin that the said Alex^r short hes brokin vp ye said David Reais Almrie lid and takis meat and drink to himself at his awin hand quhen ye said Jonet Cokla had removit hir self furth of ye house fra him, The brethrein ordanes Mr. Alex^r hume Mr. henrie Levingstone and Mr. James Duncansone to Report the said Alex^r Shorts misbehaveor to my lord Erle of Mar and desyr his lo. to tak ordur with him inrespect of ye said nobill lords promeis maid of befoir anent ye said Alex^r."

1600, October 15.—Alex^r Short in blakgrange and Jonet Short his daughter were decerned to be excommunicated "for disobedience and malicitus contempt."

Among some disobedient parishioners who required the authority of the Presbytery to bring them to order, on 29th October, were "Johnne gentilman eldar in Athray, Agnes Alex^r his spous, Bastian henisone in Rolburn, Thomas rannald in east grainge, Elizabeth rannald his doghtir, Alex^r short zunger thair, and Jo^{ne} huttone in Spittal." Young Short appears naturally to be following in the footsteps of his father. After being summoned *pro tertio*, they seem to have submitted "to ye eldarship of their awin parroche kirk of Logy."



DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL (RESTORED).

CHAPTER XI.

MR. HENRY SCHAW.

No time was lost in securing a successor to Mr. James Seaton, who was now the minister of Port. A deputation of the parishioners of Logie appeared before the Presbytery of Dunblane on the 23rd January, 1617, consisting of "Ro^t row James Duncansonne finla dasonne and Johnne gentilman commisioners frome ye parochinners of ye kirk of logy quha productit ye parochinners consent and desyre to have Mr. henrie Schaw to be yair actuell minister as ye saidis parochinners consent sub^t at logy ye xxij of this instant at lenth Beris.

"The Moderator and Bretherine present wills Mr. henrie continu in teaching at ye said kirk till ye Bischope cum to this pairtis to grant admissioun and In ye meane tyme ordanis ye minister nixt adjacent to logy to minister Baptisme and Mariæg till ye tyme ye said Mr. henrie be receavit minister."

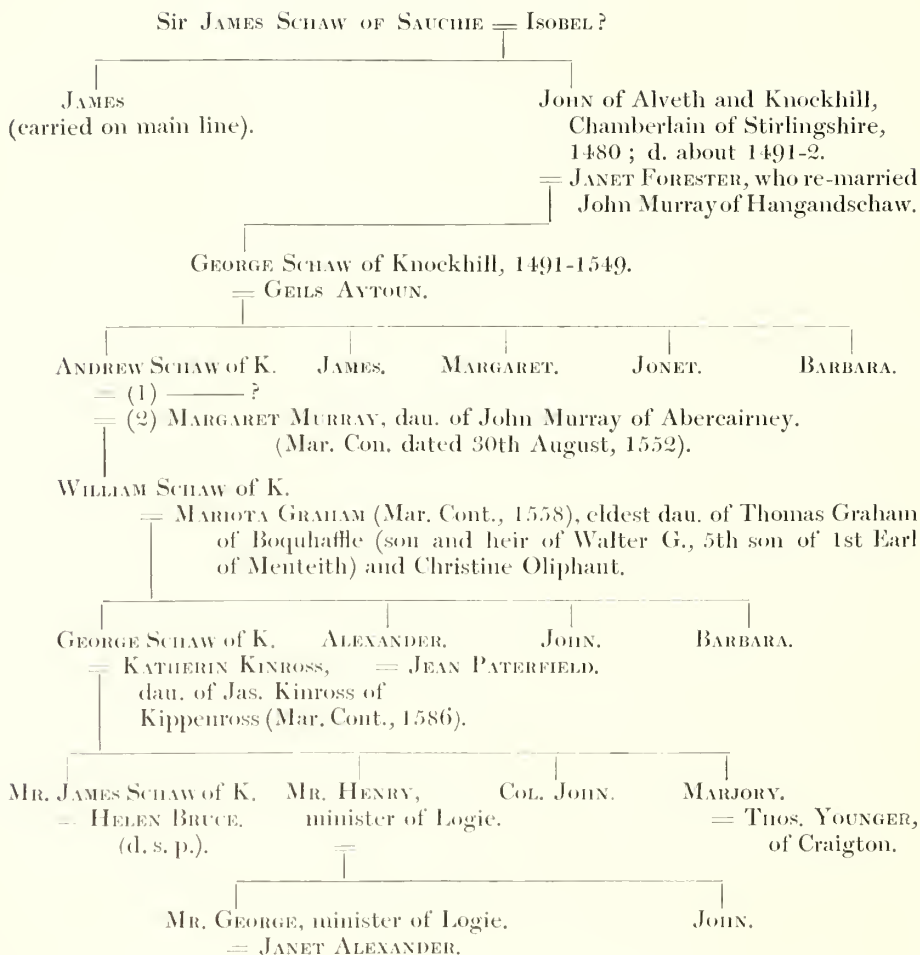
The bishop did not come until the month of April to ordain the new minister, as appears from the following Minute:—

"At Logy ye xiiij day of Aprile 1617 zeirs. The qlk day In presens of Adame Bishope of Dunblane¹ Messrs. W^m Narne minister at Kippen Andro Zeung minister at Dunblane M^r ro^t mure minister at Stirling Mr. Johnne dicksonne minister at leckray Mr. James Seatonne minister at port and ye elders of ye kirk of logy Alex^r Spittell of Blair finla dasonne of Lipnay Malcolme chrystie portioner of Cornetounne Johnne gentilman in Logy Jo^{ne} hutonne in quoitkers.

"Efter ye said reverend father had incallit on ye name of god and hawing teachit vpon ye 12 13 and 14 versis of the v cap. of ye first epistill of Paule to ye thessalonians quharin ye apostill schawis ye dewtie of ye peopill to ye Pastor and ye pastors dewtie to thame. He receavit M^r henrie Schaw minister at ye said kirk of Logy be laying on of handis the saidis reverend father Messrs. Andro Zoung W^m Narne M^r James seatonne minister at Port M^r Jo^{ne} dicksonne and the said Alex^r spittell in name of ye rest of ye elders receavit ye said M^r henrie be ye hand."

¹ Adam Bellenden or Ballantine, who was minister of Falkirk in 1608, and an opponent of Episcopacy at that time. He became Bishop of Dunblane and Dean of the Chapel-Royal, Edinburgh, in 1615, and was translated to Aberdeen in 1635. Calderwood says he accepted the meanest of the Bishoprics, "to patch up his broken lairdship of Kinnocher" (p. 650).

SCHAW OF KNOCKHILL.



Mr. Henry Schaw remained minister of the parish until his deposition in 1618, a period of thirty-one years. He was a son of George Schaw, the laird of Knockhill,¹ in the parish of Lecropt, and was admitted to the ministry, as

¹ In 1608, August 17, George Shaw of Knockhill compeared in behalf of the parishioners of "Lecropt," desiring the Presbytery to grant licence to Mr. John Dicksone "to preache in yair kirk publictlie quhill the first day of November nixtocum, and he wald voluntarlie pay to him fore ye manse and glib of that kirk and the vicarage yairof for yis instant crop zeir of god 1608 zeirs equall as he payit for any zeir to vmqll Mr. Duncan nevein," which is granted,

already stated, by the united Presbytery of Stirling and Dunblane. He was A.M. of the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated 27th July, 1609. The year of his ordination at Logie was memorable from the visit of King James VI. to Scotland, which took place on 13th May, 1617, and extended to 5th August of that year. The King re-visited Stirling, and was received in a loyal manner by the burgesses and country people. It was on 19th July that King James had his droll Disputation with the Professors of the University of Edinburgh in Stirling Castle. No doubt the Logie folks would flock to Stirling to see their Sovereign, whatever they may have privately thought of him.

The history of the events, which took place in the parish of Logie and within the bounds of the Presbytery of Dunblane, during Mr. Henry Schaw's time, is taken from the Presbytery Register. The principal items affecting Mr. Henry Schaw and his ministry are recorded below.

THE TURKS.

On 25th December, 1617, "The Bishope ordanit yat ilk minister within his diocie mak collection within yair severall bounds and parochinnes to thais quha war takin of our Scotis men be the turkis and retenit in prisoune at algeors."

9th of April, 1618.—"Item it is ordanit yat it be agitat and movit at ye nixt synod quhow schoilis may be had at everie kirk. Also anent ye contributionnes to ye captivs In algiers."

A SUSPECTED WITCH.

16th July, 1618.—"The said day comperit Sir Arch^d Stirling of Keir kng^t and exhibit befoir ye said reverend father and bretherine ane voman namit Bessie finlaysoune relict of vmq^u Ro^t cairnis in keir quhome ye said Sir Arch^d had retenit captive certane dayis of befoir as suspect of witchcraft and desyrit ye said reverend father and bretherine present to examinat the said Bessie vpon sik positiones and points qlk he vnderstuid to be points of witchcraft and gif that ye said reverend father and bretherine tho^t it expedient efter tryell yat he nicht purches commissioun to present hir to ye tryell of ane essayse. The said reverend father hawing hard diligently the positiones and points against ye said Bessie and hir ansers yairto he the said reverend father be advyise of ye bretherine efter dew advyisine fundis yat yair is na mater yairfoir ye said Sir Arch^d sould seik commissioun to present ye said Bessie to ye cognitioun of ane assayse."

LECROFT STIPEND.

13th August, 1618.—“Item it is ordanit yat ye commissionars appointit to go to the generall assemblie to be halden at perth ye xxv of this instant¹ expone and declair ye estate of ye kirk of leckray as zit vnprovydit to ane stipend and yat Mr. Jo^{ne} Dicksonne minister yairat hes bot onlie for ye present in stipend ane hunder markis money and ane chalder of victuall.”

PENALTY FOR ABSENCE FROM PRESBYTERY.

9th August, 1621.—“Item ye Bretherine present finding that vyer bretherine of this presbyterie not to frequent the ordinar meting they ordane ane act to be maid and ane penaltie to be exactit of ilk minister yat sall be absent sall pay toties quoties ane penaltie as sall be modifeit at ye subscribing of ye act.”

MENTEITH OF MANER.

17th October, 1622.—Mr. Alexander Menteith of Maner, a married man, denied the paternity of a child born by one Katharine Herene, daughter of “captane Patrick Herene,” who appeared before the Presbytery craving baptism to his daughter’s child, “and the bretherine has ordanit the barne to be baptized this day efternone.” The evidence was apparently against Maner, who subsequently, it appears, was privy to the woman leaving the district.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

4th June, 1623.—“Jo^{ne} martein is ordanit to consing in Mr. hary Schaw his handis four lib. for his inconstancie in being proclamit with ane vyer woman till tryell be had and parties summond to this day xv dayis.”

18th June, 1623.—“The qlk day comperit Jo^{ne} mairtein and Marioune gillaspie, dochter to salomon gillaspie in kilnadok the said marionne be hir supplicatioune schawing yat yair was ane contract matrimoniall befor lambes last betwix him and hir and now the said Jo^{ne} seiks mariege vpon ane vyer woman and she desyris satisfacioune and yat he incur the penaltie contenit in ye contract; the bretherene hering bayth parteis efter cognitioune ordans the said Jo^{ne} to gif satisfacioune to ye woman for his promeis breking and to pay the kirk penalty for his inconstancie.”

¹ This was the notorious Assembly which passed the Five Articles. See my *Alexander Hume and his Intimates* (Paisley: A. Gardner, 1899), pp. 218, 234.

16th July, 1623.—“Comperit Jo^{ne} mairtein and Marioune gillaspie and Mr. hary Schaw is ordanit to receave four lib. of penaltie and Mr. hary to proceed to his mariege with ye vyer woman and he to be frie of ye promeis maid to ye said Marioune.”

DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.

12th May, 1624.—“The qlk day compeirit Johnne Merschell in fossokuhy and desyrit the ordinance of ye Bischope and Synod haldin at Dunblane ye 28 of Aprile last anent his complent geavin In vpon Jo^{ne} gentilman In logy alleging him to have selanderit the said Jo^{ne} merschell divers and sindrie tymys of thift In stealing of ane kow of his be instigationne of ane dum boy as ye said bill of complent in it self portis. And the said Jo^{ne} merschell for proving of his bill producit witness ro^t hendersoune in pethfut¹ David harlaw in Blair Jo^{ne} gariow yair and Jo^{ne} Broune in Dunblane. The qlk witness in presens of ye said Jo^{ne} gentilman (not objecting against thame) being receavit sworne and admittit and being severallie examinat vpon ye complent foirsaid after dew considerationne of ye depositiones of ye foirmanit witnesses the Moderator and bretherne present for sentence and decreit ordans Jo^{ne} gentilman in logy vpon Sounday nixt befor none immediatlie efter sermon in presens of ye congregatioune and minister of logy in ye said kirk To humbill him self on his kneis and to crave god forgiveness and ye said Jo^{ne} merschell for selandering him of thift he being frie yairof and yat vnder ye paine of disobedience becaus ye said complent was sufficientlie verefeit.”

23rd June, 1624.—“Ordans Mr. Hary shaw to proceed with the first publict prayer befor excommunicatioune agans Jo^{ne} gentilman becaus he hes alredy receavit thrie publict admonitiouns in the selander done be him agans Jo^{ne} merschell.”

REPARATION OF DUNFERMLINE.

An order of Council had been made for a collection to be taken within the bounds of the Presbytery for this object, and, on 7th July, 1624, the brethren present reported “that littill or na thing be collectit for ye reparatioune of ye toune of Dunfermline conforme to ye ordinance of ye counsell.” At this date the Laird of Keir had to satisfy for an error in morals, for which he gave his bond.

¹ Pathfoot, now Blawlowan. The hamlet of Pathfoot stood between Blawlowan and the foot of the Sheriffmuir Road, where it emerges from the rocky defile,

OTHER BREACH OF PROMISE CASES.

16th February, 1625.—“The qlk day comperit David Wilsoune in Menstrie and be his supplicatioune exponit yat Mr. hary schaw wald not preceid in ye proclamatioune of his bans of mariage be impedit as ye said Mr. hary affirmit be Grissell kidstoune quha allegit promeis of mariage of ye said David: ye minister is ordanit to proceid to the proclamatioune of his bans and David and Grissell ar ordanit to be citit to this day xx dayis.”

9th March, 1625.—“The qlk day comperit David Wilsoune and Grissell Kidstoune in Menstrie and anent ye allegit promeis of marieg to be maid to ye said Grissell be ye said David ye said promeis being referit to his ayth he deponit negative and sua assolzeit.”

30th November, 1625.—“Jo^{ne} Stropert in Sterline being summond to this day anent ye hindrance of ye proclamatioune of the bans of mariage of Katharine burne in logy parochin with Jo^{ne} hendersonne in this town, Stropert being absent the minister of logy is ordanit to proceid in ye proclamatioune of yair bans of mariage. Interim gif Stupert compeir and can preuve ony promeis of mariage the minister of logy to tak ordour yairanent and gif nane to proceid to ye mariage.”

22nd February, 1626.—“Comperit Jo^{ne} Burne and Margaret Crichtoune in ye parochin of Logy and being confrontit and ye woman affirmis yat at peace last he had carnell deale with hir, and he at lambes. Burne referring to the womans aith ye treuth sche deponis affirmative yat ye barne is Jo^{ne} Burns and ye tyme of yair meting to be tren. He is ordanit to Baptize ye barne in his name and thay to satisfie ye Kirk of Logy.”

REPORT ON THE PARISH.

The following refers to the Report made in 1627 to the Royal Commissioners for the Plantation of Kirks.—

2nd May, 1627.—“The qlk day the moderator of ye presbyterie of Dunblane being convenit for electing and nominating of certan persouns of eache parochin within ye said presbyterie for doing of his majesteis affairs Conforme to ane charge geawin to thame for that effect. Geawin at ed^{gh} ye . . . day of . . . 1627. The moderator of ye presbyterie of Dunblane nominats henri Sinclair Jas Sterline at ye milne of keir Jo^{ne} Blacwod in Dunblane David muschet of Callichat Alex^r muschet in Balquhidir David Drummond servitor to ye erle of perth Jo^{ne} Bryce in Cambuschen. Mr. henri Schaw minister at Logy nominats Mr. Alex^r menteith of maner andro Alex^r in Sterline Jas. Duncansone of fossoquhy Andro Dick portioner of Cornetoune Jo^{ne} ewing of powis.”

(The ministers of "Leckrop," "Callender," "Balquhiddie," and "Tulliecultrie," also nominated commissioners.) The Minute concludes, "thir ministers present this day nominat the foirnamit persouns not excluding vyrs to be nominat be thame and ather of thame ye nynt of this instant to ye effect fairsaid." For this Report see Second Volume.

SCHOOL AT LOGIE.

27th April, 1648.—"The brethrein found it expedient yat ane scool be foundit at ye kirk of Logie for instructing of ye youth of ye paroch. And yairfor ordanit Mr. hary Schaw minister to be cairfull to prosecut ye act of Parliament made anent ye planting of Schooles and ane house convenient for ye scoolmaster and ye rent to be stentit to him accordingle."

The interval, from 1628 to 1648, of which there is no record connected with the Presbytery of Dunblane, was full of incident. Episcopacy was overthrown at the Glasgow Assembly in 1638, the Covenanting party became strong, while King Charles I., advised by Archbishop Laud and others, acted more foolishly, as regards the ecclesiastical affairs of Scotland, than his father. The National Covenant of 1638 was not so sweeping as the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643, which embraced England and Ireland also. While the National Covenant was mainly defensive, the Solemn League and Covenant aimed at "the extirpation of popery, prelacy, superstition, heresy, schism," and at "the discovery of all such as have been or shall be incendiaries, malignant or evil instruments, by . . . making any faction contrary to this League and Covenant: that they may be brought to public trial and receive condign punishment." This uncompromising document was signed in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, by the Lords and Commons, as well as by the Assembly of Divines which had just begun its sittings. It was signed all over the country both in England and Scotland. That saintly man, Richard Baxter, approved of it, but there were some who feared the issue of this coercive policy.

THE WESTMINSTER ASSEMBLY.

Perhaps the most important event of this period was the meeting of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster. This memorable Assembly began its sittings on the 1st July, 1643, and finished its labours on 22nd February, 1648. By command of Parliament the members who composed it were summoned to meet at Westminster, "for the settling of the Government and Liturgy of the Church of England, and for vindicating and clearing of the doctrine of the said Church from false aspersions and interpretations." With

the English divines and laymen “were associated the very *élite* of the Scottish ministers and elders—Henderson, whose learning and culture even Royalists admit; Rutherford, twice invited to a professorship in Holland; Gillespie, the prince of disputants, who ‘with the fire of youth had the wisdom of age;’ and Baillie, who has embalmed in graphic narrative their debates and gossip; together with Johnstone of Warriston and the great Marquis of Argyle, who both suffered afterwards on account of their principles; Loudon, the Chancellor of the kingdom, and the engaging but versatile Lord Maitland.”¹ The result was *The Confession of Faith*, the *Larger and Shorter Catechisms*, the *Directory for Public Worship*, and the metrical *Psalms* still in use. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland accepted the Westminster Confession as “in nothing contrary to the received doctrine, worship, doctrine, discipline, and government of this Kirk.” Curiously enough, the Westminster Confession was set aside in England, so that “it has commonly come to be regarded as a Scottish composition, which it certainly was not. Forty years elapsed before it was finally ratified as the legal ‘standard’ of the Church.” The Civil War, which disturbed the last years of the reign of Charles I., was carried on from 1642 to 1649. Cromwell was the dominant leader, and his iron grip was felt in Scotland too. Having routed the Scots at Dunbar, he forbade the meeting of the General Assembly, and assumed for a time the internal control of the Church. The disputes between the two parties, called the Resolutioners and Protesters, helped to increase his power. He favoured the latter party, which, in order to ingratiate themselves with Cromwell, declined to pray for the King. The Protesters framed their changes on the model of the Sectarians, and introduced Fast Day and other services in connection with the celebration of the Communion.² The first schism in the Church of Scotland originated in 1651, in the Cromwellian period, and the influence of the English Puritanism introduced at this time did not tend to the peace of the Church.

THE CASE OF MR. HENRY SCHAW.

We return now to our own local history, which was affected by the general affairs of the country. The ministers of Logie and Lecropt came under suspicion in regard to their “civall cariag,” and the entries in the Presbytery Register referring to them are as follows:—

¹ *Minutes of Westminster Assembly*, Prof. A. F. Mitchell, D.D., p. xxxvii.

² Principal Lee's *History*, ii. 309.

31st May, 1648.—“The said day concerning Mr. Hary Schaw and Mr. Andro Jaffrey yair reference from ye last provincall at Stirling to be tryit be ye presbyteries of Stirling and Dunblane and to be reportit to ye nixt provinciall. The brethrein appoynted Mr. Jas. peirsone and Mr. William edmonstone commissioneris fra ye presbyterie to go to ye presbyterie of Stirling and to cleir with yem yeis particularis.”

28th June, 1648.—“Mr. William edmonstone producit ye decisiones of ye presbitryis of Stirling and Dunblane yair commissioners anent ye references from ye last assemblee to thame tuiching Mr. Hary Schaw and Mr. Andro Jaffray to be agan reportit to ye nixt provincall at Perth. Qlk decisions ye brethern thocht fitt to be Insertit in ye buik as to serve for ye report of ye two presbitries yairanent to ye said provincall and to geiv yem full satisfacti-
one yairin. The tenor quhair of folloueth.

“ffirst tuiching Mr. Hary Schaw. At Stirling ye eight day of June 1648. The ministers and reuling elders vnder subscrivand appoynted to ye presbitries of Stirling and Dunblane be act of ye Provinciall assemblee for cognoscing his civill cariag and for tryall of tyme bypast and restraning in tyme cuming. They think it fitt yat he shall obey, as he hes obeyit ye ordinance of ye presbitrie of Dunblane, as it vas conceavit of befor be ye presbitries of Stirling and Dunblane and ye said act to be delyverit presbyteriallie to ye present Moderator ye nixt day of meitting and his successors. Sic subscribitur Mr. Johne galbrathe minister at bothkenmar: Mr. Alex^r Calander minister at Denny: H. Guthrie: Mr. James peirsone minister at Dunblane: Mr. William edmonstone minister at Kilmadok: Mr. James edmonstone; Jo: Allan. J. Sinelare elder. Mr. Jo: Cowane elder. Walter moir elder.

“Secundlie Tuiching Mr. Andro Jaffray. At Stirling (same as in the foregoing), to meit heir yis day for considering Mr. Andro Jaffray his bussines being convenit and having ponderit ane Lettre of Mr. James spens of ye dait ye 17 of March 1647 q^r in ye Chaleng is foundit. As also ane other Lettre of ye said Mr. James of ye dait ye 20 day of Apryll 1648. In ye qlk he explaines his awin meaning of ye former towards ye cleiring of ye said Mr. Andro. As also ane testimonie vnder the hands of James Halden of myrtoune and Christopher Russell baillie of Stirling of ye dait ye 26 of may to ye same effect. The Bretheren and elders forsaid all in one voyce think yat ye said Mr. James his secund Lettre togidder with ye forsaid testimonie, dois vholle enervate his former Lettre, and makis it altogitther Invalid to Infer any guilt vpon ye said Mr. Andro anent ye speichis conteinit in ye first Lettre. Qlk is to be reportit to ye presbitries ye nixt day of yair meitting. Sic subscribitur” (same as the preceding).

In the Synod Record there is the following reference to Mr. Schaw's case, under date 11th October, 1648:—"The Brethren of Dunblane removit and approvin in lyfe and doctrine, Only Mr. Hendry Schaw who is alledgit to have preached to my Lord Lenrik and his troupes at his owne paroch kirk of Logye. The said Mr. Hendry acknowledged that upon the 2nd Lord's day of thair being at Stirling, he having occasion to bapteize some Infantes of the brughe of Stirling and some of his owne paroch. At whilk tyme he taught not, but onlie lectored and that schortly, and in the mean tyme, by his knowledge, thair cam in about 7 or 8 troupes of horse, not knowing who or what they wer, but within an hour thairaftir he heard that my Lord Lenrik was one."

There is no further reference in the Minutes of Presbytery to Mr. Hary Schaw's case, neither is there any mention of, nor reference to, his deposition till 25th March, 1651, when he applied to get his mouth opened. His name appears in the sederunts up to and including 25th October, 1648, but in the sederunt of meeting of 16th November his name is omitted, he having before that date ceased to be a member of Presbytery. It seems curious that although he had been deposed, apparently by the provincial Assembly, no notice of the fact is taken in the Presbytery Minutes. The first mention of his son, Mr. George Schaw, who succeeded him as minister of the parish, is in Minute of 14th June, 1648, when he began "his tryalls as an expectant," and he proceeded therewith to the satisfaction of the Presbytery.

On 25th March, 1651, "The said day Mr. Hearie Shawe gave in his supplication wherein he declared himself truly sorrowfull for all his offences against god and his church, Bot especially for his typpling and drunkennesse for the qlk he was deposed from the holy calling of the ministry acknowledging gods holy dispensation heerin and the sentence just. And is desireous to have his mouth opened, for no worldly respect bot yat he may in publict againe speake of god's mercie to others through the experience of his mercie towards himself. Moreover he personally compeiring befor the presbytery with teares confessed his offences and craved pardon of god and of yem and acknowledged the equitie of the sentence. All the brethren were glad to see the evidences of his Repentance. And certane of the brethren being sent to conferre with him apart Reported that they had great contentment. The presbyterie therfor thought good to recommend him to the provinciall for farder hearing that his mouth may be opened."

This recommendation was duly made, but there was no meeting of Synod in April, 1651. The Court was to have met in Stirling, but all accommodation there was taken up by the Scottish army. The Synod, therefore, met at Perth in May.

Perth, 14th May, 1651, Sess. 4th.—“Mr. Harie Schaw presentit a reference from the presbyterie of Dunblane, Recommending him to this Synod to be heard, making mention that they had receavit satisfaction in the mater of his repentance for those offences for which he was deposit, and that he had carried himself weil since his deposition. Lykeas he did also give in a supplication humblie desyring that his repentance might be receavit and he admitted to Church fellowship, and desyrit to be recommendit to the General Assemblie.

“The Synod considering this mater doe refer him back to the presbyterie of Dunblane for trying and receaving his repentance in reference to Church fellowship, and that his publick evidence be declared and received in the Kirk of Logie where the scandells wer most frequent.”

CHAPTER XII.

MR. GEORGE SCHAW.

AFTER the deposition of Mr. Henry Schaw, steps were very soon taken to fill up the vacancy, and his successor was his son George, who graduated at the University of Glasgow in 1644. He began his trials, "as an expectant," before the Presbytery in June, 1648. He was therefore a young man when he succeeded his father, and he remained minister of Logie until the Revolution in 1688.

The steps taken in completing his appointment appear in the following extracts:—"29th November, 1648.—The qlk day Mr. George Schaw produced a letter from Mr. Robert Douglas Moderator (of the General Assembly), desyring the presbytrie and puting them in Remembrance to accelerat Mr. George tryalls with all diligence according to the ordinance of the Commissioners of the General Assembly apud acta at Stirling which wes obeyed and the presbytrie ordained diligence to be used with all speid.

"Ordaines that the presbytrie should meit this day eight dayes the 6 of Decr for the heastening of Mr. George Schaw his tryalls as they wer ordained be the commissioners of the wisitatione of Stirling and Dunblane apud acta."

"6th December, 1648.—Qubilk day Mr. George Schaw expectant mead the exercise beginning at the tuelfth werse of the third chapter of Luke: and Mr. William Fogo expectant addit: and ther Labours wer weell approven.

"In respect that the kirk of Logie wes destitut of a Sermon or ane minister to preach Compeared Robert Lyntone and Andrew monteith in name and behalf of the Sessione of Logie to suitt Mr. George Schaw or anie other to mak sermon againe the nixt sabboth, Therfoir they being removed the presbytrie Injoynes Mr. George Schaw to preach the nixt Sabboth which he promised to obey."

"20th December, 1648.—The said day Mr. George Schaw producit ane Lettre from Mr. robert Douglas moderator to ye commission of ye kirk of ye dait 15 of December 1648 with ane presentatione of Mr. George Schaw to ye kirk of Logie, now vacant and desyrit ye brethren to mak vse yairof and proceid accordingly in his tryalls to ye ministerie yairat. The brethren ordanit ye said lettre to be obeyit and to yis effect ordanit him to add to ye exerceis as said is.

“Compearit Hary bowsie and Thomas Campbell parochiners of Logy and desyrit one to preach at yat kirk ye nixt Lords day. The brethren appoynted Mr. George Schaw expectant to preach ye said day and dayis following and so furthwith in regaird of ye vacancie of ye said kirk of ane minister.”

On 10th January, 1649, a letter from Mr. Robert Douglas, minister at Edinburgh, was received, desiring that the Presbytery should report upon the qualifications of Mr. George Schaw for “ye ministrie at ye kirk of Logie,” and steps were taken to get his trials duly carried out. The bursary held by him at the New College was demitted in favour of Mr. James Edmonstone, on condition that “he be payit of all bygane and especially of the year 1648.”

The Presentation in favour of Mr. George Schaw, by Lord Elphinstone, dated 17th January, 1649, was laid before the Presbytery on 8th February, 1649, and his trials having been satisfactorily gone through, his admission was fixed for the 9th March.

“At ye Kirk of Logie ye nynt of March, 1649. The qlk day in presence of Mr. Hary Levingstone Moderator, Mr. James peirsone, Mr. William edmondstone, Mr. Thomas Henrysone, and Mr. edvard drummond Ministers, and Henry Sinclair reuling eldar at Dunblane, and in presence of ye vhole eldars of ye paroch of Logie, and of many heretors yairof and in presence of ane very frequent meitting of ye parochiners, the edict forsaid servit to yis day in favors of Mr. george Schaw and lawfully Indorsat no parochiner nor none in yair name comperand to object aganst ye said Mr. george his admisione to ye function of ye cure of ye Ministrie at Logie, Mr. Hary Levingstone moderator efter sermone had to ye people posit ye said Mr. george schaw with such questions as ar competent for such charge quho gave to ye said Mr. Hary and all ye heirers satisfaction, and yairfor the said Mr. Hary with ye forsaid ministers by prayer to god and Impositione of hands admitted him to ye Holie functione of ye ministry and declarit him minister at Logie by delyvering him ye bible and such other rites as are in vse quhairunto ye vhole people gaiu yair applaus and thankit god. Lykas also ye said ministers and eldars of ye paroch of Logy gaiu him ye right hand of fellowship and receavit him as yair minister and ane member of ye presbyterie of Dunblane. And ye bretheren of ye presbyterie ordanit yis his admisione to be Insert in ye books of ye presbyterie of Dunblane, In futuram rei memoriam.”

One of the first duties imposed upon Mr. George Schaw was to report to the Presbytery, on 28th March, 1649, that one Walter Drummond “had fallin in murther and was fugitive.” Mr. Schaw was ordered to excommunicate him, which he accordingly did, and intimation of this sentence was made “throughout the severall kirks of ye presbyterie.” This Walter

Drummond is described in one of the minutes as "millar at Menstry."¹ Another of the clan, John Drummond, appeared on 25th April, who was summoned for manslaughter. He "had aggreed with the partie," and "confessed his hainous sin and gave evidences of his sorrow and was remitted to make satisfactioun befor the congregation."

In the beginning of 1650, Elizabeth Tailzour, who had uttered slanderous speeches against the Session of Logie, was ordered to give satisfaction. It appeared she had been a scold.

SCHOOL AT LOGIE.

On 12th June, 1650, a "Supplicatione of the Session of Logie for erecting of a schoole at the kirk," came before the Presbytery, when "Mr. George Schaw and his parritchioners presented a Supplicatione to the presbyterie the tenor whereof follows.

"These are Humblie to present to Your Reverences the moderator and remanent Brethren of the presbyterie of Dunblan. We the minister and elders of the Session at Logie our earnest desire to have a schole for the advancing of gods glorie and promoting of knowledge and education of our youth in humane letters at the kirk according to the act of parliament made yranent the 2 of februar 1646. And we haveing yairin proceeded sua farre as we had power, viz. we desired all and sundry the heretors of the parochin both out of pulpit and severall letters directed to yem to meet amongst yem-selves for provideing an commodious house for a schole and modeficing a stipend for a schole master not within ane hundredth merks and not above twa hundredth merks to be payed yearly at twa termes conforme to the act of parliament in all points. Notwithstanding of qlk our advertisement made to yem diverse times yit they have not so frequentlie conveened nor aggreed amongst yem-selves as we wished and expected nor be appearance will not. Therfor according to the prescript of the said act of parliament we have made addresses to you of the presbyterie to whom be vertue of the said act is given power to establish ane schole modifie a stipend for a scholemaster with

¹ On 23rd September, 1651, "Christian Craford presentit a supplicatione to baptize a child which was begottin by hir husband Walter drummond excommunieat for murther and continues so, The presbyterie taking to consideratione the state of the Infant which is a quarter old and the pittiful supplicatione of the mother ordains therefore the child to be baptised. Ro^t Caddell band himself caution to make the father to fulfill his repentance or to present him to ward when the presbyterie shall appoint." On 5th April, 1654, this Walter Drummond appeared before the Presbytery, as he had done also on 5th February, and desired to be relaxed from exeommunication. He was referred to the minister and and Session of Logie "for elosing of his satisfactioun," and received in October.

the latitude befor expressed. By nominating of tuelf honest men within the presbyterie to whom is given the said power for establishing ane house for a schole and a stipend for a scholemaster and set downe a stent roll for payment yrof upon the heretors qlk shalbe as valid and effectuell as if the same had been done be the heretors yemselves; and humblie intreats you to proceed with the nomination of the said tuelf men to the effect forsaid and to give out ane act made be your wisdomes yranent Importing the nomination and proceeding yrin primo quoque tempore becaus the whole parents in the parish complains vpon the delay yrof whilk was not vpon our default bot in respect we still expected that the heretors er now should have convened and have settled the matter according to the act of parliament. Qlk be yem as said is is not done zit nor like to be done in haste without your speedy assistance and helpe yrunto qlk humblie we exspect and solicits. And your ansir to the premisses thus we rest your servants Mr. George Schaw minister, Johne Chrystison elder, James Wright elder, Malcome Alex^r elder, Thomas Cambell elder, Rot Dawson elder, Johne Cambell elder, Rot Andersone elder.

“The presbyterie considering the supplicatione and finding the same lawful and good ordaned and named twelve honest men to yt effect out of Tulleculty Andro Blair and Alex^r Hutchin younger, out of Lecrop James Stirlin and William Sinclar, out of Kilmadok David Dog of Ballingrew, David Muschet of Callechath, Alex^r Seaton of Spitteltowne, Archibald Stirlin of Coldoch; out of Kippen Patrick Vre, out of Dunblane, Walter Schishome, Hearie Blackwooder, George Hendry. The place of yair meeting the kirk of Logie, the dyet the 25 of this instant and if they meet not then to proceed according to law.”

26th June, 1650.—“Mr. George Schaw did supplicat ther might be some moe stentmasters appointed for laying on an just stent Roll vpon the heretors in regard yat ther were some of those who were ordaned and came not and desired that the act might be registrat, the tenor wherof followes.—At Dunblane the 12 of Junij 1650. The qlk day Mr. George Schaw minister at Logie with a competent number of the said parroche. Having presentit to the presbyterie ane supplicatione subscrivit be the said elders for yemselves and in name of the whole residents of the parish anent an competent Intertanement for a Scholemaster at the said kirk for instructing of yair young children and an schole and house for the scholemaster, Wherin it is evident and exprest that the said minister and elders have oftentimes required all vthers Interest to have taken course for the effect forsaid, by yair owne meetings with the heretors, and nothing was effectuat and the good and necessar intention never put to any point of action, to the great prejudice of the whole parish. And protesting that the presbyterie In respect of yair

vnwillingnes to concurre would grant a remedie conforme to the act of parliament maid yair anent daited at St. Andrews feb. 2, 1646. Qlk the presbyterie taking to consideration could not bot grant the desire of the saids elders for furtherance of so good an action conforme to the said act. Therfor the presbytery appoints tuelf honest men to lay on an just stent Roll vpon the heretors of the said parochin viz. out of Tullecultry Andro Blair and Alex^r Hutchin younger, out of Leecrop James Stirlin of Achyll and William Sinclar of Bancks, John Dow of Arnehall, James Henderson, James fogoe, Mungo Dow, out of Kilmadoc David Doge of Ballingrow, David Muschit of Callichat, Archibald Stirlin of Caldoch, Alex^r Seaton of Spitteltowne, Johne Edmystone of Heremitscroft, M^r Walter More, James Haldin of Sachane; out of Kippen Patrick Ure; out of Dunblane Walter Schishome, Hearie Blackwooder, John Kar, George Hendry, John Thomson, Finlay Buchanan, James Kar of Achinlochie, with full power to the said minister and elders to charge the forenamed persons for making the said Stent Roll according to the tenor and valour of the said act with letters of horneing in case they refuse being required to meet for doeing of the same at the kirk of Logie the 25th of June instant 1650."

ALLOWANCE TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMISSIONERS.

At this same meeting it was ordained "that the commissioners that should be sent to the generall Assembly should hae 34 sh. allowed each of yem in the day."

THE DANGER OF THE KIRK AND KINGDOM.

This was a time of national trouble and danger. Charles II. arrived in Scotland, landing at the mouth of the Spey on 3rd July, 1650, and before he was permitted to land "his majesty signed both the Covenants, National and Solemn, and had able sermons and exhortations made unto him by the ministers to persevere therein."¹ Huntley's castle of Gight sheltered him, and thence he went by way of Aberdeen to Dunnottar, and so by Dundee and St. Andrews to Falkland Palace. The Council of State at Whitehall was alarmed, and resolved to send north a force under Cromwell. On 16th July Cromwell crossed the Tweed with an army of sixteen thousand men, all veterans, strong in artillery and cavalry, who were to oppose the Scots army under old Leven. The Church did its best to strengthen the Scots army against the southern forces, and we therefore find the following references to the need and danger of the times.

¹ Clarendon's *State Papers*. Barton's *History of Scotland*, Vol. VII. p. 14.

22nd July, 1650.—“The said day the presbyterie meet *pro re nata* becaus of twa letters sent to the presbyterie, one fra the commissioners of the generall assembly daited the 27 of June with 12 seasonable warneings to be read the next Sabbath after the receat of yem without delay in our severall kirks. Every brother present took a copie and it was ordained that copies should be sent to the brethren absent be those who are next adjacent to yem.

“The other letter was sent fra the presbyterie of Edinburgh daited the 3 of July bot not delivered till the 20 July being Saturday. The tenor quhairof was that ministers should contribute for leaveing of a regiment of horse and that every minister haveing a thousand pund of stipend should contribut twa hundreth merks, and that every minister haveing eight hundredth punds or above should contribut ane hundreth punds and who is beneath eight hundreth punds should contribut ane hundred merks, and the saids proportion should be advanced with all diligence, and wher kirks are vacand the vacand stipends should bear yair proportion and that the said proportion should be sent to Mr. James Hamiltoun minister of Edinburgh who is appointed to receive the money. The bretheren present laying seriously to heart the present danger of the kirk and kingdome appointed that every Brother should have in readiness his proportion and that every brother absent should be advertised to the same effect, and that whosoever proved remiss and negligent should be esteemed as disaffected and censurable.”

At this time the representative elder to the Presbytery from Logie was John Christison. At the meeting on 16th October, 1650, a collection was ordered to be made in all the kirks of the presbytery “for the prisoners in England.” The collection from Logie amounted to 21 lib.

CARE FOR ORPHANS.

The Church was as mother to her children in the sense that she looked after their temporal as well as their spiritual well-being. Thus, at a meeting on 22nd January, 1651, “Mr. George Shaw and Mr. Johne Edmestone¹ did represent the hard condition of a pure orphant haveing neither father nor mother nor frind which was only supported be certane people of yair parishes. The presbyterie ordaned that Mr. George and Mr. Johne should agree with some woman for the keeping of the child and that there should be a collection for the entertaining of the child through the severall parishes of the presbyterie.”

¹ Minister of Leecroft.

CONDUCT OF MR. GEORGE SHAW.

The next volume of the Register of the Presbytery of Dunblane begins 26th October, 1652, and ends with Minute of date 27th September, 1671. There are many references to the parish of Logie and to Mr. George Shaw, minister there.

1653, July 12.—“At Dumblaine,” etc. “The said day Mr. George Shaw being posed why he did not attend ye presbetry of Dunkell with ye commissioners from Dumblaine as he was ordained answered that he had some particular trist that day that he behoved to attend which being considered was not thought relevant, wherfore he was gravly admonished and exhorted earnestly to prefer ye publick good to his owne private interests.”

Mr. Shaw was one of three commissioners appointed to prosecute the translation of Mr. Hew Ramsay, from Caputh to Dunblane.

ILLNESS OF MR. GEORGE SHAW.

On 7th August, 1654, “According to the supplicatiounne this day givin in fra Mr. George Shaw long seik of ane ague anment the supplieing of his place it is ordained that David Allerdice preach at Logie the nixt Lords day and Mr. Harie Muschet the nixt Lords day thereafter and Andro Rynd the third Lords day and to adverteisit for that effect.”

On 29th August, 1654, “Mr. George Shaw gave in the reasonnes for his long former absence which were acceptit, and they excused.”

MISCALLING THE MINISTER.

At this meeting Mr. Shaw complained against one of his parishioners, Marion Thomson, who had reviled him “by calling him a Lowne or a Limer.” She was summoned to the next meeting, on 19th September, when she denied the accusation, which was “referrit to his probatione ye nixt day.”

On 3rd October, 1654, “Mariounne Thomsounne as alledgit to have callit George Shaw hir minister ane Liar and ane lowne being callit uponne compeirit and the said Mr. George for probationne produceand Thomas Levingstounne Schoollmaster at Logie and nominateing uther twa witness Andro and Johnie Hendersounnes to be summondit to the next day (the depositione of the said Andro to be takin be the minister and elders at Alloway where he resides). The said Marioun being demandit if she hade any just exceptioun against any or all of these nominate and producit witness ansrit that she was so farre resolut and promised that she would absolutelie stand to the determinatioun of ye sessioun if the said Andro and Johnie hendersounnes would depoune affirmative against hir in that poynt bot she

exceptit against the said Thomas Levingstoune, 1, in respect as she affirmit he wes the minister's man; 2, that the said Thomas might be angrie at hir for putting hir bairnes to ane uthir schooll which reasones as frivolous being repellit and the said Thomas solemnlie sworne deponit negative that he never hard Marioun thomsoune call Mr. George Shaw liar lowne naither lowne nor liar bot that he bein in hir hous short time since hir danghter wes saying to hir that it wes said that aither Mr. George or his brother should have seine hir husband *tali die* come home drunk from Stirling, whereat she said they ar ane liar that will said. The Moderator zit interogating the said thomas whither it wes directly of Mr. George or of his brother ansrit it wes of his brother for ought he knew. The said Mr. George is to insist in his probatioune against ye nixt day."

The matter took end on 12th October, when Mr. Shaw reported "that he is requystit by a brother to setle with her, quhilk the presbyterie taking to thair consideratioun approves of ye motioune."

VISITATION AT LOGIE.

In the following January, 1655, the Presbytery appointed a visitation at Logie on 20th February, and the moderator with Andrew Rhynd were appointed to visit the Session Book, and the said "Andrew Rinde ordained to preache there the said day." The Minute of that visitation runs:—

"At Logie, febr'y 20: 1655. *post invocationem dei nominis* Sederunt, Messrs. Andrew Barclay Mod^r, Andrew Rinde, George Shaw, Thomas Lyndsay, Joⁿ Edmondstoune, Thomas Forrester, Hary Levingstoune, Thomas Hendersoune, George Buchanane, Ministers, and James Hendersoune ruleing Eldar fra Lecropt. Absentes Joⁿ Wood, James Kirk, and Mr. Hughe Hannah.

"The said day Thomas Forrester his former absence continued to ye nixt day the censure.

"The said day George Shaw, Andro Rind and Harie Levingstoune gave in the reasones of thair former absence qlks were acceptit and they excusit.

"The said day Mr. Andro Rinde preached as he wes appoynted and the Minister declarit that he did publickly intimate the visitatioune as he wes orderit and sent his Sess: book to the brethreine appoyntit to visie the samyne. The said day the eldars being present were callit be the Roll givin in as after followes. And being sworne to declare the trewth of such things as should be enquired at thame according to their knowledge, were callit in, and being posed anent thair minister deponit as follows—the minister excepting nothing against any of thame.

“Robert Lyntoune of pittendreiche eldar compeirand and being questioned (1) if the minister did preach sound and orthodox doctrine in these erroneous tymes Anserit that to his knowledge he did preache sound doctrine (2) being questioned if he preached twyse everie Lord’s day, Anserit that he did (3) being questioned if he eatechized weeklie, Anserit for the most pairt that he did (4) being questioned if he pressit familie-worshipe to be keippit in all the particular families within his paroche, Anserit that he did, (5) being questioned if he wes exact in discipline for bearing downe of sinne and encouraging of pietie, Anserit that he wes exact in discipline, (6) if he did admitt any of a scandulous conversatioune to be members of the eldarschipe, Anserit he did admitt of none suche, (7) if he did visite the seik, Anserit that he did visite quhen he wes requyrit and went often throw the paroche for that effect, (8) if he had his owne familie weell ordorit and familie worshipe sett up therein, Anserit he knew nothing to the contrarie, (9) if he wes any wayes scandulous in his conversatioune by excessive drinking, sweareing or the lyke guyltienes, Anserit that he knew nothing bot pietie and holienes in his conversatioune as becomes a minister of the gospell.”

The following elders “posed *ut supra* declaires *ut supra*”:—Walter Robe, Johne Andersoune, Joⁿ Foremand, Joⁿ Alexander, Alex^r Hendersoune, Solomon Dunkinsoune, James Gentleman, Hary Campbell, Thomas Campbell, Donald Bryce, Joⁿ Chrystie, and David Leishman. “All which depositiones being naturelie considderit by the presbyterie they did finde the minister faithfull in his dutie and pious in his conversatioune and thairfor did call him in and thankit God for the gude report they harde of him and did exhort him to goe on in the strenth of the Lord. The presbytery thought it expedient to call in againe the eldars particularie and to enquire of thame if they knew anything scandulous in thair fellow eldars in the poynt of duty and conversatioune and being nominatim callit in declared as followes.

“Ro^t Lyntoune being callit in compeired and being questioned if he knew any thing scandulous in any of his fellow eldars in thair conversatioune and doeing of duty, Anserit that he knew nothing scandulous in any of thame in either of these.

“Walter Robe eldar posit *ut supra* declairit *ut supra*.

Jo ⁿ Andersoun posit	“	“
Jo ⁿ foreman posit	“	“
Jo ⁿ Alex ^r posed	“	“
Alex ^r Hendersoune posit	“	“
Solomon Dunkinsoune posed	“	“
James gentleman posit	“	“

Hary Campbell, thomas Campbell, Donald bryce, Joⁿ Chrystie and David leishman particularlie posit ut supra declaired ut supra.

“The said day the Mini^r being callit on and questioned anent the eldars if they keipit the meittings of the sessionne weell, if they were asisting to him in discipline, if they were faithfull in the discharge of y^r duty, or if thair wes any thing scandalous in thame. Ansr^t that they were w^tout scandall. And desyrit the presbyterie to admonishe thame to keipe the meittings of the sessionne beter, and to encourage thame to be zealous qlk accordinglie wes doune.

“The s^d day the presbyterie earnestlie recommendit to the mini^r and eldars to halwe ane civill sessionne-Magistrat for inflicting of penalties vpoun scandalous persounes, And that with all conveniencie, which they promised to doe.

“The s^d day the minister being questioned anent the schoolm^r if he wes faithfull in his dutie and did waite weell on his charge, ansr^t that he did according to his abilitie only for bairnes learneing to reade Inglishe, the presbytery did exhort and encourage him.

“The s^d day the Schoolm^r regraitit to the presbytery the want of ane competent maintenance. The presbyterie earnestlie recomendit to the mini^r and eldars to give him competencie and to provyde for ane better qualified man.

“The mini^r being questioned anent the beddall his cariage and how he did give obedience to the sessionn ansr^t that since he wes latelie reprovit for his slaknes and remissnes he now is painfull and obedient and honest in his cariage.

“Mr. Ar^d dow disobedient to the sessionne of Lecropt being summond is absent excused be reasoun he wes sick ordained to be summond to the nixt day.

“George Shaw promises his 10 merks to Androw Rinde w^t all convenience.

“This day the presbyterie appoynts George buchanane to exerceis and Hughe Hannah to adde on 8 luc. 29 verse at Dunblane 13 Marche nixt.”

(The appointments to exercise and add, at the meeting of 13th March, were, it seems, not kept, as the opening paragraph of the Minute of that meeting bears that “This day thair wes no exercise in respect the exerciser and adder were both absent. The exerciser sent ane Lettre of excuse showing that he was extreame sick qlk was acceptit.”)

From page 60 of this volume of the Presbytery Registers there is a blank to page 85, embracing the period from “penult July 1655,” to June, 1656. Page 85 begins with the subsequent portion of a Minute of meeting at a visitation held at Logie, and also anent a libel to be served on Mr. George

Shaw, minister at Logie, the preceeding part of said Minute, and the Minutes during the previous year, have apparently been taken out of this volume. "He knew nothing to his lyfe and conversatoune bot pietie and holynes as becomes the gospell, 10, if he gave the sacraments of y^e Lord's Supper, Ansrit he did give it. Joⁿ Hendersoune posit ut supra deponnit ut supra. Walter Robe posit ut supra deponnit ut supra. Joⁿ forman posit ut supra deponnit ut supra bot that he catechizde none these 3 quarters of yeir bot that he is presentlie begune to goe about it.

"James Kidstoune posit ut supra deponnit conforme to Ja^s gentleman.

"David leishman posit ut supra deponnit ut supra.

"Joⁿ Chrystesoune posit ut supra deponnit ut supra.

"Donald Bryce posit ut supra deponnit ut supra.

"Harie Campbell posit ut supra deponnit ut supra.

"Thomas Campbell posit ut supra deponnit ut supra.

"Solomen Dunkisoune posit ut supra deponnit ut supra bot is a little slow in goeing throw the paroche to instruct the ignorant.

"Johnn Alex^r posit ut supra deponnit conforme to Thomas Campbell.

"Everie eldar being particularlie posit if he knew any thing in any of the rest of eldars q^rby he could not subsist and continuwe ane eldar, particularlie deponnit they knew nothing in any of thair fellow eldars quhy they might not continwe eldars except that Malcome Chrystie is vnder proces.

"The haill gentlemen quha were present and all vthers within the paroche being callit vpon were desyrit if they hade any thing or knew any thing to say against thair Minister to compeir and be harde.

"The qlk day Mr. Ro^t Meldrum of Tullibodie informinge the visitatioune that he wes not acquainted with the particulare diot when heretors were to have thair steads for seats within the Church. And the presbyterie finding that thairby Heat wes lyklye to aryse betwixt the s^d Mini^r and the servant or tennant of the s^d Mr. Ro^t both allegeing ry^t yr^{to}, the s^d Mini^r producinge ane act of Sessioune, And the Mr. and tennant alleadgeing possessioune, the presbyterie finding no clear light Ordaines the stead to be in statu quo prius till this day 20 dayes at qlk tyme the Sessioune of Logie with the concurrence of Mr. Joⁿ Edmondstoune Mr. Androw Barclay and the Mod^r breithrine of the presbyterie ar to meit y^ranent at Logie in Sessioune, And all interested persones especiallye the s^d Mr. Ro^t to be present y^e s^d day being convenientlie acquaintit. And in caice the s^d Mr. Ro^t be absent without a relevant excuse, the sessioune with the s^d concurrence to determine anent the stead as they find most fitt and just.

“The qlk day W^m Stirling of Harbershyre¹ and Joⁿ galloway at Lipnoche gave in ane libell against thair Mini^r sub^t with thair hands q^r of the tenor followes.

“The particular articles givin in be ws W^m Stirling of Harbershyre and Joⁿ galloway of Lipnoche against Mr. George Shaw our Mini^r being requyrit y^r unto by the intimatioun from the pulpit the last Lord’s day. In order to the Visitatioun of the Kirk of Logie be y^e reverend presbyterie of Dunblane this day as followes—

“1st. We conceive that we ly vnder ane dead Ministrie.

“2nd. That the s^d Mr. George his admissioun wes by a commandment from superior powers against y^e mynd of the heretors.

“3rd. That he hes beine seine in drunckinnes as shalbe made out be severall instances.

“4th. That he did latelie tak ane honest man Williame Galloway by the throat, and threatned w^t oathes to cast him in the burne.

“5th. That the said Mr. George haweing ane calfe sold to him did pryse it on the Lord’s day be some of y^e eldars after sessioun.

“6th. His neglect to visit the seek, when he wes desyrit vpoun frivoulous excuses as shalbe instructit be severall circumstantial instances.

“7th. Neglect of visiting certaine parts of his parochie as Menstrie, pow-house, and cornetowne and negligent in discipline quhen he wes told of certaine profanatiounes thair by ane of his awne eldars.

“8th. He chargit ane man Ro^t Galloway his wyfe and his sister from the pulpit by the name of god to ryse out from the said Mr. George his seat q^r as the s^d Ro^t galloway hade richt q^r unto.

“9th. The said Mr. George latelie did streik and bleid on Lodowick menteath q^l he wes crawing someq^t of him that he did justlie owe him.

“Lastlie we lay these things before the rev^d brethrein of the visitatioun vpoun no other accompt bot for the glorie of god and weill of soulls, as being chargit heirto by the intimation made be the s^d Mr. George himselfe q^r by everie man wes to delaite q^t they could say ag^t mini^r and fellow eldar: Sub^t thus

“W. STIRLING. Jo: G:

“Qlk being read publicklye the presbyterie assignes him this day aucht dayes at Dunblane to ansr. yrunto. And be this effect to have the double of the lybell. And the Lybellars to lead y^r wittness ye s^d day. And the Clerk to direct su^{ds} lrie to all such wittness as ar within the presbyterie.

¹ Laird of Powis,

“W^m Stirling of Harbreshyre vndertakes the first article of the lybell the deadnes of his ministrie, and the third of his drunkennes. And shall give vpe informers for ye rest of the articles, that they may instruct the rest be wittness.

“Sic Sub^r W. STIRLING.”

Excerpt Minute of meeting at Dunblane 10th June, 1656, anent the said libel:—

“This day the lybell givin in be harbershyre is read and Mr. George hes ansrit to everie poynt yrof and being desyrit to subscriye his ansres and give thame in, protestit that he may have the libertie to revise rectifie and adde. The qlk the presbyterie taking to thair considderatioun that the ingivers of the lybell the same libertie as once and againe the last day to reforme thair lybell, the presbytrie hes admittit of y^e s^d Mr. George his protestatioune and desyre, And that presentlie he give ansres to the tuo articles owned be harbershyre and sua foorth to y^e informers the ansres as they owne the poynts of the Lybell.

“The particulars q^r in the ingivers of the Lybell hade the libertie to rectifie y^e samyne were 1st they gave it in not full and yrafter they gott ane libertie to consider whither they would subscribe it or not. 2nd, After they had owned all the lybell they hade thair libertie to restrict themselves to some few articles. 3^{lie}, After they hade insrt the informers vpoun the margine of thair lybell they gott libertie to cutt away the margine, and 4^{lle}, This day at Harbershyre his desyre the mod^r blottit out his name.

“This day at Harbershyre his desyre before that Mr. George Shaw should give in his ansres at all, the Lybell might be read againe in publict audience that it might be distinctlie knowne q^t articles ar to be owned by his informers and who they be and q^t moe articles he himselfe would owne qlk accordinglie wes done and givin vpe be him. Quha besyds the first article of ye deadnes of the Ministrie and the third of drunkennes qlk he hes owned alreadie he ownes also the sixt article of not visiting the seik and the 8 article q^r the man wes commandit from the pulpit etc. And gives vpe to be informer of the 2^d article Mr Joⁿ Rollo

of the 4^{the} W^m Galloway

of the 5^{the} Robert Galloway

of the sevinth Malcome Chrystie quha being present declaires that he ownes thus farre that he adwertise the sessionne of sundrie abuses in corntowne as saboath breakeing and swearing and no proces wes takin w^t thame as zit sua farre he harde.

of the 9^{the} article Johnne Galloway informer. And promises that he shall cause these informers punctuallie keipe the respective diots of proces,

“Mr. George Shaw hes givin in his ansres in wreat to the haille articles of y^e lybell conforme to y^e ordor qrof as followes:—

“To the first

“1st I hope congregatiounall government hes not startit vpe since Harbirschyre begaine to Kyth and start thir articles, And if he ly vnder a dead Ministrie the presbytrie ar to judge and not he.

“2^{de} It is weell knowne to the presbyterie the visitatioune of the Commissioun of the generall assemblie meiting at Stirling for visiteing of the presbyteries Stirling and Dunblane recommendit me to the presbyterie of Dunblane anno 1648 7 bris: 19 or qrbby, that qⁿ I hade past my tryalls before the presbyterie for libertie to preache the gospell any q^r, the presbyterie gave me testimonialls vpoun w^{ch} I purposeing to reside at Ed^r which Mr. Ro^t Dowglas Mod^r heiring and sending for me and asking me if I hade past tryalls and hade testimonialls. In the meane tyme vncald for be me my Lord Cardrous sent home a presentatioune with his servant to the presbyterie with ane earnest desyre that the presbyterie would be please to goe fordwart to try me according to my recommendatioune from the visitatioune at Stirling w^{ch} the presbyterie did accordinglie. So my entrie to the kirk wes also Legall and formall as acts of generall assemblies does provyde. But he asserts that it wes by a commandment from superior powers, meanes he the civill Magistrat. I hope Erastus wes not then comde in amongst us as he would have it now, or, if he meanes be presbyterie the commissioun or visitatioune of Stirling and Dunblane they did never denude the presbyterie of y^r awne power and libertie as the Edict and act of my admissioun etc. will testifie which is to be producit, wes it not the presbyterie quho tryed me? who admittit me? wes not I recommendit to the presbyterie of Dunblane? wes not the presbyterie books ratyfyed and approwne be the Synod? Synod book aproune be the generall assemblie and sub^t be y^e clerk y^rof? and q^ras he sayes my entrie wes against the mynd of the heritors, I ansr whither meanes he heritors than or now? if then I came in with the consents of all and sundrie except the Laird of Blair quho did onlie protest for a delay for 14 dayes tyme before my admissioun qlk the presbyterie thought not convenient to doe, if heretors now? he wes no heretor than, my call could not stay vpoun heretors quho were to succed.

“To the third

“3^{le} I ansr whither is it that harbirschyre meanes habituall drunkennes, or a dispositioun to a habite, or, any act of drunkennes, if he meanes habituall drunkenness and cleir it he shall gaine the poynt, if he meanes ane dispositioun to a habite he reflexeth vpoun these quho admittit me who should have takin notice of my inclinatioun alsweill as my outward deportment, bot

it is weill knowne to all quho knowes me that from my Cradle and infancie I wes never disposd nor inclynd to that sinne naturallie, albeit the grace of god were wanteing to subdew it, bot if he mak out that Let him gaine y^e poynt or if he meane ane act of drunkennes he mistaks the terme and should not have so termed it as in his paper in the abstract, for drunkennes is qualitas and so habitus which is not acqyrit by on act no more nor unitas mak a number, bot should have spoke it in the concret y^t Mr. George wes drunk bot as he hes promised in the Lybell Lett him make out yt on act sed posito sed non concesso that I wes drunk once (no absolutnes heiraway) quid sequitur ergo depose him non sequitur. He hes not hade the inspeetioun of the acts of the generall assemblie quha provyds severall admonitiounes before suspensioun and farre Less sequitur depose him.

“To the fourth

“4th Ansres W^m Galloway his informer and brother to Joⁿ galloway of Lipnoche my accuser, sayes so, bot Lett harbershyre make out y^t poynt, he sayes he is of ane honest cariage, knowes he better nor the sessioun of Logie and Mini^r quha hes not gottin his testimonialls being often sought bot refused till this day, and so denyes altogether this poynt.

“To the fyft

“5th Albeit it be trew that W^m galloway did so sell my calfe zit it is also false that ever it wes prysed to this werie day. An so could not be on the Lord's day; bot I know y^t on Monday y^rafter yr. being ane sessioun at Logie hade at 2 afternoone some of the honest men within the parochie went and Lookit on the beast and desyrit me to resent it which I never did; and so y^t article is manifest falshood.

“To the sixt

“6th I never refusit to goe to any seik persoune whither I wes desyrit or not desyrit qⁿ I knew of thame and farre les qⁿ desyrit, bot I could not goe to any as seik vnless I wes informit that they were seik; and if any persounes were seik without my comeing to thame it hes bein either becaus I knew not that they were seik, or not at home or else seik my selfe or my wife at the poynt of deathe.

“To the Seaventh

“7th I ansr that that eldar is Malcome Chrystie in Cornetowne quho since the dait of his ellectioun made little or no conscience of his calling and office. I cannot say bot at some tymes for his particularities he would table some of his neighbors for profanatioun of the Lord's day, bot never to this day made it out himself, bot qⁿ he had once tabled any he came no more to y^e sessioun for the space of ane month or six weeks againe which made ws

throw want of his concurrence and countenance have much Labor for cleiring of poyntes before we could gett thame made out, and other some y^rthrow could not be cleirit at all, and y^rthrow he is presentlie under process for vther things before the presbyterie and throw fear of censure hes altogither withdrawne and retorted.

“To the Eight

“8th I ansr that the people within the Churche wer lyk to mak tumult and vproar throw the vnechrystiane deportment of Ro^t galloway and his wyfe and hir sister quho violentlie held out my mother and wife qⁿ they desyrit to enter the dask, qⁿ standing at the end q^rof I requystit that in the feare of god they would ryse and prevent any confusioune q^{lk} wes lyke to be by y^r sitting thair, and Ingenuously this is all: and q^{le} they say that the man hade ryt or interest in that seat why then wes he the first consenter y^rto before ever it wes voyced to stand y^r as all present will testifie, sed sub iudice lis est. So I did not quhyd him bot requystit him to prevent confusioune and vproar discreitlie and soberlie as it became a Minister of the gosspeil tendering ordor and peace and preventing confusioune.

“To the nynth

“9th I never strack nor bled any in my lyfe bot I am foreit to Lift my voyce bot not my hand; I ought never anything to Lodowick monteith nor thame I cannot helpe q^t aither Lodowick or any doe alledge qⁿ proffe doe not follow, as it is sinfull to callumniate so is it sinfull to beleive rashlie false tealls or reports without tryall goeing before.

“Lastlie we hope the presbyterie will act in everie thing to god’s glorie, and as they find thameselves bound in conscience for the weill of soulls it wer gud to hawe many religious gentlemen to act w^t ws in a presbyterie to remember y^e minister of y^r soulls and diotts christianlie and discreitlie, I wish ther prin^{ll} may be gude god’s glorie and weill of soulls. I hade reasoune to call a visitatioune and invite all in the parochie to object q^t they hade to say ag^t me when I wes vnder so infamous and lying vnder such Injurious Calumnies.

“The presbyterie haveing hard and considerit the s^{ds} ansrs and colla^{und} thame particularlie with everie article of the lybell pro et contra they judge the ansrs to the second article of the Lybell concerneing his admissioun by superior powers to be trew and just and q^t article of the Lybell sufficientlie ansrit, the haille proces of his admissioun being in the knoedg of y^e most pairt of the presbyterie and q^{lk} the persewars of y^e lybell acknowledges: haveing considerit the s^d ansr y^rto to be full and y^rfore passes from Leading any wittness y^r vpoun: the rest of y^e ansrs being all negative the presbyterie referres the rest of y^e articles of the lybell to persewars probatioune.

“The presbyterie considdering that the lybellers in tuo articles of y^r lybell to witt the 3^{de} annent drunkennes and the sixt annent y^e not visiting of the seik, sayes that they have severall circumstantial instances of aither article. The presbyterie y^r foir desyres that they be givin in for the more exact procedor of y^e s^d tua articles qlk they accordinglie did as followes—

“Several instances of the 3^{de} article.

“1. That Mr. George Shaw wes drunk in Lues monteath his hous in Dunblane in December 1652.

“2. That a litle qrafter he wes drunk in Dunblane in James Reoche his hous y^r.

“3. That he wes drunk in Ro^t wingzet’s house in Stirling on the 19 Ja^{ny} 1652.

“4. That at ane vther tyme drunk in Stirling in Apryll 1655.

“Instances of the 6th article.

“1. Althoughe he wes sent for to visit W^m Reoches wyfe when she wes seik zit he did not goe.

“2. Being sent for to visit the gudewyfe of myretoun he would not goe because he wes in bedde.

“3. Being sent for to visit Pat^t Andersoune he refused to goe because the hors y^t wes sent for him hade not ane saddle.

“The presbyterie requyred off the ingivers of the lybell that they would be readie to give in Interrogators to everie wittness that wes to be led vpon any one or moe poynts of y^e Lybell. And directit the Clerk that after y^e depositions of everie wittness the particular interrogators may be on and all keipit in retentis ad verificandam rem gestam.”

It would take up too much space to give continuous extracts of the lengthy proceedings before the Presbytery of this libel against Mr. George Shaw. It was agreed that the ingivers of the libel should be ready “to give in Interrogators to everie wittness,” and the clerk was directed that after the “depositions of everie witness the particular interrogators” were to be kept in retentis ad verificandam rem gestam.

After a lengthy proof, the case broke down, and on 16th September, 1656, Herbertshire intimated that he would prosecute the libel “no farder and Laves it at the presbyterie y^r door to doe as they think fit.” The Presbytery absolved Mr. George Shaw “cleirlye from all the poynts” of the said libel, finding only some slackness in the weekly examinations and delays in giving the Communion, exhorting him to be exact in these things also. In this sentence Mr. Shaw acquiesced.

“ At Dunblane 2 : 7 bris 1656.

“ This day anent the petitionne of the relict of the deceast Mr. Harie Shaw Mini^r at Logie bearing that she might have for suppleing of hir meane conditionne and provisionne of certaine of hir childreine conforme to hir husbands testament that four hundreth merks advancit be him to his predecessor mini^r at Logie Mr. James Setoune, the presbyterie considdering that the s^d sowme was reallie advanced as the discharge yrvpoun of y^e dait at Dunblane appryll 15 : 1618 subt. be y^e s^d M^r Ja^s Setoune and others beares ; and that the samyn wes trewlie testit as said is—Recommendes to the Judge competent to ordaine hir and fatherles childreine to be satisfied with all conveniencie.”

This petition of the widow of Mr. Henry Shaw, and mother of the present minister, refers to an advance made to Mr. James Seaton, who was translated to Port of Menteith on the last day of December, 1616.

The brethren of the Presbytery of Dunblane were no doubt just as glad as the minister of Logie to get rid of “ the whole complexde bussienes ” of this libel, into which they entered so fully and impartially. Mr. George Shaw came out of it absolved “ cleirlie from all the poynts,” and was now able to devote himself to the duties of the parish. While the country at large was distracted by the affairs of the Commonwealth and the Parliament in London, with its thirty Scottish members, were busy endeavouring to settle the question of the union between England and Scotland, the Church was quietly attending to its spiritual functions, and in the case of the Presbytery of Dunblane we see how painstaking they were.

For the next few years, up to the restoration of Charles II., and the subsequent imposition of Episcopacy, the only matters from the parish of Logie which came before the Presbytery of Dunblane were certain proceedings in cases of discipline, where the parties concerned proved disobedient to the Kirk Session.

CHURCH AT NORRIESTON.

“ At Dunblane, 28 Sept^r 1658, Mr. George Shaw hes givin to Alex^r Setoun as the Charitie for the new erectionne out of his paroche of Logie 24 punds four dz. scotts.”

This refers to the church at Norrieston, in the parish of Kincardine, then newly erected. It was built on ground given by Gilbert Norrie of Norriestoun, and was proposed to be erected into a parish in 1655. The bounds were perambulated, and a distriet allotted from the parishes of Port, Kincardine, and Kilmadock, by order of Parliament, in 1653, and recommended for erection ; but no steps were taken till application was made to the General

Assembly, which, on 23rd May, 1720, ordered collections to be made in its behalf by the parishes in the Synod and five adjacent Synods. (*Vide* Scott's *Fasti*, p. 728.)

THE BROTHER OF MR. GEORGE SHAW.

It appears, from the proceedings of the case of libel against the minister of Logie, that his brother, Mr. John Shaw, was the schoolmaster of the parish. The next entry refers to his appointment as bursar at the University of St. Andrews.

“Dunblane 17 July 1661.

“This day Mr. Johnne Shaw sonne to the decesd Mr. Harie Shaw Minister of Logie gave in his petitione to the presbyterie that he mig^t be receawed y^r bursare at Sc^t Andro's q^lk the presbyterie grantit, and ewerie broy^r wes exhortit to have thair proportions in readienes against the tyme of his entrie q^lk is declared to be and beginne at No^r 1661.”

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CHANGE FROM PRESBYTERIAN TO EPISCOPAL CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

THE Scottish Parliament which met after an interval of nine years, on 1st January, 1661, and which was known as the "Drunken Parliament," among other acts passed a general Rescissory Act, by which the proceedings of every Parliament since 1633 were declared null and void. Before this Parliament rose, the great Marquis of Argyle was led to the scaffold, declaring, "I would die as a Roman, but choose rather to die as a Christian." Four days later, two Protesters, James Guthrie the minister of Stirling, and Captain William Govan were also similarly dealt with. Charles II., in the previous September, had told his Scottish subjects that he intended to preserve the Church as it was "settled by law;" but this apparently meant, in his mind, a Church subordinate to the King. No time was lost in imposing Episcopacy. In December, four bishops were sent up to England in order to receive consecration that they might communicate this virtue to their Scottish brethren. Two of these were of very opposite characters. The one was the base, self-seeking James Sharp, and the other the mild and saintly Robert Leighton, who became the Bishop of Dunblane. Than James Sharp, minister of Crail, no more unfortunate instrument to commend bishops to reluctant Presbyters could have been chosen. His fate was that of a traitor.

In the course of its second session (May 8—September 9, 1662) Parliament re-admitted the bishops to its sittings, and restored them to their "accustomed dignities, privileges and jurisdictions."¹ By another Act it was enacted (June 11) that lay patronage which had been abolished in 1649, should be restored, and all ministers, who held their charges from their congregations and presbyteries, should before the 20th September receive presentation from their lawful patrons and collation from their bishops, or demit their cures.² This act led to the beginning of those grave religious troubles which characterised the reign of Charles II. Of the ministers affected, between two and three hundred, or a third of the whole ministry, sacrificed their livings rather than outrage their consciences.

¹ *Acts of Parl. of Scot.*, vii. 370, 372.

² *Ib.*, 376.

No special notice is taken in the Presbytery Minutes of Dunblane of this change in Church government further than what is indicated in the following Minutes, which are given in full.

“Dunblane 15 Jary. 1662
post invocationem dej Nominis

“Sederunt

“Mr. Andro Barclay¹ Mr. George Shaw² Mr. Ha: Levingstoune³ Mr. Johne Forrest⁴ Mr. Tho^s Lyndsay⁵ ministers.

“Absentes ministers.

“M^{rs} Thomas Hendersone⁶ Daniel M^c Vicar⁷ George Buchanane⁸ Thomas Forrester⁹ Andro Rhynd¹⁰ W^m Andersone.¹¹

“This day in respect of the paucitie of the members present and also in regairde of the report (and not certane) to the presbyterie of ane Interruptione of presbyteriall meitting the presbyterie did thairfoir adjerne thair meitting vntill such tyme as the Mod^r w^t conveniencie, according to Law, should give the breithreine advertisement.”

One year elapsed before the Presbytery again met. That this is the case, appears from the fact that there is no blank in the Register, and the Minute next following is written on the same page in immediate succession to the one just given. In the interval, Episcopacy had been established. The Bishop of Dunblane was Robert Leighton, formerly minister of Newbattle, and Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and, being anxious to conciliate and unite all parties, he adopted a more liberal policy than those who ruled with a high hand. He invited the ministers of the several parishes within the bounds to attend his Diocesan Synod, assuring them “that the Synod and each member of it hath now as full and free liberty of voting and declaring their assent and dissent in all things that occur as ever they had in the former tymes.”¹² At the first Synod, which was held on 15th September, 1662, almost all the ministers attended, “very few being absent, of whom the most sent their excuses either by word or writt.” “At these meetings the Bishop, of course, presided; and in his absence the Dean, by his appointment—though to this latter arrangement it would seem the ministers sometimes demurred. For instance, on one occasion when the Bishop was absent, he left an order with the Dean to preside in his stead. But the brethren, finding that there was

¹ Minister of Leecroft.

⁴ Minister of Tulliallan.

⁷ Minister of Aberfoyle.

¹⁰ Minister of Tilliecultry.

² Minister of Logie.

⁵ Minister of Dunblane.

⁸ Minister of Callander.

¹¹ Minister of Balquhiddie.

³ Minister of Kippen.

⁶ Minister of Port.

⁹ Minister of Kincardine.

¹² Synod Register.

little or nothing to do, chose rather to waive the meeting synodically for that time'; and on another similar occasion it was put to vote who should preside, and 'Mr. Thomas Lyndsay, minister and Dean of Dunblane, by consent of the whole brethren convened for the time, was chosen Moderator.' In short, the Diocesan Synod, under Episcopacy differed little from the Provincial Synod under Presbytery. It met at the same times; it transacted the same kind of business—bills, references, and appeals being brought up to it from the Presbyteries; and its decisions uniformly were in the joint name of 'the Bishop and Synod.'"¹

The Presbyteries comprised in the Synod of Dunblane were Dunblane and Auchterarder. During the period of Episcopacy (1662-1688), the Presbyteries continued to discharge their usual functions, as did also Kirk Sessions; but in many cases the name given was "brethren of the Exercise." This was done by Archbishop Sharp in his letters "to the brethren of the Exercise of Perth" (21st October, 1663), and to "the brethren of the Exercise at Auchterarder" (12th July, 1673). Sharp exercised his prerogative of appointing the minister who was to preside at the Exercise or Presbytery meeting; but in the Diocese of Dunblane, under Leighton, Presbyteries were generally left to choose their own moderators. The judicial functions of the Presbytery were exercised similarly as they were before and as they are still.

The next Presbytery Minute, already referred to, runs thus:—

"Dunblane, 6 Jary, 1663.

post invocationem dej nominis.

"Sederunt.

"Mr. Johnne Edmondstoune² Mr. Thomas Lyndsay Mr. Thomas Forrester Mr. George Buchanane Mr. George Shaw Mr. Thomas Hendersone Mini^{rs}.

"Abs. Mini^{rs}.

"Mr. Andro Rhynde Mr. Daniell McVickare Mr. Harie Levingstoune Mr. Andro Barclay Mr. Joⁿ Forrest Mr. W^m Andersone Mini^{rs}.

"The qlk day thair wes ane Lettre of the Bishop's reade of the dait 11th iobris which occasioned the meitting desyreing the breithreine to meit at Dunblane first tuysday Jary. In respect thair wes no meitting since y^e Synod. And the breithreine present considdering the said Lettre qlk did beare that the bishope would either write or be present himselfe, and in his absence

¹ *Register of the Diocesan Synod of Dunblane*, by John Wilson, D.D., p. vii.

² Minister of Kilmadock.

Mr. Thomas Lyndsay the Deane did delyver ane other Lettre of the dait 31 iobris y^rin Mr. Johne Edmondstoune, by expre y^rin, wes nominate Moderator to the nixt meiting of the Synod q^rvnto the haille breithreine did give thair heartie applaus. And the meiting proceids as followes. And first ordaines the nixt meiting to be on Weddnisday 20 dayes the 28 Ja^{ry} instant. And the absent breithreine to be acquainted with the said diot.

“The said day Mr. Andro Barclay is to exercise and Mr. Thomas Forrester to adde 34 vse iith Luc.

“James M^cgregor in Kilmadock dissobedient to the kirk sessione of Kilmadock wes humblit and referrit for satisfacione.

“The qlk day Mr. W^m Fogo expectant haveing suplicate the presbyterie auent the restoreing of him and oppening of his mouth to preach the word as formerlie, haveing givin satisfacione for his simple fornicatione in Kilmadock long since. The presbyterie ar to ansr the desyre the nixt day being more frequent.”

“Dunblane 28 Ja^{ry} 1663.

“This day the presbyterie hes grantit to Mr. W^m Fogo expectant his desyre for opining of his mouth bot that befoire he steppe out in publike Recommends him to the Bischope for his approbatione In respect of the Bischopes y^r act y^r auent.”

The Bishop was occasionally present at the meetings of the Presbytery, and had his name then entered in the sederunt as “the bishope.” The minister of Dunblane was appointed *Dean*, and in the sederunt occasionally (but not always) designated as such—“Mr. Tho^s Lyndsay, Dean;” but on all occasions one of the brethren in the ordinary course presided as moderator, and the business of the Presbytery continued to be conducted in all respects the same as formerly.

RECOVERY OF FINES.

The following seems a curious instance of difficulty in recovering from civil magistrates the fines imposed on refractory delinquents. Under date 15th June, 1664:—

“The presbyterie being informed that the Justices of the Peace ar now renewit, and are in acting, and the presbyterie considdering that thair is litle or nothing in thair boxes, notwithstanding that they have many pious vses Lying vpon thame. As also that the most pairt of the presbyterie newer receaved any thing of the fynes from the former Justices (contrair to the acts of that tyme by the which they should have walkit). Have resolved to make y^r recourse to the Justices now for the tyme for compt and restauratione of

what wes abstractit in the tyme of vsurpatione, to be bestowed on pious vses. And for this effect that everie broy^r be prepared to give ane charge the nixt day. And that everie broy^r may endeavor his uttermost to secure himselfe that thair boxes suffer not the Lyke detriment for the future."

Mr. George Shaw brings a complaint before the Presbytery, in October, 1665, "against the minister and reader at Dunblane for procciding in the proclamatione and mariage of ane Beatrix Kynross his parochiner vpon W^m Millar ane of thair's, the woman haveing no testificate from the Sessione of Logie." The parties concerned were summoned to appear, and in the end Andro Kinross, who had reported falsely to the minister of Dunblane, the acquiescence of the minister of Logie in the marriage, was ordained "to make publick repentance at Logie the nixt Lord's day."

In May of the following year, one of Mr. George Shaw's parishioners, "Johne Hendersone in Logie," became disobedient, and was therefore brought before the Presbytery. He was accused of drinking too long in the ale-house on the Sabbath day, and was ordered to give satisfaction. Another, William Ewing, was also ordered to do the same. It was not until October that John HENDERSON submitted himself and gave obedience to the injunction obtained against him.

DISTURBANCE ABOUT A KIRK SEAT.

The next subject of disturbance in the parish which came before the higher court, was a dispute about a seat in the kirk of Logie between James Burn in Blackgrange and Janet Alexander, the wife of William Alexander in Menstrie, upon whom he laid violent hands "on a Sabbath Day." Mr. G. Shaw having produced witnesses "who beheld the broyle," the Presbytery, on 4th November, 1668, "Does ordean that seat to be put in its own place 'twixt and Sabbath com 8 days, and y^t the min^r enjoyn y^t none of those concerned persons shall sit there till it be farder cognosed upon and determined by the Bishop and a more frequent meiting w^t Mr. Shaw shall put y^m in mynd of it. In the mean tyme appoynts James Burn to sit bareheaded before the pulpit next sabboth for his hynous scandall, and there confess, give a proof of his Sorrow, and promise of amendment. W^tall, ordeans a Letter be sent to the Earl of Marr and Hobpurn (Holburne) y^t they inhibite thair tennants from such barbarous disturbances."

On the 25th November, "The said Mr. Shaw reports J. Burn hes satisfied, and ye seat reponed ut antea."

"David Melvin referred formerly by the Sessione of Logie to the presbytery and cited (he having deprecat the whole sessione and said in the behalf of Bessie Paterson delinquent and dissobedient y^rto, y^t (Salve o

Deus) Devil a Session of Logie should have her before y^m afore whitson noon (w^{ch} the Min^r offers to prove agains the next Diot, if requird.) Now, the s^d David compears and grants the same, also he undertakes cautioner for the fors^d woman (under pain of 10^{lib}. Sc. Wⁿ demanded by the touching the pen) y^t she shall ans^r Logie Sessione wⁿever cal^d and required w^r upon he is apud acta referred to the min^r and K. Sessione to satisfie."

The dispute about the seat had not taken end, however, and much trouble arose over the controversy between the Blackgrange tenants and those of Menstrie. In answer to a request on the part of the Kirk Session of Logie, which came before the Presbytery, on 24th February, 1669, "the controverted seat is appoynted to be removed to some other corner of the church and to be there till a visitatione is thocht upon for y^t place, the turbulent persons against y^m to be summoned and the heretors interested informed."

This visitation was held at Logie on 10th March, when "There were present the ordinary Moderator, and Messrs. Th. Lindsay, J. Gray, J. Menzies, W^m Weems, G. Shaw, this Diot being necessarily appoynted by the Bishop.

"This day the proprietiers of the Church seatts and stedds being lookit to, and W^m Alex^r presenting a supplicatione desyreing the forementioned controverted seat may be his allotted and confirmed, w^{ch} his ancestors for som generations kept possession of, or else James Burn to produce his rights to it, for he offers now to prove they had it. Q^rupon these named by him are called in, viz. J. Paterson being 78 years of age, (He with the oyr witnesses protesting by solemn oath to be impartiall and speak allenarly what they know) being enquired, declared he knew W^m Alexander's wife's father's father, her own father and mother and herself possess y^t. seat on the east side of the east doore.

"Robert Dawsons being of age 74, Declares y^t. to his knowledge Janet Alexander (W^m Alexander's wife) her predecessors hes sat in y^t seat this three-score years and above, both back and fore.

"John Edmond being of age 64, depones he knew y^m sit there fiftie years bygone.

"Robert Davidson of years 55 ut supra, about 40 years he knew y^m.

"John Galloway being of age 60, depones y^t about 30 or 40 years he knew her father and mother to sitt ther.

"To the q^{ch} seat James Burn pretending a right also in his masters behalf, but fetching no such probationes. Therefore

"The R^d Bishop and presbyterie Does delay the determining of the seat to either till such tyme as the Earle of Mar and the Laird of Menstrie (who are the heretors and masters of the tenments controverting about the seat) be

writt or spoke to, and see if they can amycably compose the matter betwixt y^m, each to have a pew in y^t rounge. In the meantyme Ratifies the former acts anent this seat precisely, viz. y^t neither of these two families contesting about it shall themselves man, wife, or child pertaining to either of them presume to sit in that seat, nor servant, till it be further discussed and concluded on, with certificatione whoso disobeyes in the least shall forfeit his right of the seat for ever both to him and his.

“The said day John Haldoun of Myretoun for himself and in name of the Laird of Menstrie supplicat for a seat, and is referred to the Min^r and Sessione to grant him the roun of a seat where the church is empty, and may be convenientest provyding it runn upon the wall syde.

“Anent the controverted seat, Notice haveing come in a sudden from the Earl of Marr (who wes written to anent them a good while ago, also) declaring he wes well satisfied either that these two families continued as they were before (in a mingled conditione) these 60 years by-past, or each of them to have a pew by himself. Q^rupon the Bishop and presbytrie appoynts and ordeans, that each of them shall have a pew severally from another, and that the Earl of Marr’s tennent shall get his choyse, being both of equall bredth and lenth, and that each partie shall be at equall expenss, and that they be put up and perfyted against Witsonday next 1669. With certificatione if they failzie, the partie observing who shall declare his willingnes (to build the pews) unto the Sessione, shall keip still his right, but the partie failzieing shall forfault his right to the said place and seat for ever.

“The Presbytrie also strictlie enjoyns and ordeans the present Minister to repair the kirk and kirkyard dyks and manse according to Law if the heretors will not agree amicable among themselves to do it, seeing them in a disorder.”

These decisions, though reasonable, did not appear to settle the controversy; for at the meeting on 31st March, Mr. Shaw reported that James Burn, etc., were disobedient to the act of the visitatione anent the church seat, who were therefore ordered to be summoned to the next diet.

James Burn answered this summons and appeared before the Presbytery on 28th April, 1669, “and wes enquired of his reasons for contraveining the Bishop and presbytrie’s order, who confessing that he and his children did sit in that discharged seat did averr he wes required and commanded so to do by the Earl of Marr’s Chamberlain. Q^rupon the presbytrie seing also a letter direct to the Bishop from my Lord Marr alleadging he wes somewhat wronged as to that controverted seat: Does judge themselves deeply concerned in what is therein conteand, and appoynts ane answer to be sent his Lordship with the

reasons of their proceeding to vindicat the equity thereof, and a letter for that effect, meantyme ratifies former acts anent it."

As no more is heard of the matter the controversy appears to have come to an end.

A THORNY BUSINESS.

Mr. George Shaw had also a good deal of trouble with another parishioner about this time. This was "John Kempt," whose alleged misconduct with another man's wife, became what is termed in the Presbytery Minutes, "that thorny business anent Jo: Kempt." One entry may be quoted, as it shows the style of the Presbytery Clerk (the Rev. Robert Kirk), in sometimes making running comments in Latin.

At the meeting held at Dunblane on 24th February, 1669—"The said day John Paterson and Isobell Forster being referred by the Session of Logie and the Minister presenting the woman's confession (and penitent remorse of conscience) of adultery with John Kempt, written and subscribt by a publict notary J. Wilsone, that he attempted her severall tymes, at last overcam her in her own stable, etc. (Proh stabulij omnimode stabulij !) which the man denying and challenging the woman before Stirling Commissarie Court for scandalizeing his name (as he wold call it) Heu malij ubique procax !) The presbytrie perceiving the man only politique in takeing the first start of the business, thinking to free himself by challenging another, appoynts a Letter to be written to the Minister of Stirling and another to the Commissarie, to desyre them to do warily in that matter, and determine nothing to the prejudice of the presbytrie's authoritie in matter of scandall or in what concerns them of the fact itself, and desyre the minister to cause his bedell cite them here against next presbytrie day with all the persons concerned together (which is accordingly done) and the confessions ordered to be kept in retentis. Non obiit adhuc potiphari uxor."

To investigate the charge it became necessary for the Presbytery to appoint two of their number (Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Weems) to assist the minister of Logie in examining witnesses. How the affair finally ended is not stated.

SLANDERING THE MINISTER.

Mr. Shaw having been scandalised by an obstreperous parishioner, named Robert Galloway, that party was summoned to appear before the Presbytery on 25th October, 1671. "Ro: Galloway in Logie called compears, is enquired anent slandering of the minister, ansers that he reported Mr. G. Shaw threw off his bonnet with a stick only, whereupon the said Robert is apud acta ordered to be here next day of meiting. Mean tyme the presbyterie gives Commissione

to the Sessione of Logie to examine witnesses etc upon that process for a full report against that tyme, Mr. Weems¹ to preside."

On 29th November, "In the matter of Ro: Galloway witnesses wer adduced and called, John Stewart was sworn, he declared that the said Robert wished the horse broke his neck on which the minister was ryding. James Ewin sworn declared that he heard Robert wish the horse broke his neck." He was ordered to sit "in sacco" on the pillar or before the pulpit as the Minister shall see most expedient, there to confess and crave God pardon for his sin."

Another delinquent, in 1675, was a woman, "Christian Christal," who had used "scandalous language," etc., and she also was referred "to her parish Church of Logie to satisfie."

THE NEW BISHOP.

Dr. Robert Leighton, Bishop of Dunblane, having been promoted to the Archbishopric of Glasgow, demitted his office at Dunblane in 1671. He was succeeded by the Rev. James Ramsay, A.M., Hamilton, who was consecrated on 4th September, 1673. At a meeting of Presbytery held at Dunblane, on 17th September, 1673, it is recorded in the sederunt—"The lately elected Bishop of this diocess being there also."

The following excerpt, under date September 22, 1675, bears on the margin of the Minute, "Clerks Magna Charta." "The presbyterie considering that much is owing thair Clerk of his dues for tym bypast, and knowing the Reasons for continuing the ancient Salary, and knowing his distance and pains to be considerable, Do ordean each brother to pay him a year's proportion as was use of old to compens all bygones, at next diet, with certification the Failzier shall be liabl to the number of years they are owing according to former acts. And ordeans from the first of Nov^r next 1675, that the Presbytrie-Clerk-Dues shall be Fiftie merks Scots whereof Dunblain aad Kilmadock payes each four pounds 3^{sh} 4^d Scots, and every other Church fiftie sh. Scotch—as they have done to Clerks heretofore."

Mr. Robert Kirk, minister first at Balquhidder, afterwards at Aberfoyle, was Presbytery Clerk from 23rd October, 1667, to 3rd April, 1688, during which period the minutes are very carefully and beautifully written.

REGISTER OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

The Synod of Dunblane, at its meeting on 8th October, 1678, passed an Act ordaining the keeping of a Register, "containing ane exact double of the

¹ The minister of Lecropt.

particular brethren their presentures, their decreets of localities, the exact information of their glebes and rights thereto belonging, with their designations and their lye in longitude and latitude, with their whole meiths [limits] and marches, together with the amount of what right they have to feal, fewall, and foggage; as also ane account of the condition of their manse in its length and breadth, and particular roomes are therein, and what¹ work belongs to it; with ane exact account of all the particular offices, houses, yeardes, yeard-dykes, and that in their marches and meiths from all quarters, with ane information of both barren and fruit trees planted there; as also ane true information and representation of mortifications, and their emoluments belonging to their particular kirks, of schoolmasters or poor in their respective parishes," etc.

A fine of twenty merks Scots was to be imposed upon those failing to carry out the injunction of the Synod.

Following upon this, the Presbytery of Dunblane, on 13th November, 1678, took action. "It having been determined in the last Synod that a public Register shalbe had and kept of all the district Salaries, emoluments, utensils, Gleibs, Manses, Mortifications etc. belonging to the respective Churches within the Dioces, and for that effect that the next adjacent Brethren shall mutually meet in one anothers parishes for a more certain tryal of all. It is therfor Ordeaned that within the precincts of this presbyterie, The Ministers of Balquhiddel, Calendar, Port, and Aberfoyl shall concurr and confer together. Kippen, Kincairdin, Dunblain, and Kilmadock, assist one another. Leecropt, Logie, Tillicutry, and Tullyallan shall meet together and the Respective Brethren are to have Their presentationes, Decreets of Locality, Description of Mans and Gleib, with the Church utensils all set down orderly in writing to be sighted and seen at the interchangeabl Returns of Visitation made by the forsaid Brethren, and all this to be quickly gone about that a full account may be given at the next Synod."

The Synod met on 8th April, 1679, and at that meeting it was reported: "The Act of last Synod anent the making of a publick register for conservation of the rights belonging to the churches within this Diocese not being as yet obtempered by all the brethren within the respective Presbyteries, the Bishop and Synod ratified and renewed again the former Act and statutes, that if anie of the brethren sall be found to faillie herein against the next ensuing Synod, shall lay downe before the Bishop and Synod the double of the penalties formerly appointed."

At the Synod in October, 1679, the Register of Auchterarder was not in

¹ Illegible in MS. of Synod Register.

readiness, "wherefore the Bishop earnestlie recommended to the said brethren to have it against the next Synod without failzie, and that under the penaltie formerly appointed." Mr. John Drummond minister at Monzie, in the presbytery of Auchterarder, and Mr. John Edmondston, in Dunblane Presbytery, were appointed, at the Synod which met on 13th April, 1680, to receive their respective brethren's diligence regarding the Register of Stipends, etc.

Matters in the parish of Logie were proceeding quietly. But James Muschet, teacher of a school in Menstrie, who had fallen under Church censure, was before the Presbytery and threatened to be treated "as an incorrigible person and disobedient." Firmness, however, brought him under subjection. Another contumacious party was John Campbell, who failed to obey the citation of both Session of Logie and Presbytery of Dunblane. He was referred, 8th January, 1679, to the next Synod, unless he satisfied before then, which he apparently did.

Mr. George Shaw was one of the members of Presbytery appointed to inspect a Methodical Grammar of the Latin tongue, written by Mr. Patrick Dykes, schoolmaster at Doune. On the report made on 9th July, 1679, being favourable, "the presbytrie approves it both for Brevity and perspicuity as a very meet help to the Students of the Latin tongue, and do recommend to these competent to give a public Licence for the printing therof."

Some discipline cases come up at this time from Logie, but there is nothing of special interest about any of them. In January, 1683, George Mushet, a teacher in the Parish of Logie, was appointed to appear before the Presbytery "in order to his subscribing of the Test," but he craved delay, which was granted on the understanding that he would come up at next meeting. He failed to appear at several subsequent meetings, and on 2nd May, 1683, "Mr. Geo. Shaw reports that George Mushet who was cited before the presbyterie for keeping of school in Logie and had not subscribt the Test, was fled out of that parish."

VISITATION AT LOGIE.

The effects of old age were now felt by Mr. Shaw, and during this year he required assistance, owing to sickness. The Presbytery, on 12th September, 1683, appointed supply for several Sundays. The condition of the church of Logie at this time was bad, "being very ruinous," as is stated in the Minute of Visitation of the Presbytery, and it was resolved to hold a Visitation, which took place on 13th February, 1684. "After Prayer, Did sit Mr. Gasper Kelly,¹ Dean and Moderator, Mr. Jo. Edmondstoun,² Mr. W. Weems,³ Mr.

¹ Minister at Dunblane.

² Minister at Kilmadock.

³ Minister at Lecroft.

Ja. Menzies,¹ Mr. Al. Keith,² Mr. Al. Williamson,³ Mr. John Cameron,⁴ and Mr. Geo. Shaw, minister at the place. Mr. Jo. Cameron, clerk for the occasion.

“Mr. W. Weems preached as he was appoynted. The next meeting is to be an ordinary dyet of presbyterie at Dunblane, The Dean is to exercise and add on Luke 24, vers 20, The time March 12.

“The heretors of the parish being called on, all compear per se or per alium, viz., The Earle of Marr, Lairds of Alva, Clackmannan, Hopton, Menstrie, Blair, Manner, Halbertshire, Pendreich, Gogar, Stevinson of Spittl, Haldan of Myreton, Row of Ashintruie, Wright of Coldhome, Galloway of Lipnoch, Christie of Chirmerland, Forrester in Logie, Fewars in Corntown, Henderson Fewar in Aithra. The Bishop’s Warrant, dated at Ed^r was read.

“The fabrick of the church being very ruinous, The heretors freely tax themselves in a thousand pounds Scots for rebuilding of it, and the presbytrie giving themselvs power to chuse overseers and workmen. They condescend on Stirlin of Halbertshire, John and Mr. John Kerics of Gogar, Ja. Stevinson of Spittl, Jo. Wordie of Tarbracks for Hopton, Alex^r Christison for the laird of Blair, and John Christison for Corntown, who are authorised to stint the lands proportionally for the sd sowm and impose what further they shall find needful till the work be finished; they are empowered to meet for that effect betwixt and the first of March next, any five to be a quorum, and the laird of Halbertshire to conveen them.

“Anent appretiation of the Mans the heritors promise at the meeting ensuing to refund the minister his expense of building it, or allow the presbytrie to proceed agst them as the law provydes. They nominate Feb^r 25. instant for the day of meeting, w^{ch} the minister is to intimate to the parish in due time, and appoynt all the tenents of the parish to attend also the sd. day.

“The minister is interrogate if the place be sufficiently provided in stipend and pasturage, he answered affirmatively.

“The several supplications given in, craving to be accomodate with seats in the church, are to be renewd when the church is rebuilt, and then places to be allocate to the respective heretors according to their interests in the parish.

“It is concluded w^t Thanksgiving.”

The following excerpts from the Minutes of the Presbytery refer to the steps taken to carry out the order of the Presbytery.

¹ Minister at Callander.

² Minister at Tillicoultry.

³ Minister at Tulliallan.

⁴ Minister at Kincardine.

“ At Dunblane, March 12, 1684.

“ The Min^r at Logie reports that the heretors met on Febr^y 25, and did agree wth masons and wrights for rebuilding of the church, but did nothing as to the mans, Therfor it is recommended to him to have the heretors last answer anent it against the presb. meeting in May, that then a legal course may be taken if they condescend not friendly.”

“ At Dunblane August 13, 1684.

“ Mr. Geo. Shaw craving that the next Diet might be a visitation at Logie, to set in order some things that concern the church there. His desire is granted, and the next meeting is to hold at the church of Logie Sept. 10, 1684, and Mr. Pa. Bell is to be informed by Mr. Jo. Cameron that the presbytrie appoynteth him to preach there.”

“ At Dunblane Sept. 10, 1684.

“ Mr. Geo. Shaw having given tymely advertisement to the Brethrene that the heretors of Logie desired earnestly a delay of the Visitation till the next Spring, and that upon good grounds he granted it to them.

“ Alex^r Lintoun of Pendreich this day supplicating the presbytrie anent a seat in his parish-church of Logie (designd him at a Visitation held at Logie some time ago) That he might have a convenient entrie thereto. The presbytrie give him full power to erect a Loft on the north side of the church, setting a hewn door therupon, and so to build it and make convenient entrie to it, as not to prejudice the fabrick of the church, or any person that sits beneath the sd. Loft in the body of the church, and to compleat the sd. work against March 1, 1685 at furthest, with certification of Loseing his privilege, besides undergoing the pecunial mulct of fiftie pounds sterling.”

“ At Dunblane March 11, 1685,

“ The Bishop having sent an express order for keeping a Visitation at Logie, The Presbytery acquiesce thereto, and the Minister at Logie is to shew them the fittest time of meeting there against the next Diet, that the Brethren may determine at that Visitation whatever concerns the Church, Mans, pasturage etc of the sd. place, as they are authorizd by the Bishop for that effect.”

“ At Dunblane May 13, 1685,

“ The next Diet is to be a Visitation at Logie, June 10, and Mr. Ro. Kirk is to preach there.”

“ At Aberfoyl June 9, 1685,

[Induction of Mr. Robert Kirk, translated from Balquhiddy.]

“ The Visitation cannot hold at Logie (as the Min^r informed som of the Brethren) becaus of the heretors absence at the Kings Hoast.¹ Therfor the next meeting is to be a Dyet of presbyterie at Dunblane July 2, 1685.

“ At Dunblane Sept^r 9, 1685,

“ The Solemnity in August last by Public order appoynted, interfering with the usual Dyet of Presbytrie, and many of the Brethrens distance from this place being so great that they could not observe Both, Did occasion the want of that meeting in August in the accustomed tyme. They all having preached the sd. day.”

“ A List of the Ministers names within the Presbytery of Dunblane now Octob^r 1685, Governd by Bishop Ro: Douglas.

“ Mr. Gasper Kelly Dean and Moderator.
Mr. Robert Kirk Min^r at Aberfoyl and Clerk.
Mr. James Menzies Min^r at Calendar.
Mr. John Edmondson Min^r at Kilniadock.
Mr. Will: Weems Min^r at Lecropt.
Mr. Geo: Shaw Min^r at Logie.
Mr. Alex^r Keith Min^r at Tillicutry.
Mr. John Cameron Min^r at Kinkairdin.
Mr. Alex^r Williamson Min^r at Tulliallan.
Mr. Robert Young Min^r at Kippen.
Mr. Robert Stewart Incumbent for Balquiddy.
Mr. Pat: Bell Min^r at Port.

“ Also the Re-assuming of Mr. [Robert] Wright and Mr. Hog ministers of Culross to meet with Dunblane Presbytrie (their ancient place of repair) is referd to instructions of Records on both sides: or, that failing, to the Bishop and Synod's Determination.

“ Q^r of each Minister pays to the Presbyterie Clerk yearly 0i^{lib} 10^{sh} 00^d. To the Synod Clerk yearly, viz^t Mr. David Wilson 01-06-8.”

¹ “ For the national defence the militia, both to the north and the south of the Tay, were ordered to join the King's host by a certain date,” to repel the invasion and attempt to overthrow King James VII. The leaders were the Earl of Argyle, Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth (grand-nephew of Mr. Alexander Hume, minister of Logie) and Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree.

“ At Dunblane Feb^r 10, 1686,

“ The Min^r at Logie having procurd a warrand for another Visitation to be held there March 10, the presbyterie is to meet there, Mr. Alex^r Keith to preach, and the Minister of the place is to give tymous advertisement to the heretors and parish thereof.

DIVISION OF KIRK SEATS.

“ At Logie March 10, 1686,

“ Beginning w^t Prayer.

“ There sat Mr. Gasper Kelly Moderator, Mr. Alex^r Keith who preacht on Luke 7, 5, Mr. Alex^r Williamson, Mr. John Cameron, Mr. Geo : Shaw, Mr. R. Kirk, Clerk, Mr. Will. Weems.

“ The absents Mr. John Edmondstoun, Mr. Ro. Young, Mr. Pa. Bell, Mr. Ja. Menzies, Mr. Ro. Stewart.

“ The order for the Visitation dated at Dunblane Febr. 17, 1686, and subscribed by the Bishop, was read in judicio ; and the heretors called to see if they had agreed among themselves as to the division of the Church for seats as was Recommended to them at a former Visitation. Whereupon a subscribed Division was given in, the tenor whereof follows.

“ At Logie the last of july 1684. That day being appoynted for dividing of the Kirk of Logie among the heretors and uthers concerned, it was agreed on as followeth.

“ Impr. The Earl of Mar's Room is betwixt the pulpit and the easter Door, coming out to the Body of the Church two Ells, and all the rest of the seats upon the sides of the wall to com out the sd. Length, Reserving an entrie to the Pulpit.

“ The Laird of Menstrie his old seat as it formerly stood and yet stands.

“ Lands of Aithray Eight foot and a half.

“ The Lands of Blair six foot and a half on the Backwall for two pews.

“ Lands of Aithray eight foot and a half. [Repeated.]

“ Lands of Manner five foot. Lands of Pendreich five foot, and ffosoque.

“ Lands of Logie two foot and a half

“ Lands of Caldhome and Ashintrull two foot and a half.

“ Clackmannan for his Lands of Balwharn two foot and a half.

“ Fewers of Corntown and Chirmerlands From Menstrie's seat to the Wester-Gavel coming out to the bodie of the Church, leaving only an free entrie to the Loft.

“ Corntown in respect he has the most of Valued Rent is to have the fore-seat, John Christison the 2^d, John Kemp the 3^d. The fourth betwixt Charles

and Thomas Fergusons and James Paterson. Thus is the north-side of the Church to be planted.

“Upon the Gavel-wall on the south-side of the Church, Myreton is to have two foot and a half. The Lands of Gogar the rest of the room to the Wester-door.

“The Laird of Harbertshyr and the Minister from the Wester-door to the Pulpit, the minister being next the pulpit.

“James Stevinson for Lands of Spittal four foot next to the easter-Door.

“The Laird of Alva for his Lands within the Parish five foot Be-east.

“Lands of Lipnoch a pew, be-east that and to the easter gavel.

“This was done agreed on and subscribed Day and place forsd. be the heretors present, betwixt two and three hours in the afternoon before Mr. Geo. Shaw Min^r, Tobias Bachop mason, Andrew Alex^r in Logie, Alex^r Cuninghame wright, Excepting only Will. Hoborn Commission^r for Menstrie. Sic Subscribit^r

“Mr. Geo. Shaw Min ^r Witness	G. Stirling [of Powis].
Tobias Bachope Witness	J. Keirie for the E. of Marr and myself.
Alex ^r Cuninghame Witness	Alex ^r Christie for the L. of Blair.
Andrew Alex ^r Witness	John Wordie for Aithry [Hopetoun].
	James Stevinson [of Spittal].
	John Galloway consents.
	James Paterson consents.
	Walter Rob consents for Clackmannan.
	Alex ^r Wright for myself and Will Row.
	Charles Ferguson.
	Coline Lapsley for Tho. Ferguson.
	Alex ^r Lintone.
	J. Fforrester [of Logie].
	Ja: Willisone.
	Jo: Christison [of Sheriffmuirlands].
	James Henderson [of Westertown].

“The Lairds of Leuchat and Manner not being themselves present at that Division, and now present, and declaring they were dispossessed of the ancient steads of their Desks, they wholly referred the redress of that injury done them to the determination of the Brethren of the Visitation. Thereupon the presbytrie Ratifies the above-named Subscribed Division in all poynts, and appoynts the Desks to continue fixed as they are therein specified. But as an addition to the Lairds of Manner and Leuchat their seats, They are hereby authorised to build a Loft over against the Pulpit with joynt consent,

They being equally concerned in the expenses, and in the Division thereof; Provyding always the Fabrick of the Church be not prejudged thereby. They declare they ar satisfied.

“But against this loft John Wordie of Tarbrex protests and takes Instruments in the Clerk’s hands in regard it is designed to be above the seat appoynted for Aithray, and he appeals to the Synod. But his Commission being called for he had it not to produce.

“The Laird of Menstrie being now personallie present who has a considerable proportion of Lands within the parish, Being enquired if he was satisfied to have the seat which was set up for Himself and Family continued as it is, and when the common Loft is builded, that his Tennents have a share thereof proportionable to his interest within the parish. He declared he was satisfied.

“The Tradesmen of the parish of Logie ar empowered by the presbytrie to build a Loft for themselves on the West-gavel of the Church, to com toward the west-church-door. Also the Tennendry of the sd. parish ar empowered to build a Loft on the easter-gavel with joynt consent betwixt and April 15, next; with certificatⁿ if they be not done, the presbytrie shall dispose of the sds Rooms in the Church as they shall think fit.

“The Manss of Logie being found ruinous, the Heretors and uthers concerned are appoynted to meet on May 4 next and then to condescend on an effectual way for building a sufficient Manss to the Min^r With Certification that the presbytrie will agree with workmen to build it on the Heretors charges, as the Laws allow.

“The presbytrie continues the Reference for reducing the Ministers of Culross to joyn for disciplin w^t Dunblane presbytrie, to the ensuing Synod.”

At the meeting of Synod, held at Dunblane on 13th April, 1686, “This day John Wordie of Torbrex, commissioner for Charles Hop of Hoptoun, gave in to the Bishop and Synod ane supplicacione concerning a debate with John Dundas of Mainer anent their localities of their seats in the church of Logie; the quhilk supplicacion, parties being present, was read in the face of the Synod, the deciding whereof was deferred till the afternoone’s session.”

At the afternoon session, “The Bishop and Synod perceiving by a paper, of the dait April threteen jajvi^e fourscore six years, given in be John Dundas of Manner, and John Wordie, commisser of Sterling, in name and behalf of Charles Hop of Hopton, that they have made ane agreement between themselves anent that debate betwixt them about their respective localities for their seats within the church of Logie; and finding that the several provisions of this paper may happlie tend to the disquieting of some others,—they have thought fit, before they would approve thereof, to appoint Mr. Gaspar Kellie,

Mr. John Edmondstone, Mr. Robert Kirk, Mr. James Menzies, and Mr. Alexander Keith, or any three of them to meet at the Kirk of Logie the first day of May next, and to settle that affair, so that none of their adjacent neighbours may have just ground of complaint, and the Synod be no furer troubled."

"At Logie May 5, 1686,

"Beginning with Prayer.

"There sat Mr. Jo. Edmondston Min^r at Kilmadock, Mod^r for the occasion, Mr. Ro. Kirk Min^r at Aberfoyl, Clerk, and Mr. Alex^r Keith Min^r at Tillicutry.

"This meeting was appoynted at the Synod held in April last, q^rof the account Follows.

"Wheras by an order for holding a Visitation at the church of Logie, dated at Dunblane Febr. 17, 1686, and subscribed by the right Reverend Bishop, The presbytrie met on March 10, 1686, thereafter for dividing of the church lately rebuilt there. And they having designed the Room of a Loft over against the Pulpit to be builded conjunctly by the Lairds of Leuchat and Manner, it was protested against by John Wordie of Tarbrex in name of the Lord of Hopton, and appeal made by him to the Bishop and ensuing Synod in April, In regurd it was alleag'd to be prejudicial to the sd. Lord his seat. Which appeal coming to the Bishop and Synods consideration, they did joyntly nominate Mr. John Edmondston, Mr. Gasper Kelly, Mr. Ro. Kirk, Mr. James Menzies, and Mr. Alex^r Keith, or any three of them to meet at Logie on May 5 following. Giving them full power to end that difference. A Quorum wherof having met the sd. day accordingly, viz., Mr. John Edmondston, Mr. Ro. Kirk and Mr. Alex^r Keith, with Mr. Geo. Shaw Min^r of the place. They after mature deliberation, did appoynt the footstool of Clackmannan's seat to be taken off, and the samen seat to continue conform to his proportion in the subscribed and registered Division. The seats adjoyning are to be set closser to the same. The Lord Hopton's seat is to be placed eastward adjoyning to Alex^r Linton of Pendreich's seat below: With power to the sd. Lord Hopton to build a Loft above his own seat without prejudging the church fabric or ineroaching on the Room of any other Heretor. And what of Pendreich's Loft lyes over above the Lord Hopton's seat shalbe taken away when required. And the westmost supporter of Pendreich's Loft is to be placed Eastward within his own pews. And the sd. Pendreich when he is required to change the Form of his Loft or lessen the same, is hereby Impowered to draw out his Loft in a decent proportion toward the body of the church, and make the frontispiece towards the pulpit, provyding always that it goe not beyond the bounds of his own two pews

below. The Laird of Menstrie his own litle seat and his new seats are to continue as they are, and the sd. Laird of Menstrie is to have a proportion allotted him of the common Loft for his Tenents in the east-end of the church conform to his Interest in the Parish, and to be built on his own charges. Which common Loft is to be erected without prejudice to Alex^r Linton of Pendreich's Loft incase the Lord Hopton cause him alter it somewhat from the place wherin it is at present. The Laids of Leuchat and Manner, their seats are to be placed in their old steads (betwixt the Lord Hopton's and the Laird of Menstrie, his seat) as they are now marked and adjoining to one another; With full power to them as heretors of the lands of Blair and Manner to erect Lofts above their own seats at their option, with the provisions above specified.

"The common Lofts are to be 8 foot and a half high, betwixt the floor and the Jeasts.

"The Brethren called for a Report from the Heretors anent the Manss, who declared they would furnish the materials and agree with workmen to build the house with all expedition. The Laids of Alva and Herbershyre, Provost Stevinson, John Christie of Spiltton, Mr. John Keirie, John Wordie, Pendreich, and Mr. James Forrester, any five of them a Quorum, are nominate by the Heretors themselves to meet on Monday May 17 instant, and stent the parish proportionally, agree w^t workmen, compleat a sufficient Manss with Lock and Key, against Michaelmass of this instant year, with the former Certifications.

"It is concluded with Thanksgiving."

MR. WILLIAM ELPHINSTON.

"At Dunblane July 13, 1687.

"Mr. William Elphinston Student of Divinity who has been named to be a Helper to Mr. Geo. Shaw Min^r at Logie, now aged and become infirm, Did this day produce Testificats (from the College where he was Graduate) of his good Deportment and Learning, also from Stirling presbytrie of his Tryals in order to preaching, and his assisting of them there; also from the Bishop of Ed^r licensing him to preach w^tin that Synod, which being openly read, were returned to the sd. Mr. William; and the presbytrie finding that application hath been made to the Ordinary in that affair, do likewise thereto give their consent."

"At Dunblane August 10, 1687.

"Mr. William Elphinston late Chaplain to my Lord Elphinston w^tin the presbytrie of Stirling, was this day admitted into the Degree of a Preaching Deacon, by imposition of the Bishop's hands and prayer.

“Mr. William Elphinston Reports that he did preach at Kilmadock for Mr. George Shaw.”

“At Kilmadock January 11, 1688.

[Admission of Mr. David Drummond to Kilmadock—at which Mr. Robert Kirk had been appointed by last meeting to preach and admit.]

“The sd. day (the advertisement having some way miscarried that was sent to Mr. Ro. Kirk) Mr. Will Elphinston preached on John 17, 1, and afterwards (the collation having been seen and read by the Brethren) did institute the sd. Mr. David to the exercise of the ministry at Kilmadock by delivering of the holy Bible, as the ground of his Doctrine and rule of his life for the future. Then did the Brethren give him the right hand of good fellowship. Finally he was invested with the privileges and profits of that church by giving him the keys of the church doors, the bell cords, earth and stone of the gleib, whereupon the said Mr. David asked, and took Instruments in the hands of George Robertson Notar Publick.”

At this meeting a bill of complaint is presented by the Min^r and Session of Kincardine, against one Robert Bryce, in Borland, “for making private gain of a Mortcloth to the prejudice of the Poor in the parish, who are greatly helped by the incomes of the public mortcloth given out by the Kirk-session, and that notwithstanding of the Minister and Session’s discharging of him from using the same. The presbytrie taking the matter to their serious Consideration, Do interpone their authority Ordeaning the sd. Robert and all others within the bounds of the presbytrie from henceforth to abstean from such uncharitabl and covetous courses that tend to the publick prejudice, under hasard of incurring all just censure due for such misdemeanors and contempt that is contrary to the Laws and Practise of this Church and Kingdome, appoynting also the Min^r to Make publick Intimation hereof to the Congregation at Kinkairdin, that none may pretend ignorance.”

LIST OF MINISTERS.

The following list is inserted in the Register, between the Minutes of meetings of Presbytery, March 14 and May 9, 1688:—

“A List of the Ministers names within the Presbytery of Dunblane now, Apryll 6, 1688, Govern’d by Bishope Robert Duglass.

“Mr. Gasper Kellie, Dean of Dunblane.

Mr. James Menzies, Minister at Callendar and Moderator.

Mr. Robert Kirk, Minister at Aberfoyl.

Mr. David Drummond, Minister at Kilmadock.
 Mr. William Weems, Minister at Lecropt.
 Mr. George Shaw, Minister at Logie.
 Mr. William Elphiston, Conjunct and helper there.
 Mr. Alex^r Keith, Minister at Tullicutrie.
 Mr. Alex^r Williamsone, Minister at Tulliallan.
 Mr. John Cameron, Minister at Kincardine, and Clerk.
 Mr. Robert Young, Minister at Kippen.
 Mr. Robert Stewart, Minister at Balquidder.
 Mr. Patrick Bell, Minister at Port.

Also the reassuming of Mr. Robert Wright, and Mr. Alexander Young, Ministers of Culros, to meet with Dunblane Presbyterie (their ancient place of repair) is referred to the instruction of the Records of Dunfermling Presbyterie; or that failing, to the Bishope and Synods Determination."

Each minister paid to the Presbytery Clerk, yearly, £1 10s. Scots—"half-ane-crown;" and to the Synod Clerk, £1 6s. 8d.—"two merks Scots money."

The following questions put to a minister at a Visitation, in the hand-writing of Mr. Robert Kirk, Presbytery Clerk, are inserted on the fly-leaf at the end of the volume of the Register, 1671-1688 :—

"Interrogations for Min^r at a Visitⁿ.

- "if he have a concurring Eldership.
- if people frequent ordinances.
- if he had a sufficient maintenance, Manss, Gleib, Pasturage, Foggage.
- if he had a Church-Bible and Ps: Book, Basin, Communⁿ tables and tabl cloth, cups, church Box, Morteloth, Regist^r of Disciplin, Baptisms, Marriages, Regist^r of Dead.
- if any Mortifications.

"Interrogations for Elders apart.

- "if Min^r be careful in preaching, pressing Family Worship.
- if Impartial in Disciplin, and kept Sessions frequently.
- if Family exercise and a well ordered Family (all in it exampls to all their lyke).
- if Good exampl to Parish; no Gamester, Tippler, Striker [this second clause is erased and what follows substituted]; if sober, grave, and of Christian Carriage.

if he give Communion yearly.
if weekly Catechising, or quarterly.
if he visit the sick when desir'd.
if Collections be duly distributed.

“R. K.”

Other questions were put, as occasion required, such as—if the minister preached twice every Sunday; if he had preaching on the days of thanksgiving; if he duly read the proclamation against Leasing-making, etc.

CHAPTER XIV.

MR. ALEXANDER DOUGLAS AND THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.

With old age coming upon Mr. George Shaw, there were added the troubles which arose from the distracting ecclesiastical turmoil of the period. The influence of King James VII. was hostile to Protestantism, and the Privy Council was gradually being composed of Catholics. Under the supervision of the pamphleteer Sir Roger l'Estrange, a Catholic press was set up in Holyrood, and Protestant publishers were persecuted whenever they printed anything in opposition to the King's religion.¹ The country was sick of James and his tyranny, and the hopes of the Presbyterians were centred on William of Orange, who was preparing to invade England. The Episcopal party did not relish the coming of a man whose home was in Holland, where there were no bishops and where the exiled Presbyterians had found hospitable shelter. When William's first attempt to reach England failed, the Scottish bishops hastened to send a fulsome letter of loyalty to James, in which they termed him "the darling of heaven!"²

But it was only a temporary delay; for on the 18th of December, William was in Whitehall, and on the 23rd James was a fugitive from England. "By the beginning of December, Edinburgh was swarming with supporters of William, who openly deliberated 'as if they had been allowed by authority.'³ As in England, James's special supporters made no serious effort to retrieve the cause of their master. A tumult on the 10th of December frightened the Lord Chancellor at Perth from the city.⁴ It was to be expected that in the existing anarchy the Catholic Chapel at Holyrood would have the special attention of the Edinburgh populace. Holyrood was guarded by a few soldiers under Captain Wallace; but aided by the train-bands, the mob put them to rout, and straightway made havoe of everything that pertained to the idolatrous service. To the Presbyterians of the west, likewise, the fall of the Government brought their hour of triumph. *Their* enemies were those curates who, as the official clergy, were identified in their minds with all their

¹ Wodrow, 371; Fountainhall, *Hist. Notices*, 816. ² Wodrow, iv. 470. ³ Balcanquhall, 501.

⁴ He was taken in the attempt to escape to the Continent, and kept a prisoner for four years,

sufferings of the last twenty-six years. Christmas Day was chosen for the beginning of the visitation. From their manse and churches and parishes the curates were unceremoniously ejected, with the strict injunction never to appear in their respective neighbourhoods. No blood was shed, but it was the dead of winter, and, as above two hundred households were evicted, there were many cases of privation and actual misery. That the Cameronians were content with mere ‘rabbling’ and eviction, however, proves that their words were fiercer than their deeds.”¹

The wave of excitement and turmoil swept across Scotland and disturbed even the serenity of the peace-loving Presbytery of Dunblane. The last tragedy of the “Killing Times,” took place in Edinburgh on the 17th of February, 1688, when Renwick suffered a martyr’s fate. But the die had been cast. The Presbyterian clergy and their flocks began to use their freedom of worshipping in their own way, and they were gradually resolving themselves into their old distribution of Presbyteries and Synods. The Presbyterian ministers within the Synod of Perth and Stirling began to place members of their own body in various parishes, and Logie was one of those which now claimed their attention. Although Mr. Shaw still held the benefice, and along with his colleague, Mr. William Elphinston, conducted the ordinary parochial duties, they appointed Mr. Alexander Douglas minister, and proceeded to his ordination.

MR. ALEXANDER DOUGLAS.

At the Revolution Mr. George Shaw, although originally ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1649, continued an Episcopalian, and was deprived for not reading the Proclamation of the Estates, and not praying for their Majesties William and Mary, unwarrantably, prior to 27th July, 1689, and was barred from entering his church by Lord Cardross’s dragoons, yet as his case was before the Privy Council he continued to act as minister till 31st August, 1690, and occupied the manse up to the year 1693.² The entry in the Kirk Session Minute Book relating to his extrusion is as follows:—“Sun : 16 June (1689) no preaching being put out by the Camberonians out of the kirk and kept out till the 25 August, so all that tyme no preaching be ws, and therfor no collections.” The ordination of Mr. Alexander Douglas is referred to in “The Register of the Session of Logie containing the Acts and Proceedings of the said Session Begune August 15, 1688,” and the narrative

¹ Hume Brown’s *History of Scotland*, Vol. II., p. 440.

² All the ministers of the Presbytery of Dunblane were thus deprived with the exception of Mr. Robert Kirk, minister of Aberfoyle.





BLAIR-LOGIE.

proceeds, "On the said day being Wednesday Mr. Alexander Douglass was ordained Min^r of the parochie of Logie by the Presbyterian Ministers within the Sinod of Perth and Stirling Mr. William Spence Min^r at Glendovan having Preached on the 2nd Corinthians 4, 7 verse—"But we have this treasure in earthen vessels," etc. Both parties were now established in the parish of Logie, Mr. Shaw and the members of his Kirk Session occupying the church, which they did from 25th August, 1688, to 31st August, 1690. During this troubled period (1688-1690), Mr. Shaw's party held the church, received money for the use of the mortcloth, took payments for headstones, controlled the poor's box, and carried on parochial affairs as far as they could as before. The majority of the parishioners, who had become attached to the old minister, having known him from his boyhood, did not appear to concern themselves very much about change of Church government. The Presbyterian system was carried on all through the period of Episcopacy (1661-1688), and they were loath to desert their minister in his hour of trouble. A few of the more fanatical set rabbled him, as was done in so many places. The story is that a number of excited women rabbled the minister of Logie, and finding him in bed, one of them exclaimed, "Get up, sirrah! you lie on a feather bed when my dog Spottie lies on straw!" Ever after this she was known as "Spottie Bryce."

Mr. Douglas preached in a house in the village of Blairlogie, and had to create a session for himself, as we shall see.

Mr. Alexander Douglas, born in 1640, was a son of Mr. Robert Douglas, one of the ministers of Edinburgh. He was reputed to have been the great-grandson of Mary Queen of Scots. This assertion rests upon the authority of his father's contemporaries. His father, the Rev. Robert Douglas, had preached the coronation sermon at the coronation of Charles II. at Scone, from the text, II. Kings, xi. 12, 17, on 1st January, 1651, and was, as Mr. John Hill Burton relates in his *History*, "supposed to be the grandson of George Douglas and Queen Mary—a sequel to the scandal referred to in another part of this history. He was called by Wodrow 'a great state preacher.' He had been chaplain of the Scots troops in the service of Gustavus Adolphus, who esteemed him much. We shall meet with him as the colleague of James Sharp on a mission to the Court at the period of the Restoration" (*Note*). Mr. Robert Douglas was named as the fifth Commissioner from Scotland at the Assembly of Divines which met at Westminster in 1643, but he never attended. He was sent as colleague to James Sharp in his negotiations with Charles II. after the Restoration in 1660. When Sharp betrayed the cause of Presbyterianism and went up to London for ordination, "that the Presbyterian stamp might be abolished and a new Prelatical stamp

taken on," Douglas remarks bitterly: "Sharp came to me before he went to London, and I told him the curse of God would be on him for his treacherous dealing; and that I may speak my heart of this man, I profess I did no more suspect him in reference to prelacy than I did myself."¹

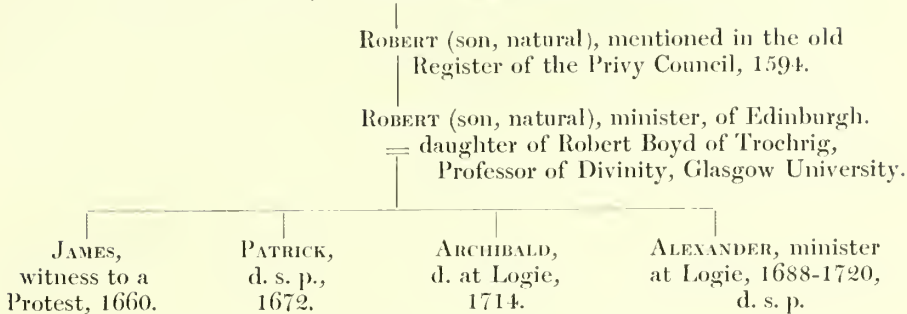
In a footnote, Mr. Hill Burton remarks,² "Douglas is the minister formerly mentioned as the reputed grandson of Queen Mary. Wodrow preserved for his own private use the following memorandum about him: He 'was, as I hear, a minister in Gustavus Adolphus' army, and then he got the most part of all the Bible in his memory, having almost no other book to read; so that he was a man mighty in the Scriptures. He was a man of great authority and boldness. There was a godly learned minister—viz., Mr. Tulidaff—said to me he could never look to Mr. Robert Douglas but he really stood in awe of him; and he said so of worthy Mr. Blair, that he thought there was a great majesty and authority appearing in both these men's faces, that he could not take a look of them but he really stood in awe of them. It is reported that Gustavus said of Mr. Douglas, when he was going to leave him, "There (is) a man who, for wisdom and prudence, might be a counsellor to any king in Europe; he might be a moderator to any Assembly in the world; and he might be a general to conduct my army, for his skill in military affairs." When some were speaking to him about the ceremonies of England, Mr. Douglas said that "the bishop was the greatest ceremony of them all." If he could have complied, there would no man been Archbishop of St. Andrews before Mr. Douglas. They report that he said to Mr. Sharp, "if my conscience had been as yours, I could have been Archbishop of St. Andrews before you." It's said when a great person was pressing him to be Primate of Scotland, to put him off effectually he answered, "I never will be Archbishop of St. Andrews unless I be Chancellor of Scotland also, as some were before me," which made the great man speak no more about that affair. There was a minister said to me that Mr. Douglas was a great State preacher—one of the greatest we had in Scotland—for he feared no man to declare the mind of God to him; yet he was very accessible, and easy to be conversed with. Unless a man were for God, he had no value for him, let him be never so great or noble."

¹ Wodrow, i. 228.

² *History*, Vol. VII., p. 135.

³ *Analecta*, iii. 82, 83. "Sir William Drury, writing to Cecil on 3rd April (1568), and telling what he can gather about a second interview between Murray and the captive (Queen Mary in Lochleven Castle), says:—"At the first she burdened him with the rigour that was used unto her in this last Parliament; and he answered that he and the rest of the nobility could do nothing less for their own surety, in respect they had enterprised to put her into captivity.

GEORGE DOUGLAS, Lochleven—MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.



Mr. Alexander Douglas graduated A.M. at the University of Edinburgh in 1659, and, as we have seen, was ordained minister of Logie on 15th August, 1688. He came forward to undertake a difficult duty, but, being his father's son, he faced the situation boldly, and stood up for those principles which were so dear to the Scottish people. The year of the Revolution was a momentous one for Scotland and the Scottish Church. With the Stuarts, Episcopacy was overthrown. The attempt to force Prelacy upon the people had ignominiously failed, notwithstanding the dire persecution inflicted upon Presbyterians. Speaking of this great national deliverance, Hallam, that dispassionate English historian, says: "There was as clear a case of forfeiture in the Scots Episcopal Church as in the royal family of Stuart. . . . It was very possible that Episcopacy might be of apostolical institution; but for this institution houses had been burned and fields laid waste, and the Gospel had been preached in wildernesses, and its ministers had been shot in their prayers, and husbands had been murdered before their wives, and virgins had been defiled, and many had died by the executioner and by massacre and imprisonment, and in exile and slavery, and women had been tied to stakes on the seashore till the tide rose to overflow them, and some had been tortured and mutilated; it was a religion of the boots and the thumbscrew, which a good man must be very cold-blooded indeed if he did not hate and reject from the hands that offered it. For, after all, it is much more certain that the Supreme Being abhors cruelty and persecution, than that He has set up bishops to have a superiority over presbyters."

From that she entered into another purpose, being marriage, praying she might have a husband, and named one to her liking—George Douglas, brother to the Laird of Lochleven; unto which the earl replied that he was overmean a marriage for her grace.'—Keith, ii, 789. This, like many other passages in the letters of the day, can only be counted a piece of current rumour."—Burton's *History*, iv., p. 365, note. The escape of Queen Mary from Lochleven, on 2nd May, 1568, was arranged by George Douglas.

Mr. Alexander Douglas gathered around him those who were favourable to the new order of things, and although he had not yet obtained either the church or manse, he proceeded to form a Kirk Session. On 2nd June, 1689, "There was ane contribution collected by order for the distressed protestants, at the meeting house of the said paroch and the soume extended to twentieth eight pounds Scots which was delivered by the Min^r to the persone authorized to receive it in their bounds of the two presbyteries of Stirling and Dunblane."

[From 1688 to 1698, the Presbyteries of Stirling and Dunblane were united into one Presbytery. The Minutes from 1688 to 1693, of the united Presbytery, have unfortunately been lost, and with them important information relating to a notable period in our parochial history.]

The Minute of Kirk Session proceeds:—"Thereafter the heads of families being severall times desired and Exhorted (being conveyed after sermons) to choose in the severall places of the paroch (ffellowship meetings being used amongst them) some men of the best qualifications and fitt to be elders in this paroch of Logie, and this affaire being delayed for a considerable time through the Min^{rs} frequent absence from the Congregation and things not being weel settled in it at Length the heads of families being met on Wednesday November 20th 1689, gave up the List of the following persons to be Elders—

“ John Young in Myrtoun.
 John Horn younger in Menstrie.
 William Dasone there.
 James Leishman in gogars.
 Robert Edmond in Northfield of Blackgrange.
 George fforrester in Blair.
 James Buie in Powhouse.
 John Chrystisone of Sheriffmuirlands.
 Andrew Leishman in Cornetoun.
 James Hendersone elder in Aithrey.
 John Wilsone in Pandreich.

“The said List was Appointed by the meeting to be publickly read out by the Min^r the next Sabbath day, the meeting was closed wth prayer.”

Further names were added to this list, consisting of—

“ James Mitchell in Myrtoun.
 Thomas Galloway in Blackgrange.
 John Hendersone in Blair.
 John Hendersone in Aithrey.
 James Kidstoun there.
 Alexander Wright of Loss.”

Due intimation was made of both lists, and on Sabbath, January 19th, 1690, both lists were again read by the minister, "and all exhorted to be present on tuesday nixt to give in anything to impede those persons listed to be elders and some exhortations and threatnings from the word of God were added by the Min^r if any who were listed would not Accept."

"After the sermons the listed persons were desired to stay and after prayer it was told them by the Min^r. that Mr. Patrick Coupar, Min^r. at St. Ninians, was appointed by the presbyterie with some of the elders of his paroch (there being none in this paroch) (!) to examine them of the dutie of elders and uther questions necessar for their tryall and therefore the Minister desired and exhorted them to have their serious thoughts thereof and not to be absent on Tuesday nixt which time Mr. Patrick Coupar and his elders will be present, the meeting was closed with prayer." Mr. Patrick, with two elders, Edward Jervey and Robert Eason, came to Logie on Tuesday, 21st January, 1690, "to the meeting-house at plain-green"; another minister, Mr. John Carson (probably of Longford, Ireland, and afterwards minister of Abdie), "was accidentallie here then." After a sermon from Mr. Douglas on Acts vi. 3, Mr. Coupar prayed and asked an account of the procedure. The list was again read, and the heads of families were called in (the listed persons excepted), and they were asked to speak freely if they knew of anything against the persons listed. Nothing was said against the parties, who were called in after the others had been dismissed, "and first Mr. Coupar desired of them that if any of them were guiltie of takeing publick bonds or tests they would freely acknowledge the sin of this befor the ministers and elders now present, and whenever the Church (which was expected to be more and more brought to her power and puritie) should impose any satisfactiōe on any of them for former defectione that they would be willing to obey, they all answered they were willing for former defectione to give satisfactiōe and though they were never put to it by men yet it was their dutie to mourn befor God. 2ly they were examined and after tryall they were accepted and the day of their admisiōe appointed which was on Sabbath, february 2d 1690." The new elders, who were duly admitted on the day named, numbered thirteen. Their names were—

“ John Young in Myrtoune.

John Horn, younger in Menstrie.

William Dasone there.

James Leishman in gogars.

Robert Edmond in Blackgrange Northfield.

James Buie in powhouse.

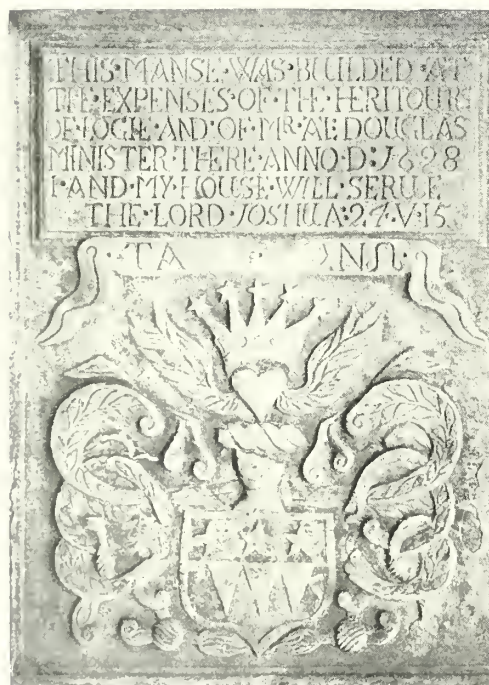
John Chrystisone of Sheriffinuirlands.

Andrew Leishman in Corntoune.
 James Hendersone elder in Aithrey.
 James Kidstoune there.
 John Wilsone in pandreich.
 John Hendersone in Blair.
 George fforrester there.

“The Min^r closed with prayer.”

“Mr. John Rid” was appointed clerk, and “Thomas Hendersone” church officer. On October 12th, 1690, “the Minr. because he was to be absent at the general assembly recommended to the elders to be concerned to make this a busie time for prayer to God for the Church of God and for the generall assembly.”

At the meeting held on 26th November, 1690, a teacher is appointed for Menstrie, who was also to be precentor and Session Clerk; “then there came in a Business concerning the old beddall Walter Towar as to his continuance to be beddall. This was debated in the Session, and our beddall Thomas Hendersone would not undertake the making of graves so the Session thought fitt to continue him and Georg fforrester was appointed to speak with him and to see what he says as to his former courses and defectiones and to give ane accompt to the Session the nixt meeting.” On 2nd December, Thomas Henderson gave up his office, and Walter Towar, the old beadle, was re-instated. The new order of things was recognised, and the Episcopal party were becoming absorbed in the Presbyterian. On 29th April, 1691, the matters in dispute between the old and the new powers become adjusted. “The Minr. and elders finding that Mr. George Shaw late incumbent in Logie having been by warrant of the presbyterie by their officer John ffergusone summoned to deliver up the utensals belonging to the Church of Logie in his hands that he refusing instruments were taken by Robert Rind nottar and yron letters of horning raised at the instance of his Majesties privy Councell on which he being charged did offer to deliver the said utensals to Alexr. Spittall of Lewquhat upon his receipt which he gave and yr upon the particulars following were delivered to the Session (viz.) two velvet Mortcloths whereof the one new with a silk fring and a new pock, the other old without a fring but ane old pock. Item, the Church box with its two keys but nothing in it except some papers. Item, the bason for baptism and the two water cloaths with knops at them and the Key of the Letron while nothing in it, the which water cloaths and bason are delivered to Walter Towar, officer, and the key foresaid to Mr. James Drummond Session Clerk and Precenter. The Session ordains a Receipt to be given of the forsaid particulars to the Laird of



DOUGLAS MEMORIAL STONE.

Lewquhat which is to be subscribed by the Minr. John Chrystisone of Shirriffmurelands James Hendersone John Horn in Menstrie and James Leishman tennant in Gogar Elders. The rest of the forsaid particulars are to be taken back to the house of the blair and what particulars are yet wanting are to be sought for at the hands of Mr. George Shaw forsaid."

Presbytery was now firmly established, and the parishioners of Logie quietly acquiesced in the change. Episcopacy, such as it was, had had its day, and ceased to be.

Mr. Douglas's connection with the parish is kept fresh by an interesting memorial. There is built into the west gable of the old ruined church of Logie a finely carved stone, of oblong shape, which for fully a hundred years occupied an important place above the main doorway of the old manse of Logie. This was done by the late Mr. Donald Graham of Airthrey, C.I.E., for its better preservation. When this stone was originally erected, and for centuries before, the manse stood upon a site at the bottom of the present gardens of Airthrey Castle, which were formed out of a piece of land called "the golden croft." But in 1803, the late Sir Robert Abercromby, K.C.B., exchanged the glebe lands in order that he might enclose these within what has since become the beautiful policies of Airthrey. The manse and glebe were removed about a mile further west, where they now occupy the most sheltered and picturesque position in the eastern end of the burgh of Bridge of Allan, adjoining Blawlawan. The stone is remarkably well preserved, and bears trace of skilful workmanship. The upper portion bears the following inscription:—

THIS MANSE WAS BUILT AT
THE EXPENSES OF THE HERITOURS
OF LOGIE AND OF MR. AL: DOUGLAS,
MINISTER THERE ANNO D: 1698.
I AND MY HOUSE WILL SERVE
THE LORD: JOSHUA 24, v. 15.

Beneath this runs a scroll, with the words TA ANO in Greek characters. The Douglas coat-of-arms, which completes the lower part, consists of a shield, surmounted by a human heart, winged, enshrined with a regal crown, three piles; on a chief three mullets. Mr. Douglas claimed to belong to the Lochleven house, of which these are the arms.

The records of the combined Presbytery of Stirling and Dunblane contain a good deal of information concerning the erection of this new manse and Mr. Douglas's part therein. At first the heritors intended to repair the old building, which was, in 1693, in a dilapidated condition. This idea, however, was departed from. A valuation of the old house was made. It was found,

on 23rd July, 1693, "that the true value of timber in the said Manse could amount to no more than Eighty three lib Scotts (£6 18s. 4d. Sterling), and that the stone work yrof (excepting onely some peices of walls in the Barn) could not stand to be a fitt Manse or office houses: And the Committee fors^d Considering the said report and declaration of the workmen Appoints that the Heretors of Logie according to their severall proportions build or caus build from the very ground a good and sufficient dwelling house with all the office houses necessary and that betwixt and the term Lambas in the year 1694, with Certification that if they do not tymely prepare Materials and begin the s^d work that the presbytery will proceed against them as law will. And q^r as the Min^r is destitut of ane house for the tyme appoints farther that the Heretors of the s^d paroch provyde him with ane house ay and whyll the s^d house and office houses be built visited and approven by the Presbytery, and that at the expense and charges of the s^{dis} Heretors. All which was deuly Intimat to the Heretors and in the which they acquiesed. Which Report the Presbytery haven heard and considered they approved of the diligence of the Committee."

It would appear from the foregoing Minute that Mr. Shaw had removed from the manse prior to July, 1693. When or where he subsequently died is not known. It was a considerable time, however, before Mr. Douglas had gained the support of the heritors, and it seems somewhat strange that he had not sooner insisted upon his rights. Probably he desired to win the opposite party over to his side before taking drastic measures. It will be seen from the next and subsequent Minutes that he had not been accommodated with a residence for the long period of ten years. 1698, March 23: "Mr. Alex^r Douglas this day having represented to the presbyterie y^t he is destitut of manse and office house and persued in law for the house he dwells in notw^tstanding of ane act of a visitatione of the presbytrie Mett at Logie 1693, q^r by the heretors were enjoyned to build his manse and office houses agst Lambas 1694, and y^t they engaged q^m to pay for a house to him till these were finished. Qch ye presbytrie taking to y^r serious consideratione they appoint a Committee of y^r number to meet at Logie w^t the heretors y^r of the 2^d wenesday of May nixt to see methods laid down for accomplishing the visitation's act, as also letters to be written by the Mod^r to the heretors signifying the dyet of the Committee and requiring y^m to attend y^t day and in the meantyme to keep him free and burdensomeless of the house he dwells in for present."

April 11.—"The Mod^r reports y^t the letters were writtin to the heretors of Logie."

May 26.—“The Committee mett at Logie ane accompt of qch follows. Att Logie Kirk May ij 1698. Qch day at the appointment of the united presbyteries of Stirling and Dunblane of date March 23-98, There mett a Committee of the said presbyteries viz. Messrs. Robt. Row¹ Mod^r Jo: fforrester² Geo: Turnbull³ John Watson⁴ Ro: Gourlay⁵ Hugh Whyte⁶ and Hugh Walker⁷ minrs. and of ruling elders after prayer being mett they caused read their Commission and choosed Mr. Whyte Cls. pro tempore; Mr. Douglas had sermon on Luke 7. 5, and having found y^t the heretors publickly warned from the pulpit and acquainted by letters, The Committee having caused read ane act of a Visitatione held at Logie the 23d of Janry 1693, and the report of a Committee dated at Logie July 6, 1692, They find y^t the heretors were appointed to build a sufficient manse and office houses to y^r minister agst Lambas nixt 1694 and to provide a sufficient house to y^r minister till the manse were built and approven by the presbytrie as sufficient. The heretors being called Compeared the Lairds of Menstrie Leuchart Kippenrosse Innerallan Captain Jo: Erskine for my Ld. Mar Johne Anderson for my Lady Hoptoun Muirtoun (Myretoun) Shiriffmuirland etc. Q^r upon the Committee caused read the acts of the former visitatione at Logie in the presence of the heretors upon qch the Mod^r desired to know how it came to pass y^t they had delayed to build the manse to y^r min^r Q^r upon the heretors desired to confer w^t Mr. Douglas and they would satisfie him, so they removed, q^r upon the heretors did enter into a covenant w^t Mr. Douglas q^r by they oblige qmselfes to pay in to him fourteen hundreth merks scotts betwixt and mertiness nixt and the said Mr. Douglas oblissit himself to build a sufficient manse and office houses and yard dykes hetwix and the said term. The Contract being read before the Committee they consent q^r to and are satisfied q^r with.

“The Committee finding y^t there is no provision for a schoolm^r in the paroch and having represented this to the heretors of the paroch they undertake to provide the schoolm^r in ane hundreth merks of sallary yearly at the sy^t of y^r Min^r.

“W^m Caddel of ffosokie one of the heretors of y^t paroch representing to the Committee y^t he is not accommodat w^t a seat in the kirk, The Committee recommends it to the Laird of Pindrich to accommodat the said W^m in a seat he having bought the Land from him. All qch the presbytrie approves of and appoints extracts.”

¹ Minister of 1st Charge, Stirling, Robert Rule in *Fasti*.

² Minister of 2nd Charge, Stirling.

³ Minister of Alloa.

⁴ Minister of Denny.

⁵ Minister of Tillicoultry.

⁶ Minister of Larbert.

⁷ Minister of Lecroft.

The cost of building the new manse was eighteen hundred merks, and Mr. Douglas was thus four hundred merks out of pocket. This extra amount was to have been paid also by the heritors. Yet up to 1702 nothing towards this had been done. In that year Mr. Douglas again applied to the Presbytery, and the brethren recommended the heritors to pay the balance to the minister. This recommendation does not appear to have been successful, and so he inserted the memorial stone, which distinctly states that part of the cost was borne by himself. His reason for doing so may not only have been to bear testimony to his own share in the work, but also to have what he might consider a standing rebuke to his parsimonious heritors. As any of these entered the manse he might, by looking above the doorway, behold this testimony to his niggardliness.

The following extracts from the Presbytery Minutes¹ bears on this and kindred subjects:—

“Visitation held att Logie 26 November 1701.

“Sederunt Messrs. Hew Walker,² Modr, Michael Potter,³ elder, Alex^r Douglass, Thomas Buchanan,⁴ Robert Gourlaw,⁵ John Logan,⁶ Matthew Wallace,⁷ Arthur Forbes,⁸ Michael Potter,⁹ younger, Min^{rs}; John Dollor, James Henderson, Elders.

“After prayer (Mr. Alex^r Douglass having had sermon upon Psal: 51, v. 18, Do good in thy good pleasure to Zion etc.) Inquirie was made at the sd. Mr. Douglass whither there was due intimation given to heritors and others concerned, who answered affirmative that upon Sabbath was eight dayes intimation was made thereof from the pulpit, and that letters were written to heritors and others concerned not residing in the paroch informing them of the dyet of this visitation and desiring them to attend the same.

“The presbyterie considering that this meeting was desired and appointed for visiting the Manse of Logie called in the heritors. Whereupon compeired Lewtemment Collonel John Areskin for the Earle of Marr and the Lands of Alva. The Laids of Manner, Harbertshyre, Kippenross for Pendrich, Mr. James Forrester of Logie, John Chrystisone of Shirreffmuirlands, Henry Chystisone for Hopetoun, William Caddell of Mosoquo, John Galloway for Menstrie, and Leuchat, with several others. After which compeirance, Mr. Alex^r Douglass produced a Contract made between the heritors of Logie

¹ This volume of Minutes is headed “The Book of Discipline of the Presbyterie of Dunblane, since their Dis-junction from the Presbytery of Stirling, Begun 26 Apryle 1698.” The volume closes on 24th May, 1709.

² Leeropt.

³ Dunblane.

⁴ Tulliallan.

⁵ Tillicoultry.

⁶ Kilmadoek.

⁷ Kinecardine.

⁸ Port.

⁹ Kippen.

paroch and him with consent of the presbyterie for building a sufficient Manse with office houses etc. for accommodating him and his successors Min^{rs} of Logie. Which contract being read in presence of the presbytery and heretors, and the presbyterie finding from the said contract that the money to be expended upon building the said Manse was to be payed at three terms, and that the last Moyetie which was four hundred merks was not to be payed till the said Manse with office houses should be visited by the presbyterie and approven as sufficient. They called Robert Mershel in Menstrie, John Turnbull in Stirling, massons, Henry ffogo, John Chrystie in Stirling, wrights, and in presence of the saids heretors requyred them upon oath to goe and visit the said Manse with the office houses etc. whither sufficiently built according to the said contract (which contract they received to consider) and to give in a Sub^t Report under their hands. And appointed thair brethren Messrs. Thomas Buchanan and Robert Gourlay, Min^{rs}, John Dollor and James Henderson, elders, Ja^s Classon and John ffinlayson honest men in the paroch of Logie to goe with them, Who accordingly went and visited according to appointment the Manse and office houses of Logie, and gave in a Report Sub^t under their hands, bearing that they found the masson work and wright work of the said Mansion house and office houses sufficient to the said contract, and judged them sufficient and convenient for accommodating the Min^r of Logie and his family, with which they gave in a verbal Report that the yard dykes were not yet built according to the contract, which Mr. Alex^r Duglass undertook before the presbyterie and heretors to perfect. Which Report the presbyterie taking to their consideration; They by their Act of Approbation Declared and Hereby Declares the Manse of Logie with the office houses to be a sufficient Dwelling house and convenient with sufficient office houses for accomodating Mr. Alex^r Duglass and his successors Min^{rs} of Logie in tyme coming. And whereas Mr. Alex^r Duglass gave in ane accompt amounting to fiftie six pund five shilling eight pennies Scots money the particulars whereof are contained in the said accompt as follows viz. Out of the Lands pertaining to the Laird of Alva threttine pund nine shilling four pennies money forsaid; out of the Lands of Logie eleven pund nineteen shilling money forsaid; out of the Lands of Lipnoch eleven pund fourtein shilling four pennies money forsaid; out of the teinds of Corntoun nintein pund three shilling money forsaid, Allas yet resting unpaid of the two first moyeties contained in the said contract beside the forsaid four hundred merks as the last moyetie contained in the said contract now to be payed att the presbyteries approbation of the saids Manse and office houses. The heretors were called in and the presbyteries Act of Approbation of the said Manse and office houses read in their presence: As also the forsaid accompt against

which accompt the heretors had nothing to object but jointly declared that both by their contract they were oblidge and in reason they ought to pay the samine : And the presbyterie recommended to the heretors to pay without delay the said four hundred merks as the last moyetie contained in their said contract, as their contract oblidge them to doe now when the Manse and office houses were approven and declared sufficient together with the forsaide accompt of the Rests of the two first moyeties. Upon which Henry Chrystisone in name of Hoptoun and the rest of the heretors took instruments in the presbyterie Clerk's hand that their Minister's Manse and office houses were approven and declared sufficient : As also Mr. Alex^r Duglass took Instruments in the Clerk's hand that his part of the said contract for building the said Manse and office houses was declared by the presbyterie to be fulfilled, and both of them asked extracts which were appointed to be given.

“The Laird of Manner presented a supplication in presence of the heretors of Logie to the presbyterie : As also ane Extract of a former Division of the Kirk of Logie, in which supplication he complained that he had not possession of the room in the said Kirk allotted to him by the said Division in regard Leuchat upon one side and Hoptoun upon another had ineroached upon his room, and therfor craved that the presbyterie would putt him in possession of the said Room appointed to him att a former visitation. Which Supplication being read before the presbyterie in presence of the heretors, as also the said Extract and compared with the old Register : Therupon Henry Chrystisone in name of Hoptoun, and John Galloway in name of Menstrie, and Leuchat ; and Kippenross in name of Pendrich, represented that if Manner's desire anent those alledged ineroachments, should be granted, it would be found that their room in the Kirk whom they represented was ineroached upon by others also. Which complaint from Manner and representation from others concerned, the presbyterie hearing and considering, they appointed their brethren Messrs Michael Potter, elder, Thomas Buchanan, Robert Gourlaw, with the Mod^r and Clerk, or any three of them to meet here upon Tuesday come fourthnight the sixteen day of December nixt, as a Committee, and receive in these complaints from the several heretors mentioned, or others anent their room in the Kirk, and to take the said Register and view and consider who is wronged by ineroachment upon his right to the room allotted to him by the forsaide visitation and how farr every one is ineroached upon, and report to the presbyterie at their nixt meeting, and acquainted all parties concerned to be present the said day.

“Mr. Alex^r Duglass in name of the Session of Logie represented that the house wherein their present Schoolmaster lives was built by Mr. George Schaw, his predecessor, and belonged to the Manse of Logie, for which with the yard

thereto belonging the said Mr. Schaw uplifted rent as appears by the old Registers of the Session of Logie. Which house and yard since Mr. Schaw's removal is possest by Mr. James Forrester of Logie, and for which he uplifts the rent. Which the presbyterie considering they appoint that the forsaid Committee appointed to meet here upon tuesday come fourthnight for considering Complaints about seats in the Kirk, concurr with Mr. Alex^r Duglass to make inquiry att the Laird of Logie in the said affair, and report to the presbyterie at their next meeting."

At this next meeting (13th January, 1702), Mr. Douglas brings up letters from the Lairds of Menstrie and Manor about their seats, and certain encroachments thereon. Other heritors also pleaded to be taken into the inquiry, and the Presbytery resolved to have the question settled by an inquiry in the kirk of Logie. The question of James Forrester's claim to the house, in which the present schoolmaster lives, was also considered, and Mr. Forrester was requested to produce his rights to the same. The heritors were, at the same time, recommended to reimburse Mr. Alex^r Douglas the four hundred merks *Scots*, which he had super-expended in the building of the manse, etc.

Mr. James Forrester failed to produce evidence that the house and yard in dispute belonged to him, and it was clearly proved that the said house had been built by Mr. George Schaw, and belonged to the manse of Logie, for which "the said Mr. George Schaw uplifted rent as appears by the old Register of the Session of Logie." The witnesses who appeared before a Committee of Presbyterie regarding the matter were Andrew Alexander, tenant to the Laird of Logie, on Mr. Forrester's behalf, "James Kidstone in Aithrey, John Robb there, John Kidstoun in Craigtoun, John Andersone in Blackgrange, and John Bryce in Pendreich." Extracts from the Register of the Kirk Session were produced, showing the payments made to Mr. George Schaw, from November, 1671, to June, 1682. Mr. Forrester endeavoured by means of Bills of Advocation and Sists to delay a settlement of the dispute; and, no doubt, following the example of others, thought it a good thing to take advantage of the Revolution, and add to his own property. He clung tenaciously to the house and yard, but the minister was resolved to see justice done, and certainly proved his contention.

The Presbyteries of Stirling and Dunblane were incorporated at the Revolution (1688), and continued to act under the title of "the united Presbyteries of Stirling and Dunblane" until 1698, when they again became separated, and have remained so ever since.

The Lintons of Pendreich had, apparently, fallen upon evil times, as the minister of Logie represents to the Presbytery on 28th December, "that James Linton, son to the deceist Robert Linton of Pendreich, was reduced to

straits and in ane indigent condition, needing supply." The Presbytery recommended him to the several Sessions within their bounds for relief. A similar application was again made, on 12th February, 1717, when his case was again commended to the several Sessions "for supply in his indigent circumstances."

MR. THOMAS GALLOWAY, STUDENT IN DIVINITY.

"15th October 1717.—Mr. Douglas Represented that Mr. Thomas Galloway born and educated in the paroch of Logie hath passed his course of Philosophie at the Colledge of Glasgow seven years agoe and upwards and since that time hath been studying Divinity and therefore desired the Presbytrie would make inquiry into his proficienceny and know whether he may be usefull in the Church or fit to be entered on probationary Tryals for that effect."

Mr. Galloway was licensed in due course, on 30th July, 1718.

MEETINGS FOR PRAYER.

"8th December, 1717.—The Presbytrie considering the present state of affairs both abroad and at home appointed their Districts to meet for prayer as ordinary, viz: Messrs Michael Potter,¹ Alex^r Douglass,² Hugh Walker,³ Archibald Napier,⁴ and John Taylour⁵ to meet at Dunblane the second Wednesday of february. And Messrs Matthew Wallace,⁶ Arthur fforbes,⁷ Micheal Potter yr^s ⁸ John M^cCallum,⁹ and James Robertson,¹⁰ to meet at Port the same day. And thereafter that they appoint the times and places of their own meeting.

SIR JAMES HOLBURN, RULING ELDER.

"29th Apryle 1718.—The Mod^r informed the Presbyterie that Sir James Holburn of Menstrie desired him to signifie to the Presbyterie that he accepted of their choice of him to Represent them as a ruling elder in the General Assembly and was resolved to wait on the Min^{rs} at Ed^r that were appointed to attend."

At this period (1718) Mr. Douglas was in his seventy-eighth year. His Kirk-Session was composed of the following fifteen elders:—

¹ At Dunblane. ² At Logie. ³ At Lecropt. ⁴ At Kilmadock. ⁵ At Tillicoultry.
⁶ At Kincardine. ⁷ At Port. ⁸ At Kippen. ⁹ At Callander. ¹⁰ At Balquhidder.

John Burn	in Cadgerknows.
George May	in Dole of Myreton.
James Bryce	in Pendrich.
Alexander Wilson	there.
Alexander Bonar	in Powhouse.
James Henderson s ^r }	Westerton and Blackdub.
James Henderson j ^r }	
John Finlaysone	in Pendrich.
John Guild	in Balquharn.
Robert Kidston	in Logie.
John Telfer	in Blairlogie.
John Henderson	
John Bryce	in Blairlogie.
John Morise	in Myreton.
James Clason	in Airthrie.

A Visitation by the Presbytery was held at Logie, December 9, 1718, when everything was found satisfactory. It was reported, however, "that their Church Bible was lost, and they had not as yet got another." In 1719, Logie contributed £114 11s. 8d. *Scots* as their contribution for the Protestant Church in Lithwania, the largest amount in the Presbytery.

CASE FOR CHARITABLE SUPPLY.

"Aprile 13th, 1719.—John Taylor in the parish of Logie formerly Recommended to this Presbytrie for supply to relieve the Indigent case of his numerous and smal familie: But in regard what he has received from the Several Sessions w^tin the bounds of the Presbytrie has not answered the distressed case of his familie. Therefore upon his and the Session of Logie's furdre application unto the Presbytrie this day for their Recommendation unto the Synod in his favours They Did and hereby Do Recommend the said John Taylor unto the Reverend the Provincial Synod of Perth and Stirling to meet at Stirling Tuesday next in order to obtain y^r Recommendation to the Several Kirk-Sessions w^tin their bounds for y^r charitable supply for the furdre support of his indigent familie—And appoint Extract hereof sub^t by Their Clerk to be given him."

As there is a chasm in the Kirk Session Register of Logie from 15th September, 1700, to 20th January, 1745, the above extracts have been taken from the Register of the Presbytery of Dunblane, in so far as they relate to the parish and Mr. Douglas.

DEATH OF MR. DOUGLAS.

In the beginning of the year 1720, Mr. Douglas died, at the age of eighty, and in the thirty-second year of his ministry.

Mr. Alexander Douglas was a member of the General Assemblies of 1690 and 1692. The former Assembly appointed two Commissions to purge out "inefficient and scandalous ministers," one for the country south of the Tay, the other for the northern district. The latter Assembly, not agreeing to admit Episcopalians as advised by the King, dissolved after doing little practical business.

The oldest existing Logie Token, used at Communion, dates from the ministry of Mr. Douglas. It is a small leaden square, bearing the date 1696 and the letters L. K. Mr. Douglas saw many important changes taking place during his ministry. While Mr. Alexander Hume (1597-1609) witnessed the Union of the Crowns in 1603, when James VI. of Scots became James I. of England, Mr. Douglas in 1707 beheld the Union of the Parliaments taking place, when the Treaty of Union embodied the Act of Security, which makes provision for the maintenance in all time coming of the National Church of Scotland. Then, in 1712, the Act of Queen Anne, by restoring patronage, practically violated the Treaty of Union, changed the constitution of the Church against the remonstrance of the Church itself, and has been the cause or occasion of all the secessions from the Church of Scotland which have since taken place. But in 1874 the injury and cause of offence was removed by its abolition. In 1715 the parish of Logie came into close contact with the Jacobite rebellion. On Sunday, the 13th of November, the battle of Sheriffmuir was fought beside the Wharry Burn, which divides the parish of Dunblane from Logie. I am not sure whether there was a service that day in the old kirk of Logie. But it is recorded that in the neighbouring parish of Alva no service took place, as the congregation were away witnessing the battle. The Register of Burials records the interment of one, who had apparently been left wounded, and for whom there was paid for the use of the mortcloth £3 Scots, on "December 30th John Campbell 'an highland man who dyed in this paroch.'"

1696
L K

A parishioner of Mr. Douglas, the tenant of the farm of Ashintrool, which lay in close proximity to the scene of strife, became alarmed for the safety of his worldly goods. Having some money in his possession, and being afraid of the predatory instincts of the Highlanders who were in the neighbourhood, he bethought him of a place in which he might conceal his worldly gear. A happy idea struck him. He climbed a tall tree which grew upon his farm, and placed his treasure in a pyot's nest. There it reposed safe from

all robbers, and the shrewd farmer, unlike the Pretender, regained his own again.

In the previous year the brother of Mr. Douglas, who resided with him at the manse, was buried on "July 16th 1714. Received for the Best mortcloth to the Corps of Arch: Douglas, Brother german to the Very Reverend Mr. Alexander Douglas minister of y^e Gospel in the place £03: 00: 00." Mr. Douglas was now an old man, and would, doubtless, take little interest in outside Church affairs. The "Marrow Controversy" sprang up, and if Mr. Douglas took no part in it one of his parishioners did. This was Mr. William Henderson, a son of John Henderson of Blackdub, Feuar of Aithrey, who became minister of Dalgety in 1717. He is stated to have been "the man that most of all did advise Mr. Hog¹ to publish the 'Marrow of Modern Divinity,' with his preface." He also circulated copies of Mr. Alexander Hamilton's Catechism amongst his congregation. Ultimately, however, he seems to have taken up a position of opposition to both. Mr. Hog, the minister of Carnock, was induced to write his commendatory preface to the *Marrow* by Mr. John Drummond, minister of Crieff, whose attention had been called to this work of Fisher of Brasenose College, Oxford, by Mr. Thomas Boston, of Ettrick, the author of *The Fourfold State*—a book once well-known and much read in Scotland. Before Mr. Henderson became minister of Dalgety, he frequently officiated in Logie for Mr. Douglas, and in other parish churches within the Presbytery of Dunblane. I have in my possession a small MS. volume of sermons neatly written by him, most of which were preached in Logie pulpit about the year 1714. This interesting memento of that period was presented to me by the late Rev. Mr. Brown, minister of the East Parish Church, Aberdeen, who is buried in Logie churchyard.

Mr. Alexander Douglas was a man of sterling uprightness and devotion to duty, and was held in the highest esteem both by his brethren in the Presbytery and by his parishioners. During the trying period succeeding the Revolution of 1688, he was able by tact and earnest devotion to consolidate his congregation and unite all parties in the parish. His death took place previous to March, 1720. The dues paid for use of the mortcloth at his

¹ Minister of Carnock, whom Mr. Ralph Erskine characterised as—

"blest Hog, the venerable sage,
The humble witness 'gainst the haughty age."

He defended the doctrines of the *Marrow of Modern Divinity*, and was one of the twelve who declared their disapproval of the Aet of Assembly, 20th May, 1720, and were thus styled "the twelve apostles."

funeral are entered in the Logie Session Cash Book under date April 24, 1720. The only reference which occurs in the Presbytery Minutes is the following: "March first 1720. In regard it hath pleased the Lord to remove by Death Their Very Reverend Brother Mr. Alex^r Douglas Minister of the Gospel at Logie, there is no account of George Jonstoun, but the Presbytrie layes it upon their Brother Mr. Thomas Thomson [minister at Tulliallan] to write unto Sir James Holborn of Menstrie, account of the next Dyet of this Presbyterie's meeting. That he according to his former promise may oblige the said George Jonstoun to compear before them the said day."

The Minutes of Logie Kirk Session at this period (from 1700 to 1744) having been lost, there seems no record now in existence from which the exact date of his death can be ascertained. It happened, however, between 26th January (date of previous meeting of Presbytery) and 1st March.

At the meeting of Presbytery, on 1st March, we read: "This day a Commission from the Session of Logie, where Mr. Matthew Wallace Min^r at Kincardine moderated, To Joⁿ Henderson and James Clason two of y^r number Commissionating and appointing them to Represent unto this Presbyterie the Desolate and Clamant condition of the s^d Congregation throu the death of their Reverend worthie and faithful minister Mr. Alex^r Douglas and humble to Beg their Direction and Assistance in every thing concerning the same as they shall need, and apply for during their Vacancie, and Intreating supply of preaching by some of their own Num^r as oft as possible for baptising of Children and holding Session, and in the meantime for Supply of preaching till next meeting of the Presbyterie, was read. The Presbytrie in Compliance with the Desire of the said Commission, Told They shall want no advice nor assistance competent which the Presbytrie was Capable to give; and for their Supply of Preaching till next meeting of the Presbytrie They appoint Mr. Richard Henderson to supply them the first, Mr. Hugh Walker the 2nd, Mr. Henderson the 3rd and 4th, and Mr. Gibson the 5th Sabbath betwixt and next meeting of the Presbytrie the forsaid day, and the saids Elders were called in and this Intimate to them."

The Presbytery continued to give pulpit supply for some time to the Logie people, and at different meetings elders appeared, requesting that such supply should be sent. John Henderson, Junior, and John Guild appear at one meeting, James Bryce and Alex^r Wilson at another, John Finlayson and John Morice, John Henderson and James Henderson, Senior, at other meetings. On 22nd November, 1720, Messrs. Hugh Walker and John Taylor, authorised by the Presbytery to meet with the elders of Logie "anent the Settlement of a Minister in that Congregation," reported that there was a desire to call one to be their minister. However, letters from several heritors,

asking to hear some other preachers, were received, and the matter was delayed. It was not until 1st August, 1721, that matters seemed coming to a head, when "some of the Heretors desired a hearing of Mr. Patrick Duchal, probationer in the Ministrie," and also a letter "from my Lady Shaw and another from the Laird of Tullibodie both to the same purpose with the Session's Commission." Mr. Duchal was thereupon appointed to preach at Logie on the first two Sabbaths of September.

Mr. Patrick Duchal appeared as appointed and preached before the Presbytery (on Rom. v. 8), and produced his "Testificats" from the Presbytery of Dalkeith (by which he had been licensed on 1st April, 1720), which were in all respects highly satisfactory. After a time of turmoil and division in the parish, the coming of Mr. Duchal seems to have given the opportunity for that "unanimitie and harmonie" which the Presbytery had hitherto desired in vain.

Note.—Dr. Scott, in his *Fasti*, informs us that Mr. Robert Douglas married (1) Margaret Kirkaldie, by whom he had issue—Thomas, Janet, Alexander, Elizabeth, Archibald, and Robert; (2) Margaret Boyd (20th August, 1646), by whom he had issue—Robert and Margaret.

CHAPTER XV.

MR. PATRICK DUCHAL.

STEPS were now about to be taken for the election of Mr. Duchal as minister of Logie. These appear from the following extracts from the Presbytery Register.

“September 26th 1721.—The Elders of Logie reported they were supplied with preaching as appointed: And thereafter produced a Commission from the Session of Logie where Mr. Hugh Walker moderated dated at Logie the 17th September current, where the whole Eldership except two were present. To James Henderson Junior, John Guild, John and James Bryces four of their number. Impowering them to petition this presbyterie for one of y^r number to be sent to Logie to moderate in a Call to one to be Min^r of Logie, and that betwixt and y^r next meeting here: As also a Leter sub^t by Sir John Shaw, W^m Stirling of Herbertshire, and the Laird of Tullibodie, and John Don of Spittell, and another from Mr. James Forrester of Logie, five Heretors of the said parish, to the same effect w^t the said Commission: And James Wright of Loss present in person anoy^r Heretor of the said parish, desiring the same w^t these Heretors abovementioned: Together with a petition from John Dason Elder and younger, James and John Ewings, William Maichney, James Guild and Alex^r Kemp, seven fewars of the said parish earnestly petitioning for the same w^t the Commission and leters abovementioned: all which being read and considered by the presbyterie, They agree to grant the said desire and therefor have appointed Thursday the 19th of October next for the said day of election.” (Arrangements were then made for supply, etc.).

“October 24th 1721.—Mr. Thomas Thomson Reports he preached at Logie as appointed and Intimated the Dyet for electing of and subscribing a Call to one to be Min^r of Logie: and the Elders of Logie Report that Mr. Taylor wrote leters to nonresiding Heretors as appointed: Mr. Hugh Walker reports that according to appointment Mr. John Taylor being Indisposed, he preached at Logie on Thursday last and moderated in a meeting of Heretors, Elders and heads of families, who did unanimously Elect and subscribe a Call to Mr. Patrick Duchal probationer for the Ministrie for present in my Lord President of Session his familie to be their Minister which Call was now ready

to be presented. Thereafter compeared James Christie Late Provist of Sterling and James Paterson portioner of Corntoun Commissioned from the Heretors of the parish of Logie convened in the said meeting: As also George May, John Morice, James Clason, and John Guild, Elders of the parish of Logie Commissioned from the Session of Logie where the said Mr. Walker moderated: who produced their several Commissions Impowering them this day In Conjunction with each other to present the said Call and humbly to Intreat y^t the presbyterie would concur Therewith and use all endeavours to make the same effectual: And accordingly conform to their saids Commissions presented the said Call, which was read and found to be subscribed at Logie the 19th of October 1721 years by 20 Heretors, 9 fewars the whole Eldership, and a great many heads of families of the parish of Logie. And together with the said Call They produced a leter from the Laird of Tullibodie one of the Heretors of the said parish signifying his willingness and consent to the Call and settlement of the said Mr. Patrick Duchal as Min^r of Logie: As also Commissions to Joⁿ Don of Spittell and James Christie late provist of Sterling from those from whom they subscribe the said Call qch Likways were read: And the said Call was found to be attested by the sd. Mr. Walker Mod^r to the said meeting. All which the presbyterie considering, They found and Declared the said Call orderly proceeded and Do approve the same etc." It was then "agreed to enter" Mr. Duchal "on Tryals."

Mr. Patrick Duchal's trials were concluded at a meeting of Presbytery on 16th January, 1722, when the Presbytery "considering that in all the peices of his tryal he had acquitt himself to their satisfaction: They Did and hereby Doe approve of the same." He was ordained minister at Logie, 8th February, 1722—about two years after Mr. Douglas's death.

Before coming to Logie, Mr. Duchal was tutor, or "governor," as Mr. John Ramsay calls him,¹ to Hugh Dalrymple, Lord Drummole, the son of the Lord President of the Court of Session. Mr. Ramsay terms him "a polite, pious, rational man, whose instructions were likely to make a deep impression on an ingenious youth." Dr. Scott, in his *Fasti*,² describes Mr. Duchal as "‘a good and holy pastor,’ his manner was striking and pathetic, yet so nervous and diffident was he that he seldom preached without shaking and perspiring greatly." He was held in high esteem by all who knew him, and did good work in the parish.

A list of the Kirk Session of Logie, as it was composed in the year 1728, is recorded inside the board of the Volume of Acts of the General Assembly, by William Smith, session clerk. It consists of twenty-one elders—

¹ *Scotland and Scotsmen of the Eighteenth Century*, Vol. I., p. 99.

² Part IV., p. 736.

“THE SESSION OF LOGIE.

“Mr. Patrick Duchal, Minister.

“George Abercrombie, y^r of Tillibodie.

John Chrystie of Sheriffmuirlands.

James Henderson Senior } fewars of Aithrie.
James Henderson Junior }

Robert Galloway in Nether Gogar.

John Anderson in Blackgrange.

Alex^r Bonnar in Powhouse.

John Kidstone in Cornthouse.

Alexander Galloway there.

James Clason in Aithrie.

James Bryce in Pendrich.

Alexander Wilson there.

John Finlayson there.

John Burn in Cadgerknows.

William Bryce in Coldhome.

John Bryce in Blairlogie.

John Guild in Balquharn.

John Morice in Myretoune.

George May in Dole of Myretoune.

John Tellfoord (Blairlogie).

Robert Kidstone in Logie.”

The Presbytery's Bursary, on 6th March, 1733, was thus dealt with: “Their Burse in conjunction with the Rev^d Presbytery of Stirling” being vacant, was conferred for three years upon “Mr. Robert Bryce Student in Divinity in their Bounds.” Mr. Robert Bryce was a son of John Bryce, shoemaker, Blairlogie, a member of the Kirk Session as above mentioned, and was private tutor to Mr. afterwards Dr. John Erskine of Carnock. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Dunblane 1st October, 1734, was elected by the Presbytery of Perth, *jure devoluto*, 25th February, and ordained minister of the parish of Dron, 12th May, 1741. He died, 23rd December, 1756, in the sixteenth year of his ministry, and is described as “one of the ablest and most conscientious ministers of the Church.” He married, 20th December, 1742, Helen, daughter of Bailie James Shiells, brewer, Portsburgh, and she died at Edinburgh, 13th May, 1802. William Bryce, portioner at Blairlogie, his brother, who married Janet Bryce, relict of John Bruce, burgess wigmaker in Stirling, in 1764, by his Disposition and Settlement, dated 17th November,

1764, disposed his property in Blairlogie (under burden of five hundred merks to James, Margaret, and Elizabeth, children of the deceased Mr. Robert Bryce, late minister of the gospel at Dron, his brother), to James Bryce, feuar, Blairlogie, his nephew. He also left legacies to Margaret Bryce, his niece, wife of Adam Bennet in Blairlogie, and Helen Bryce, wife of William Wakerie, tailor in Blairlogie.—(*Dunbl. Bonds.*)

REPORT ANENT GEORGE BURNS.

September 11th, 1733.—“George Burns in the parish of Logie being recommended unto this Rev^d Presbytery by the Rev^d Mr. Duchal as a person fit and capable for serving the Design of the Honourable Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands, in Teaching in their Charity Schools: The Presbytery have instantly appointed two of their number, he being present, to take Tryal of him in order to the said Design, and the said Rev^d Bretheren viz. Messrs. Thomas Turner¹ and Alexander Stedman² retiring with the said young man and after a considerable time spent in conversation with him: They returning reported that they have taken Tryal of the said George Burns as to his knowledge and fitness to teach to read English, Writing, Arithmetick and Church Music, and his knowledge of the principles of our holy Christian reformed protestant religion and skill to teach and catechise his scholers therein, and that they are well satisfied with his knowledge and skill in all the above particulars: And the Rev^d Mr. Duchal in whose parish he has had his residence from his Infancy gives him a good and ample Testimony as to his piety, gravity, prudence, and Loyalty, and other Christian qualifications suited to that Station.” The Presbytery thereupon recommended him to the Honourable Society, and appointed him. Extract “hereof signed by the Mod^r and Clk.”

This George Burns was very probably related to the Rev. John Burns, D.D., minister of the Barony Parish, Glasgow, who was supposed to be born in the Parish of Logie in 1744. He was the ancestor of Lord Inverclyde.³

¹ Minister at Tulliallan.

² Minister at Tillicoultry.

³ The following is inscribed on his tombstone in St. Mungo's burial ground, Glasgow:—“Rev. John Burns, D.D., of the Barony, born at Logie, near Stirling, 1744, died 1839. His wife, Elizabeth Stevenson, died 1815. His sons, Joan, M.D., Professor of Surgery, born 1775, drowned 1850. Alan, M.D., born 1781, died 1813. His daughter Elizab. born 1783 died 1851, and her husband David Macbrayne who died 1863. Also Isabella Duncan died 1810, wife of Professor John Burns and their children. Colonel John Burns died in 1853. Allan Burns M.D. died 1843, and Catherine Bogle his wife. Caroline and Rachel died 1824 and 1830.

“Erected by John William Burns of Kilmahew.”

Dr. John Burns was, it appears, born in Stirling, where his father was a teacher in the Grammar School.

MR. CHRISTOPHER CAIRNS.

Another divinity student, belonging to the parish, was Mr. Christopher Cairns (from Jerah) who received assistance from Logie Session during his University course.¹ He subsequently became minister at Tweedsmuir, near Peebles. Information as to this fact is furnished in a somewhat curious way. He had two brothers in Jerah, Robert and Adam. In 1733, the latter persisted in denying the paternity of a child, born by one Janet Monteath, in Dunblane parish.

Adam Cairns disappeared, and the Presbytery finding that he was "skulking in the south and lurking at the house of his brother, Mr. Christopher Cairns, min^r of the Gospel at Tweedsmuir," wrote to his brother several times, and receiving no answer (the letters having been intercepted), resolved to lay the matter before the Presbytery of Peebles, in order to cause his brother to send Adam to the Presbytery of Dunblane. Before it was necessary to do this, however, a letter was carried to the minister of Tweedsmuir, who then readily guaranteed his brother's compearance.

¹ At the University of Edinburgh.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT OF 1732.

THE secession of Ebenezer Erskine and his friends introduced a widespread feeling of distrust into the Church. These schismatics published, towards the close of the year 1736, a manifesto, under the title of their *Judicial Testimony*. It is a peculiar document, giving a history of the Church's struggles with Popery and Prelacy, recounting the days of the Covenants, declaring them to be perpetually binding, and lauding the doings of the Protestors and Remonstrants; objection is taken to the fact that after the Revolution, Prelacy was not specifically condemned as an accursed thing, and Presbytery declared to be of Divine Right, and that so many Episcopal hirelings were permitted to retain their parishes. Heresy was said to abound in the professors' chairs, sheltered by the Assembly. The *Marrow of Modern Divinity* was condemned, but Professor Simson had not been excommunicated, nor deposed.¹ Another grievance was that the penal statutes against witches had been repealed, and in all this sin and defection the Church was involved. Such a Testimony as this clearly showed how unreasonable its authors were.

Another sign of defection was supposed to lie in the case of Professor Campbell, who occupied the chair of Church History in St. Andrews. In replying to a sceptical book of the time, Tindall's *Christianity as Old as the Creation*, he managed to employ such loose statements as to lay himself open to the charge of heresy. When the case came before the General Assembly, the charges were unanimously found "not proven," but he was warned against the use of ambiguous language. The authors of the *Judicial Testimony* pronounced this one of the defections of the times.

¹ Professor John Simson of Glasgow University was accused of erroneous doctrines, and his case came before the '15 Assembly, but the Rebellion interfered, and it was two years before the Committee appointed to look into the matter gave in its report. Something like Armenianism was charged against Professor Simson, and while the Assembly of 1717 did not assert that the charges made were proved, the resolution came to indicated the orthodoxy of the Church, and condemned the opinions of which complaint had been made.

We shall now see how this spirit of fault-finding began to affect some sections of the membership of the Church. The minister of the parish of Logie at this period was the Rev. Patrick Duchal, a man of high culture, purity of life, and esteemed as one of the ablest ministers in Stirlingshire. A few of his parishioners seem to have been inoculated with the *Judicial Testimony* views. At the meeting of the Presbytery of Dunblane, held on 7th February, 1738, the matter came up as follows:—"This day the presbytery received from the Kirk Session of Logie a Representation with a letter of Date the 18th January, 1738, written at the appointment of a meeting (at plaininggreen of Menstrie the forsaid day) consisting of John Craford, chapman traveler in the parish of Logie; John Hendrie, weaver in Menstrie; Robert Duncanson ffermer in Westertoun of Menstrie; subscribed by Archibald Edmond Tenent in Bogend of Gogar one of the said meeting, and by him at their appointment delivered to the Rev. Mr. Patrick Duchal; both which papers being read, the presbytery do finde that the said letter contains a great and heavy charge against their Revd. Brother, as the said Session in their Representation above mentioned had observed, and do declare that they reckon it their duty to shew a just dislike at attacks made upon their minister in his doctrine and the Discharge of his ministerial office, which attacks as they apprehend are not well-founded and cannot be supported, and that persons concerned in such practices, if they fail in their probation, ought to be censured. And that the said Session do unanimously agree that the said letter with the above mentioned Representation thereanent may be laid before the Revd. presbytery of Dunblane; And doe humbly desire and earnestly request they may make such Inquiries in that matter, as they shall find proper for the Glory of God and the Cause of the Gospel in that Congregation; And vindicating the Rev. Mr. Duchal's character; and the Eldership, to evidence their Just concern in this matter, have appointed two of their number, viz., John Christie of Shirriffmuirlands and Robert Galloway ffermer in the Neather Gogar to attend the Revd. presbytery for the Ends above mentioned. Which Representation and letter being read and considered by the said presbytery: They do finde that the said letter doth contain several great and heavie articles of Accusation, both against this Church in General and against their Revd. Brother Mr. Duchal in particular according to the sentiments of the Kirk-session of Logie exprest in their Representation above mentioned: and therefore the presbytery do hereby authorize and appoint James McFarlane their officer, and Walter Towar Session officer of Logie, or either of them, to summone the said Archibald Edmond, subscriber of the said letter, Robert Duncanson, tenent in Wester Toun of Menstrie, John Hendrie, weaver in Menstrie, and John Craford chapman Traveller in the

parish of Logie, by whose appointment the letter above mentioned was written signed and delivered to the said Revd. Mr. Patrick Duchal as said is; 'To Compear before the said presbytery to meet in the Kirk of Dunblane upon Tuesday, the 14th of March next 1738 year, to answer," etc. The parties appeared, "and the said letter at their desire was read before the presbytery and them. The tenor whereof follows, and is thus—Play-green Janr. 18th, 1738. Very Revd. Sir, If we be not deceiving ourselves it is matter of grief to us that there is any ground to represent you in this manner. But in regard it is a matter of such Importance wherein the Glory of God and edification of our souls is concerned, we hope you'll bear with us, tho' we represent some of these things which are so exceeding stumbling to us as effectually marrs that edification some of us have formerly enjoyed under your Ministrie, in doing of which we are not to be understood, as tho' we looked upon ourselves to be innocent, and all others guilty, no, we desire to be convinced of and humbled under a sence of the deep hand we have in the provocation which hath provoked the Lord to cover himself with a cloud in his anger, to leave ourselves, to leave Ministers, and to leave the land. But we are far from thinking that because we have sined, that therefore we should continue in a course of sin, considering that the Lord hath thratned that he will wound the head of his enemies, and the hairie scalp of all them that go on their trespasses and has promised that they that confesse and forsake their sins shall find mercy.

"In the first place it is exceeding stumbling to us that the watters of the Sanctuery are made bitter by the wormwood of Error, not to speak of Professor Simson, the Blasphemies which altho he was censured, yet his censure was no wayes equivalent to his crime, not to speak of professor Campbell who is yet in the Bosom of this Church and who was scried from all censure, tho it be made so evident in the Act and Testimony emitted by the Associat presbytery that their Crime deserved the highest censure, as has never been convincingly controverted by any to this day; we say, besides these, there is a Sett of preachers in the Land going on without controul from the Established Church, who substitute their morall harangues in room of the Doctrine of Christ crucified, not that we are for crying down Morality, but the scriptures assures us that whatsoever is not of faith is of sin, and that a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good frutt the cause will still go before the effect, nor do we think is sufficient to bring in a word in the close of a sermon or so, telling that we must do all in the strength of Christ considering the strong Baise that is in all by nature to seek Life by the works of the Law, and the strong opposition to the way of Salvation throw a crucified Christ, and we look upon this to be as pernicious and soul ruining a nature as any of the former, the scripture tells us that by the works of the Law, no flesh living can

be justified, the wisdom of words are not sufficient weapons for the pulling down of the strongholds of Satan's kingdom; now we leave it to the Judicious to Judge how far such have been employed by you.

"2ndly. It is stumbling to us that the worship of God is profaned by mingling in a humane Law and act of parliament with the Wirship of God whereby the Lord's day is also profaned, and not only is it meerly humane, but of an exceeding sinful nature, being a giving up with the supream headship of Christ his church contraire to Eph. 1: 22: and tho it be Refused by some that the above act affects the headship of Christ, yet we cannot Look upon it with any other view considering that Ministers receiving the Keys of Doctrine and Discipline from Christ as is plain from Matt: 28: 18: 18; 20 and 16; 19. Now the reading of the above act makes the exercise of these Keys to depend upon the will of the Civil magistrate further when the Doctrine is corrupted the worship can not be pure.

"3rdly. It is very stumbling to us, that the Law and Testimonie require that the Discipline and Government of the house of God, be managed for the Edification of the Body of Christ; yet the contrary is so evident, that we need scarce say anything; how is the flock of Christ wounded, scattered, and broken? how are they ruled with force and with cruelty, it is alledged by some that the Discipline and Government of the Church is but a matter of small moment; the plain contrarie appears evident to us from the following considerations: first we humbly think that the partial or Lax administration of the ordinance of Discipline has been a sad inlett to all the Black and abominable Errors that this church is tainted with. 2ndly the Discipline and Government is of great weight and moment considering that they are adopted by the oath of the Covenant, Solemn League first article. 3rd It appears to us to be a charging of him who is the fountain of wisdom with folly, or at least a reflecting on him that he managed not so well as Son as Moses did as a Servant, Moses could not admitte of one pin about the Tabernacle contrair to the pattern shown in the mount." . . . (Here follows a long story, bearing on the errors in the Church, occupying one whole page in the Presbytery book, and in which reference is made to the then late secession as follows:—"Instance four ministers was casten out of Communion whom the Indicators who did it, nor any to this, have never been able to prove them censurable from the Word of God.") The article then concludes:—"We do therefore humbly beg leave a little to represent what is stumbling to us in your particular conduct which we do not in a publick, but in a privite, and we hope in a Christian way. (1) You do not doctrinally assert the binding obligation of our Covenants National and Solemn League; altho, not only the binding obligation thereof be denied, but the very lawfulness of their being by

many, in the day and time wherein we live : nor do you teach that the Breach of our Covenants is one of the causes of the Lord's wrath against this Church and land. (2) You do not apply your Doctrine against or in discovering the sins and snares of the day and time wherein we live, which have been enjoined by Acts of Assemblies in Reforming times under pain of Censure. (3) It is most certain that wolves are abroad among the flock of Christ. Now you have never Doctrinally, plainly, and clearly taught the Danger poor souls are in from such guides, and warned to fly from them, tho it be given as a Character of the Sheep of Christ that a stranger they will not follow, and Christ himself says beware of false prophets, and has told us that by their works we shall know them. (4) Your Carriage sometimes in Judicatories, sometimes not going up to Judicatories, sometimes shunning a plain and faithful Testimonie when present, when the cause was upon the field, he that is ashamed of me and my words before men of him will I be ashamed before my father and the holy angels, nor have any ground to think they'll be kept in the hour of temptation unless they be standing in his strength to keep the word of his patience. (5) It is exceeding stumbling to us that you joyn with these who are guilty of the above Evils, and in so far say a Confederacy with these who are declaring themselves Enemies to Scotland's Covenanted Reformation contraire to Isaiah 3: 12 Ezra 9: 14.

"These things we humbly represent as what is matter of conscience to us, which we do not out of any Seditious design, declaring that we are willing to receive light, and conviction which may be offered from the Word of God, or any error either in this paper or our other conduct waiting and humbly craving that you may solve our difficulties, remove the stumbling-blocks out of the way, and so pave our way to attend your ministry which we reckon you are Bound by your Commission and by the example of the great Master who gathers the lambs with his arm, and tenderly leads them that are with young. We have appointed Archibald Edmond to deliver this our Representation being one of our number, signed thus Archibald Edmond."

There was then produced and given in to the Presbytery a letter, dated 11th March, 1738, directed to the Revd. Mr. Duchal, minister of the Gospel at Logie, signed by Robert Duncanson, Archibald Edmond, John Hendrie, and John Craford. The tenor whereof follows:—"Sir, we are sorry that the paper given in by Archibald Edmond to you in our name has given you so much uneasiness, and however it is worded, our desire was only to lay our thoughts before you as our Minister, but since it has given you offence and has been taken as a Libel against you, which was not our Intention and which we cannot prove, we think ourselves bound hereby to declare that we meant no such thing, and therefore do Retract the same as ill founded and begg you will

forgive and excuse what we did throw Ignorance and Inadvertancy, and we declare our sorrow for the Injurie and Injustice we have done you by any thing contained in that paper, and Report of our procedure in that matter. Sic subscribitur," etc., etc.

The said persons were then interrogated by the Presbytery anent the several particulars contained in their first letter. They all admitted that they did not charge Mr. Duchal with any error in his doctrine. The Presbytery appointed a Committee to consider the matter, and cited the accusers to compare before them on the 4th April then ensuing. It seems pretty clear that the parties concerned had been influenced by some of those who were in sympathy with the Associate Presbytery, and not unlikely Mr. Ebenezer Erskine of Stirling had something to do with the matter. That there were others behind is evident by the action these expounders of doctrinal error took at the next meeting on 4th April. They all compeared before the Presbytery, but notwithstanding their former letter of retraction, they now adhered to the articles, generally, contained in their first letter, and saw no ground of offence in what they had done, stating "that they designed the same as scruples of Conscience the solation whereof they wanted from Mr. Duchal;" but that "they would not and could not lead any proof of these articles." The judgment of the Presbytery was "that the fore-mentioned persons Archibald Edmond, etc., have acted in this matter in direct opposition to the authority of Christ and the Rules of the Gospel that so strongly and frequently prohibit and discharge Slander, Defamation, and taking up an evil Report against their neighbour and particularly receiving an accusation against an Elder except before two or three Witnesses: Upon all which above mentioned Considerations the presbytery give it as their unanimous Judgment that the said four persons (naming them) be looked upon as Slanderers, left under this Scandall till they give Signs of Repentance and desired to be relaxed; and they appoint their Revd. Brother Mr. Thomas Turner to Intimate and abbreviate of the same from the pulpite of Logie next Lord's Day."

The Associate Presbytery had further designs upon Logie as we shall show.

Mr. Ramsay of Ochertyre in his book, *Scotland and Scotsmen*, published from his MSS. in 1888, treats of the Secession Movement from a contemporary point of view. Of the leaders of the Secession he remarks, "Making every allowance for them that charity could desire, the promoters of that schism appear to have been harsh, narrow-minded men, incapable of submitting to any regular government. Their abilities were in general below par, and their learning inconsiderable. They had an unhappy talent at splitting hair, and of taking offence at persons and things without a cause." He refers to their

eagerness to intrude into parishes “where there was not the smallest reason to find fault with the incumbents, who were precise, orthodox, useful men. At Logie a tent was set up, from which Ebenezer and two of his colleagues held forth for days, to a great audience composed of all sects and parties. Mr. Duchal (the minister) was confessedly the ablest man in the Presbytery of Dunblane in those days. The soundness of his doctrine could only be equalled by his love for the people: whilst the scholar, the gentleman, and the Christian were conspicuous in his actions and language.” Why this minister came in for special attention on the part of the Seceders one cannot make out: but the parish of Logie was fixed upon for one of their fasts in April, 1739. “By the appointment of the Associate Presbytery,” writes Mr. Ralph Erskine in his diary, in April, 1739, “I was present at Logie, where some of the brethren kept a fast.” A peculiar and interesting light is shed upon some of the transactions of this fast by a pamphlet, published at Edinburgh in 1739, entitled “The Fatal and Lamentable End of Mr. Ebenezer’s Artificial Tabernacle, in its Perigrination to Logie: In a Letter from a Countryman in *Logie* Parish to his Friend in Edinburgh.” This little pamphlet, of fifteen pages, is marked “Price Two Pence,” and its story is worth reading, but we can only give a few extracts:—

“About seven Weeks ago this Presbytery [the Associate] met at *Orwall*, and as you know, they assume to themselves to be the only true and faithful Governors of Christ’s Church on Earth; so they, amongst other Things, did, on Account of the Defections of the Day, and particularly of the Church of *Scotland*, appoint a Solemn Day of Fasting and Humiliation to be kept at *Aithrey*, within this parish of *Logie*: and this without the least Application made to them by any of the few Dissenters, or rather Deserters, of this Parish, for that End.

“The Report of this Fast having soon spread through the Country, did much alarm the People of this Parish (who are as happy in a good and worthy Minister of their own, as any Parish in *Scotland*, without exception) and awaken in them just Resentment at such a daring Insult, and notorious In-croachment on their Rights and Liberties; and therefore they were resolved to try all reasonable Measures, to prevent such an Intrusion on the Ministry of their worthy Pastor, who (they had reason to bless God) had been successful amongst them, and they much edified by his Labours; and for that End, the Elders, with a great many of the most substantial, and best thinking people, frequently met, and after several Proposals and Reasonings amongst themselves, they at last agreed, That the Elders should write to Mr. *Moncrief* Minister of *Abernethy*, who was to be one of the Ministers who was appointed by the Associate Presbytery to preach at this Fast, and to remonstrate the

irregular and undue Proceedings of the said Presbytery, and his coming to preach within the said Parish: and, at the same Time, they appointed some of their Number to wait on Mr. *Ebenezer Erskine*, and acquaint him how very offensive it was to the Elders and People of *Logie*, to hold a Fast in their Bounds, and that they would not tamely submit to such an Intrusion; and that if the Associate Presbytery continued in their Resolutions, of keeping the Fast in that Parish, the Consequences might be fatal; and therefore, that they should, in the most earnest Manner imaginable, deal with Mr. *Erskine*, that this Fast should not be kept in their Parish, but anywhere else they pleased. All which was faithfully executed by the Commissioners sent to Mr. *Erskine* but without success: And the Tenor of the Letter sent to Mr. *Moncrief* is as follows:—

“ Reverend Sir,

“ We the Undersubscribers, the Elders of the Parish of *Logie*, being certainly informed, That there is a Fast appointed by your Associate Presbytery, to be kept in the Parish of *Logie* the third *Tuesday* of *April* next; Now, Sir, we are at a Loss to know by what Law or Rule you have appointed a Fast, contrary to the Inclination of the Eldership and Generality of the People of this Congregation; for we understand from your own Principles published to the World that no Minister, Teacher or Preacher, ought to come in upon a Congregation, to teach or officiate as a Minister, contrary to, or against the Will, Choice and Liking of the Eldership, and the far greatest Part of the Christian People; and that the Presbytery so appointing, do act contrary to the Laws of *CHRIST*; which is just the Case, with respect to your coming to hold a Fast in this Congregation; for we have taken this under our most serious Consideration, and are afraid, from the Temper of our People at present, that your coming here on such an Errand, may occasion Disorder and Confusion: Therefore, Sir, for the Honour of Religion, or the Regard you have to the Peace of Society, and for the sake of our great Master, and yours, the *LORD JESUS CHRIST*, we beg you may desist, and let alone.

“ *Logie*, March

“ 29, 1739.

“ *Reverend Sir*,

“ *Your Most Humble Servants, etc.*

“ . . . The letter to Mr. *Moncrief* had its just Weight and Influence on him, and he was so very good and mannerly, that he returned a most civil Answer, and by which he signified, that he was content for his Part, that the Fast should be removed two or three Miles distant from *Logie* Parish; and he hoped, that his Brethren would not be too tenacious in keeping of it within the same, but be advised to carry it elsewhere: But what Mr. *Erskine's*

Answer was, or if he wrote any at all, was not known, only his Mind in the Matter may be guessed at from the Consequences. . . . And indeed it could not well miss, if it be true which is openly talked in this Countryside, That Mr. *Ebenezer Erskine* set his People on these Measures. At this Presbytery it was judged, that the Objections made for removing the Fast out of the Parish of *Logie*, were derogatory to their Authority, and wanting in Regard and Respect to their Powers of being Supreme Governors of the Church, under CHRIST, and accountable to him only for their Procedure: And to make their Degree the more effectual concerning this Fast, they appointed no less than half their Number to attend and preach at *Aithrey*, and so put it in Execution.

“The people of *Logie* finding all Measures hitherto taken by them, to prevent this Intrusion into their Bounds, abortive, and that all Pains were taken by the Associate Presbytery and their Followers, to bring a Power of Forcees from all Quarters to the Fast, in upon them, were in great Perplexity, and knew not what to do; they spared no Pains in advising with all People of Knowledge they could have access to, how they might prevent such an illegal and unjustifiable Practice, and at last were advised to go to the Place appointed for the Fast, and there, under Form of Instrument, to protest against the Associate Brethren for their Intrusion. *Accordingly*, upon the morning of the 24th of *April*, which was the Day appointed for the Fast, the People of the Parish of *Logie*, to the Number of about assembled together, and went along with their Elders, in a most peaceable and discreet manner, to the Place where the Fast was to have been set, and at which Place there were many gathered; but seeing no Tent erected, and understanding that the Associate Ministers who were to preach, met at a House hard by, they therefore judged it proper to send two of the Elders, and three or four of the Parishioners, with a Notar Publick to wait on these Ministers, and entreat them to remove from their Parish with their Fast, and if they declined it, to read and take their Protest against them: and accordingly they and the Notar went to the said House, and the rest of the Parishioners were to wait on their Return.

“While the two Elders, with the Notary, were waiting for access to the Ministers, the People of *Logie* observed a considerable Number of Men approaching them, with a big lusty Fellow walking on their Head, and when they came nearer to them, they observed that they were earrying on their Shoulders, in Procession, a new Tent, lately made for, and contrived by Mr. *Ebenezer Erskine*; It was, indeed, a pretty enough Machine, and so curiously contrived, that it could either have been united or disjoined in a Minute's Space; it had much Gaudiness about it, and nothing like that Plainness of

the old Presbyterian Tents, when they were used in the Fields in former Times. Upon their Approach, the People of *Logie* desired them to stop, for they would not allow them to pass with the Tent, nor erect it in their Bounds, until that they had an Answer from the Ministers by those they had sent to them: and therefore ordered them to lay it down, for they had no Business there; and, after some few Words passing betwixt them, the People who carried the Tent dropt it, and the *Logie* People took it up, and afterwards having received some bad Language and provoking Words from the *Ebenezerites*, they thereupon demolished and broke in Pieces, this *Artificial Tabernacle*, which some of its Guard called the *Ark*, but it neither had the *Law* nor the *Testimony within it*; and its Beauty without, and Emptiness within, did not protect it from Destruction, tho' guarded by *Goliath* of *Gath* and his Squadron, who were going to set this up, as what might give them a Right to eat up the fat Things of the Parish of *Logie*. Upon this great Complaints are made both to God and Man against them, as Enemies of the Truth, Opposers of the Gospel of *CHRIST*, and cruel Persecutors: And they most impiously compare the Tent to the *Tabernacle of David*, the *Temple*, the *carved Work of the Sanctuary*, the *Ark*, and some of the most stupid amongst them, call it the *Sacrifice*: However the People of *Logie* seem not at all to be penitent for what they have done, but some of them are rather of Opinion that other Parishes should follow their Example, in opposing any such Intrusion in their Bounds.

“ When the two Elders and the Notary, and those with them, went to the House where the Ministers were, they sent in a civil Message to them, to know if they would be allowed to speak to them for two or three Minutes, and the Return they got was, That Mr. *Moncrief* was shut up at his Study, and that Mr. *Nairn* would not converse with them alone, but together with Mr. *Moncrief*: About half an hour thereafter they again desired Access, which was then also refused: In short they waited at the Door from the time they first went till the Time they took their Instrument, which was about the space of four Hours, during all which Time they were entertained with the most opprobrious Language from the Followers of the Associates, who had come to keep the Fast, while the Ministers themselves, instead of fasting and studying, as was given out were entertained, and feasted most deliciously on fat Things: And just as they were done, and ready to leave the House, the two Elders did read and take the following Protest against the Associate Ministers:—

“ WHEREAS it has been a fixed Principle among the Presbyterians in ‘*Scotland*, founded upon, and agreeable to the Holy Scriptures, That no ‘ Minister, Teacher, or Preacher, ought to be thrust in, or intruded upon any ‘ Parish or Congregation, contrary to the Choice, Good-liking, or Desire of the

‘said Congregation : This Principle is asserted and laid down in our *Books of Discipline*, as a Reformation-principle of the Reformed Church of *Scotland* : Yet, in Contempt and Defiance of this beautiful Order and Christian Establishment, Mr. *Thomas Nairn*, Minister of the Gospel at *Abbotshall*, and some others of the Associate Brethren, have intruded upon this Parish and Congregation of *Logie*, under Pretence of holding a Fast-day, calling together a Number of disorderly People from several different Counties, to bear them out, and support them in their Intrusion and to crush and trample upon the just Rights and Privileges of the Christian People; and this likewise in a manifest Contradiction to their own *Act and Testimony*, and other Papers emitted by them, wherein they declare, That no Minister, or Preacher, ought to be thrust in upon a Congregation, contrary to their choice, or, which is the same, the Body of the Christian People reclaiming, and declaring their Aversion and Dissatisfaction, which you the Ministers met to preach here, could not but know, that the far greatest Part of the Christian People in this Parish have reclaimed against, testified their insuperable Aversion at your coming here, by the Elders letter sent to Mr. *Moncrief*, beseeching and intreating you not to make unjust Encroachments on us: THEREFORE we the Elders of this Parish of *Logie*, DO, in the Presence of the said Congregation, assembled in a peaceable, regular and orderly Manner, and with the special Advice and Concurrence of the Christian People, PROTEST against this your Intrusion and unlawful Encroachment upon us, as illegal, a Subversion of our Reformation-principles, overthrowing our Rights and Privileges, and overturning all good Order and Discipline among Presbyterians. And further, We PROTEST, that this Fast-day of yours is not other than a Fast for *Strife and Contention*, Isa. lviii., 4, however, colour’d over to mislead weak and unthinking People; yet the Tendency of it is manifest enough, by the fatal Effects too visible, of Divisions, Animosities, Envy, Wrath, Malice, which are the Concomitants of your irregular Practices, and are breaking in upon Towns, Parishes, Communities, Families, setting Neighbours, Friends, Christian Acquaintances, the nearest Relations, at Variance with one another filling them with Strife, Envy, Contention all which are contrary to the Spirit of CHRIST: THEREFORE we do thus Protest against you for our own Vindication, and as a standing Testimony of our fixed Aversion at such illegal unchristian Practices.”

It was certainly natural that the people of *Logie* should thus resent the intrusion of these recusant ministers, who were not fairly severed, by a judicial act of the Assembly, from the Church of Scotland until May, 1740. Although many efforts were made to reconcile them, they acted in a very high-handed and proud spirit, and Mr. *Erskine* was the chief offender. He had been

restored by the Synod of Perth and Stirling, and asked to become Moderator of the Presbytery of Stirling, but refused. The unreasonableness of their action appears again in the way they treated Mr. Whitefield for not confining himself to their select body, but freely preaching in the pulpits of the Church of Scotland. When we look back upon these days of ecclesiastical strife, we can see how unfortunate many of the results have been for the peace of Christ's Church, and how necessary it is now to endeavour to heal the breaches in our National Zion.

The Sixth Volume of the Presbytery Records, "commeneing 27th April, 1742, and ending 25th April, 1758," contains nothing of consequence relating to Logie. The above date is given on the title of the volume, but the concluding Minute is of date 8th May, 1758, being a meeting held at the Manse of Logie, "*pro re nata* on the Demise of their Rev^d and worthy Brother Mr Patrick Duchall Min^r of the Gospel at Logie, who Departed this life on the fifth day of May instant." Mr. Duchal was in the 37th year of his ministry. He was unmarried, and left "John Dundas of Manor, Esq., his executor with full power to pay his debts, etc." He left £100 Scots to the Kirk Session for behoof of the parochial poor. The Session met on 8th May, 1759, at Stirling—Mr. Andrew Turnbull, minister of Kippen, moderator—when said legacy was paid to the Session by James Moir, writer in Stirling, who got extract Minute of the Session as his receipt therefor.

CHAPTER XVII.

MR. JAMES WRIGHT.

It was some time before a successor to Mr. Duchal was appointed as minister of Logie. The delay arose from a dispute regarding the right of presentation between Mr. Erskine of Carnock, Mr. Robert Haldane of Plean, and the Earl of Dunmore. The Records of the Presbytery of Dunblane contain a full account of the claims of these parties, and the controversy went on from September, 1758, to October, 1760. Mr. Erskine's nominee was Mr. James Frame, preacher of the gospel at Alloa, who also obtained a presentation in his favour from the Earl of Dunmore. Against these presentations the elders of the parish, through Mr. James Galloway, one of their number, protested; but the Presbytery recommended "the several ministers who preach there to deal with the elders and others to come in to the Presentee." At this stage in the proceedings, "William Foggo, student in the Languages at Lecropt," was called by the heritors of Logie to be schoolmaster and precentor there, and having passed his trials, he was duly appointed schoolmaster and "precentor in the interim till a minister be settled there," for which office they also found him qualified.

At a meeting of Presbytery, on 26th December, 1758, a letter from Mr. Frame, addressed to the Moderator, was read. In this letter he intimated that as he had received "a very kind and pressing Invitation from a Patron and a Parish in the west country,"¹ he had agreed to accept it; and, referring to the divided state of the parishioners of Logie, he said, "if the Generality have shewn a different disposition they themselves best know, to what influence it is owing, and if any of the Congregation, under the Pretence of distinguished Piety and zeal have betrayed an unchristian spirit, I pity them, I pray for them, and I quit them with Pleasure."

RIVAL PATRONS.

On 13th February, 1759, John Dundas of Manor gave in a petition from himself, several other heritors, and all the elders, except one, "desiring the

¹The parish "in the west country" was Dalziel, where Mr. Frame was afterwards settled. He was, subsequently, on 25th September, 1769, translated to the parish of Alloa, and died there in 1803.

Presbytery to appoint a Moderation in that parish for a call to the Reverend Mr. William Cruden, Minister of the Gospel at Logie Pert, near Montrose." The Presbytery delayed dealing with this petition, as there were "hints given that Lord Dunmore may yet use his right, and to grant the Moderation too rashly might embarrass the Presbytery." At a meeting on 27th March, John Telford, feuar in Blairlogie, one of the elders, gave in "a procuratory from Robert Haldane of Plean Esquire claiming Patron of the said parish of Logie," and "Mr. Haldane's Presentation of Mr. William Cruden." Mr. Cruden accepted this presentation, but William Bryce, Sheriff Substitute of Stirling, gave in two letters from Mr. James Wright, preacher of the Gospel, "bearing that he accepted of a Presentation from George Ross, Esquire (acting Trustee for the Earl of Dunmore), and empowering the said William Bryce to prosecute his settlement." This was beginning the fight all over again, as William McKillop, writer in Stirling, appeared for the parish of Logie, and "protested that the said two letters, especially that to Mr. Bryce, should remain with the Clerk, in respect it shews that the Presentee is himself negotiating this affair, not the alledged Patron, which argues Simoniackal Practices." In the course of his pleading, Mr. Bryce maintained that "the noble Family of Elphinston have been in the possession of the Right of Patronage to the Parish of Logie for these forty years past and upwards, as will appear from the Presbytery Records of Dunblane," and "as Mr. Ross, patron of the said parish, succeeds, in the right thereof as purchaser of the estate of Elphinston, and along therewith of the Patronage of the Kirk of Logie." The Presbytery, on a vote, rejected Mr. Bryce's proxy, whereupon he appealed.

The parishioners of Logie desired Mr. Cruden as their minister, and there were produced letters from John Kemp and Alexander Wingate, heritors, in favour of this appointment, but the whole matter was left to be decided by the ensuing Synod. The ultimate decision was given by the General Assembly,¹ and at a meeting of the Presbytery on 12th June, 1759, William Bryce of Bowtown appeared "as Procurator for the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, George Ross, Esquire, his Lordship's acting Trustee, and others," and gave in a petition, "craving the Presbytery to appoint a day for moderating in a Call to Mr. Wright." The petition and the Act of the last General Assembly and reference by them, in connection with the matter, were read over, by which the Presbytery were enjoined to proceed in the settle-

¹ The Synod, on 19th April, 1759, found "the power of settling the parish was fallen into the hands of the Presbytery, *jure devoluto*." This sentence was reversed by the General Assembly, and the case remitted to the Presbytery as it stood previously to the sentence of the Synod, 29th May, 1759, in a majority of 59 to 48.—*Acts of Assembly, 1759. Scots Mag.*, xxi.

ment. Mr. Haldane of Plean, through John Telford, prayed for a moderation of a call to Mr. Cruden, but this was, of course, contested by Mr. Bryce.

Mr. Wright of Loss, on 14th August, 1759, produced a letter from Mr. Bryce, Procurator for the Right Hon. the Earl of Dummore, stating that he was prevented from being present through indisposition, and asking the Presbytery to proceed with Mr. Wright's settlement. Owing to the small attendance and the difficulties attending the cause, the matter was delayed, and Mr. Haldane of Plean was written to for the "grounds" by which he claimed the patronage of Logie. The reply from "Mr. Haldane of Plean, now of Airthrey," stated that his friend, "Baron Erskine, procured this Presentation for me from Mr. Erskine of Cardross, who is bound to make it good." He failed, however, to establish his claim. The Presbytery seemed unwilling to accept Mr. Wright's presentation, and the matter was appealed again to the General Assembly of 1760, which, on 22nd May, sustained the said presentation in favour of Mr. James Wright, and appointed the Presbytery to proceed, and "to go on in his trials and settlement with all convenient speed."

The Presbytery, of course, "agreed to invite Mr. Wright to appear at their next meeting," and to produce his credentials and preach before them, etc., which he did, and produced his licence, etc.

Mr. Wright was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, 24th September, 1755.

He was appointed at the meeting, held on 29th July, to supply Logie the next two Sabbaths, and it was reported at next meeting (26th August) that he had done so. At said meeting "Compeared James Wright of Loss in name of the Earl of Dummore, and Mr. Ross his Lordship's acting Trustee and Patron of the said Parish, and all the other heritors of that Parish concurrers with Mr. James Wright Preacher of the Gospel His Lordship's Presentee, and in his own name verbally craved that the Presbytery would appoint a day for Moderating in a Call . . . agreeably to the sentence of last General Assembly . . . and that the said day should be as soon as possible as the parish had been long vacant which Petition being considered was agreed to," and the next ordinary meeting of Presbytery was appointed to be at the Kirk of Logie.

CALL TO MR. JAMES WRIGHT.

1760, October 14.—"The minute of last meeting of Presbytery appointing this day and place for moderating in a call to Mr. James Wright . . . being read: it was reported that due intimation was made thereof to all con-

cerned . . . therefore proceeded to that affair, and a Call wrote on common Paper being offered to be signed by the heritors, Elders, and heads of Families, in favours of the said Mr. Ja^s Wright. The Presbytery Found that they could not proceed thereupon, and therefore they delayed the whole Affair to their next ordinary meeting, to be at this place on the last Tuesday of November next being the 25th day of said month. At which meeting for said purpose all Proxys are to have the same effect, as they would have had this day, if the Presbytery had proceeded in the Moderation."

1760, November 25.—"The Presbytery having proceeded to the Affair of the Moderation of a Call to Mr. Ja^s Wright . . . Mr. Bryce Sheriff Substitute of Stirlingshire appeared for the Earl of Dunmore, Mr. Ross his Lordship's acting Trustee, and for the Presentee and himself and others, and Craved that the Presbytery would proceed in this matter agreeable to the Remit of the last Assembly. And also appeared James Wright of Loss with Robert Finlayson writer in Stirling as Procurator appointed by him in this Cause for the Patron Presentee, and Heritors Concurrers with the said Presentee.

"A Call wrote out on Common Stamped Paper to Mr. James Wright . . . was given in and read. Lists of the Heritors and Elders were called for, Mr. Wright of Loss produced a Letter of Proxy from Lord Cathcart empowering him to subscribe the said Call for his Lordship, which letter was read and sustained. He also produced Letters of Proxy to the same effect from Lord Erskine, Keir, Lady Pendrich, and Parkmiln, Heritors of the said Parish, which were read and sustained. Loss likewise produced Letters of Concurrence with the said Call directed to him from Colonel Scott, Mr. Main of Powhouse, and Thomas Johnston of Hillheads [should be 'Campbell of Holehead'] Heritors of said Parish. He also produced a Letter from Mr. Abercromby of Tillibody empowering him to sign the said Call, which was sustained, as an Heritor; but the Agents for the Presentee call him also a non-residing Elder. Mr. Christie of Sheriffmuirlands was called and a Letter of Proxy from him to Loss was produced and read empowering Loss to sign the said Call: Sustained as an Heritor, and the said Agents allege him to be an Elder also, for which they appeal to the Session Books. Mr. Wright of Loss signed the said Call for himself and the other Heritors from whom he has Proxys as above. Mr. Bryce produced a Proxy from Janet Paterson and Alexander Hodge Liferenters on the Estate of Westgrange in this Parish dated yesterday empowering him to sign the said Call for them, which he did and also for himself as an Heritor of the said Parish. Compeared James Goold of Myretown and Robert Campbell of Middletown Carse, Heritors of the said Parish, and signed the said Call. The following Heritors of the said

Parish viz^t Captain Haldane, Sir William Stirling, Mr. Spittel of Leuchat Mr. Dundass of Mannor, The Town of Stirling for the Lands of Craigtown, Mr. Kemp of Corntown, Alexander Wingate, John Mitchell, Thomas Campbell, James Edmond, James Watson, David Wright, Robert Moiben, James Robertson elder and younger, were called, but compeared not. Thereafter Mr. Wright of Loss and Mr. Finlayson gave in Letters of Concurrence from a considerable number of Heads of Familys to the number of forty-three authorizing the said Mr. Wright of Loss to vote and sign for them the Call in favours of the Presentee.

“The Elders being called, compeared Robert Galloway one of them, for himself and several other Elders of the said Parish and others who adhered to them, and offered to give in an Instrument, but he refused to tell the Contents thereof, or whether it was intended to obstruct the Presentee, and as the receiving of it by the Presbytery this Call or not, against receiving or reading of which Mr. Bryce objected, in Regard it was obvious it was calculated to obstruct the settlement of the Presentee, besides the receiving of it by the Presbytery would be a joining with the said Elders in their unreasonable opposition and combination against the Presentee, so it would be derogatory to the Authority of the last General Assembly, more especially when it is considered that when the Presbytery appointed the Presentee to preach at Logie, these Elders deserted the Church these Sabbaths he preached there, and the very Elders being some of these who offered to give in the said Instrument tho’ they came to Church and collected the Poors money, yet so soon as the Service began, they went off and did not hear Sermon at Logie these days, and so they cannot be regarded in this Cause, and their Instrument cannot be received. The above Instrument of the Elders was allowed to be read by one of them, the said Robert Galloway, and to ly on the Table till afterwards.

“Then the said Call was signed by several other Heads of Familys, and Mr. Bryce Craved that the Presbytery attest the said Call, and go on with the Trials and Settlement . . . in which desire Mr. Wright of Loss, and Mr. Finlayson, his Procurator, concurred.

“The Presbytery . . . Do Concur with the Call to Mr. Wright . . . and appoint him to supply the said Parish as often as he conveniently can, and to deliver at next meeting the following parts of Trial, viz^t An Exercise and addition on Hebrews XIII. and 8, And an Exegesis in that Proposition ‘An Permissione Peccati, Deus ejus Author dici potest.’”

1761, January 13.—“Mr. Wright delivered, as appointed . . . and an Exegesis, which were approved as parts of his Trials.”

1761, February 24.—“Mr. Wright delivered Lecture and Popular Sermon . . . which were approved as parts of his Trials, but in regard of the paucity of their number (4 ministers and two elders) and for other considerations, they delay the remaining parts of said Trials, and the appointments relating to the ordination till their next meeting.”

1761, April 7.—“Mr. Wright delivered, as appointed, a Chronological discourse on the 14th Century, defended his Thesis, explained part of the 55th Psalm in the Hebrew Psalter and in the Greek Testament *ad aperturam libri*, and then answered many extempore questions in Divinity, and was removed. And the Presbytery considering the whole of his Trials they were approved of and sustained them, which was intimated to him being called in again.”

The day for his ordination was appointed.

ORDINATION OF MR. JAMES WRIGHT.

1761, May 12.—“Att Logie Manse . . . [The Sederunt consisted of five ministers, six ministers being absent.]

“Upon the Petition of the Elders of Logie, which had been under consideration, Mr. Wright the Candidate for Logie judicially declared that he would give Lines to any Persons that scruples of receiving sealing ordinances from him, but as to such as would not ask Lines, if any of the Brethren of the neighbourhood had sufficient knowledge of their moral character he left it to them to administer sealing ordinances to them as they had Freedom.

“The Presbytery thereafter repaired to the Church, ‘and no objections being made,’ Mr. Wright was ordained Minister of this Parish of Logie with the usual solemnitys. And after dismissing the Congregation, the Presbytery returned to the Manse, and Mr. Wright judicially subscribed the Confession of Faith and Formula, and was inrolled a Member of this Presbytery.”

1761, June 16.—“Mr. Wright Min^r of Logie gave in the following declaration all written and subscribed with his hand, and desired the same to be inserted in the minutes, and thereupon took Instruments. The declaration is as follows:—Dunblane, 16th June, 1761. These certify that if any Person in the Parish of Logie have not Freedom to accept of sealing ordinances from me, I will give Lines, as I see cause, to any Minister in this Presbytery. This is according to what I formerly declared at last Presbytery day. Signed thus, James Wright Min^r. Mr. Turnbull (Minister of Kippen), under form of Instrument, protested that the minute of 12th May last is the real *res gesta* of that day concerning Church privileges to the People of Logie from the neighbouring Ministers.”

SECESSION IN THE PARISH.

The settlement of Mr. James Wright (who was a son of Robert Wright of Foodie, in the parish of Dairsie, Fifeshire) as minister of Logie, was certainly not a harmonious one; and the feeling against him was so strong that the whole Kirk Session, with the exception of one member, seceded from his ministry, taking the Session books along with them. They formed themselves, and those who sympathised with their action, into a separate body, which ultimately became the Relief Congregation at Blairlogie. The only elder left to assist Mr. Wright was Mr. John Christie of Sheriffmuirlands, who was appointed representative elder to the Presbytery and Synod, at a meeting held at Sheriffmuirlands on 29th November, 1761. At this meeting the Rev. James Wright was chosen as "Interim Clerk to said Session." The church-officer and grave-digger, Finlay Towar, had also renounced these offices, and Arch^d Millar at Bridge of Allan having applied for the vacancy was appointed, "and was seriously exhorted to the Duty of Faithfulness which he promised to perform." The Presbytery of Dunblane had appointed Mr. James Smith, the minister of Kineardine, to act as assessor along with Mr. Wright, and his remaining elder, Mr. John Christie. At a Session meeting held on 3rd March, 1762, the minister of Logie is again appointed Interim Clerk, and he gave in "a List of the following persons to be Elders, viz. James Wilson Tennant in Brae of Aithrie, Archibald Paterson Tennant in Coldhome, which persons the foresaid Mr. Wright and John Christie attested as fit Persons for bearing the office of Elders in this Parish, having sufficient knowledge in the Principles of Religion and of an Exemplary Walk and Conversation such as becometh the office, and farther the said Mr. Wright reported that he had conversed with them privately and found them much agreeable to his mind and that they seemed willing to accept of the office." The two new elders were duly ordained on 18th March, 1762, and "subscribed the Formula annexed to the Confession of Faith."

THE PRECENTOR'S COMPLAINT.

The heritors of the parish, at a meeting held on 2nd July, 1761, had before them "a Complaint and Petition by William Fogo Schoolmaster in Logie against the Elders, setting forth, That notwithstanding his being appointed Schoolmaster and Precentor in Logie by a Call from the Heritors entitling him to the Salary and other Emoluments arising therefrom as paid to his Predecessors and which was afterwards approven of by the Presbytery, yet the said Elders have hitherto refused to give him up the Registers of Marriages and Baptisms and the Emoluments arising therefrom. All which

the Meeting having considered, and having heard the Elders answer thereanent, They unanimously appoint and ordain the said Elders to give up the Registers of Marriages and Baptisms with the Emoluments arising therefrom, and likewise Clerk Fees, as formerly paid to his Predecessors, and those Accompts shall be settled betwixt and their next meeting and ordains that the Books shall be instantly delivered up to the said William Fogo, Sic Subscribitur Will^m Stirling Pr^s."

ABSENTING ELDERS AND PARISH RECORDS.

At a meeting of heritors, held on 11th July, 1761, "The Meeting having considered the Report of the Committee appointed at last meeting to enquire into the State of the Poors Funds and Parish Records, They approve of the Procedure of the Committee and in consequence thereof compeared John Kidston who for some time past had kept the Parish Records and brought in a great Bundle of the same, with respect to which The Meeting recommended to Mr. Mayne of Powis and Mr. Wright of Loss to meet with the Minister and William Fogo the Session Clerk on the one part, and on the other the said John Kidstoun, and at that Meeting to receive the said Records from John Kidstoun upon an Inventory to be made up of the same and signed by him and then delivered to the said Session Clerk to be kept by him, while he continues in office and the Inventory of which received to be engrossed in the Session Books and a receipt to be granted to the said John Kidstoun by the Session Clerk who is hereby authorised to do the same."

The committee met on 15th July, and John Kidston, late Session Clerk, and Robert Galloway, late treasurer to the Kirk Session of Logie, also appeared before them. The books were handed over, and an inventory of the same with the church utensils was made out, as well as an account of the state of the poor's funds. The question of the elders who had deserted their office came before the Presbytery on 11th May, 1762. "Petition of the Min^r and Session of Logie anent the Elders who have deserted their office. Logie 10th May 1762 years. Hora 4th Post merid. The Complaint and Petition of the Session of Logie signed in our name by our minister. Unto the Rev^s Presb. . . . Humbly Sheweth, Whereas according to the Advice of my Rev^d Fathers and Brethren in this Presbytery I by the Appointment of my Session, wrote a friendly Letter to the undermentioned persons viz.—Thomas Anderson, John Kidston, James Galloway, John Galloway, Robert Galloway, James Marshel, John Telford, Peter Burn, John Henderson, and James Clauson, Elders in the Parish of Logie to attend our Session the 10th day of May current, 3 o'clock of the afternoon in the Manse of Logie, and none of them compearing and whereas they have deserted their office in not

joining in Session with us near a twelve month, and as they Act according to the power given them by the Rev^d Presbytery, 12 of May last permitting them to give Lines to whatever Persons they pleased for obtaining sealing ordinances without asking the consent of the Minister, of which sore grievance I and my Session and those who adhere to my ministry have but too good reason to complain : And whereas, it greatly tends to weaken my hands in the work of the Lord, to grieve the Hearts of the Godly, to lessen our Collections for our numerous poor, and to mar the success of the Gospel in our Parish, and finding the evil still to increase, and the Liberty granted to be made an Engine for sowing and cherishing the seeds of division and discord in our Parish and countryside, for these, and many other Reasons, that may be adduced it is humbly hoped and desired of the said Rev^d Presbytery of Dunblane that they would take this matter into their serious consideration, that they would ease your Petitioners of the said Complaints or give such Reliefs, as they in their wisdom shall see best, and your Petitioners," etc. etc.

The Presbytery appointed an extract of said petition to be served on the said elders ("delivered to any one of them to be communicated to the rest"), and they were cited to appear at next meeting to answer, etc.

1762, June 15.—"The said Elders were called but none compeared : But there was a Paper given in . . . containing a kind of Representation and Answers . . . and allege among other things that they are not regularly sisted in this Process, nor have got a Libel. . . . The Presbytery considering the matter find that they cannot proceed upon this Complaint as laid at present, And therefore leave it to Mr. Wright and the Session of Logie to Libel the said Elders on the Points complained of, or not, as they shall see Cause."

1762, October 22.—"Mr. Wright Min^r of Logie compeared and demanded that the Petition and Complaint from the Session of Logie of date 10th May last, and laid before this Presbytery on the 11th of the said month, be read . . . and required a direct answer and determination in that affair."¹ The said petition, etc., was read, but no deliverance given upon it. "Upon which" Mr. Wright protested and appealed to the Synod: "1st That the delay of Justice is Injustice. 2^{do} That he finds himself much aggrieved by the Act of this Presbytery of the 12th May 1761, which gave rise and Oecasion to this Evil. 3^{to} That he reckons this Rev^d Presbytery does what leads to schism and division in our Parish of Logie and countryside."

¹ At a meeting of Logie Kirk Session, on 11th October, 1762, the minister was instructed to get from the Presbytery "a positive Ans^r anent the Complaint given in some time ago by the Session."

At the meeting of the Synod of Perth and Stirling held in October, Mr. Wright's appeal was sustained. A meeting of Session was held at Logie on Sabbath, 28th November, 1762: "After Sermon the Session being constitute did agree that the Min^r should on Tuesday first give in a Petition to the Rev^d the Presbytery of Dunblain in name of the Session and crave that they should relax him of that agreement made by them betwixt him and some of the Elders in this parish on the 12th of May 1761 anent their getting Liberty by the said Presbytery of having ordinances dispensed to them and of giving Lines to the Parishioners without the approbation of Mr. Wright Min^r in this parish and which was recommended to them by the Synod of Perth and Stirling at Perth in Oct^r last to do."

The Presbytery, at its meeting on 30th November, "relaxed Mr. Wright from his engagement of the 12th May 1761," and this decision was reported to the Session, on 5th December, by Mr. Wright.

The difficulties created by allowing the absenting elders to discharge this function of granting lines to members of the Church of Logie, cropped up again at a meeting of Kirk Session on 17th April, 1763, when an effort was being made to add to the number of elders. "The Min^r reported that he had spoke to James Neilson who was an Elder in Stirling parish and lately come into this parish, to George Anderson in Blackgrange, John Wright in Manor, and William Fogo Schoolmaster in Logie, and had dealt with them to take upon them the office of Elders in this parish, but that some of them did not as yet seem willing to comply, yet he hoped they would. And as some of their objections anent accepting the office were about some of the Elders in this parish who had now for a long time absented their office and were joined in a separate Session at Blair Logie in direct opposition to this Session, notwithstanding the Synod of Perth and Stirling had recommended to the Presbytery of Dunblain in October last to relax him of his agreement made by them on the 12th of May 1761, and the Presbytery of Dunblain obeying said Recommendation and relaxing him therefrom, as appeared by their Extract, yet in their opinion they were not as yet cut off from being Elders in this parish. The Session considering this, and to remove said objections agreed that the said Extracts of Synod and Presbytery should be read from the Pulpit this day, as the Presbytery of Dunblain had left it to them to do in it as they saw cause, and if said Elders did not in a short time return to their office as formerly, they should not be held as Elders in this parish nor in judicatories of this Church."

It appears from the Session Minutes that, on 19th February, 1764, "It was reported to the Session by one of their number, That the late elders had not given up a just Inventory of all the Books belonging to this Session, as

might be made appear by looking into the Minutes of Session dated June 6th 1728 which are as follows :—‘June 6th 1728. Thursday Sed : The Min^r with all the Elders (except George Abercrombie younger of Tullibodie excused) The Session was constitute by Prayer. The which day produced to the Session the Acts of the General Assembly before and since the Revolution, the former in Octavo and the latter in two volumes Folio price £20 2s. 0d. Scots, and the Session appoints their Clerk to mark upon these Books, That they belong to the Session of Logie. The Session was closed by Prayer.’

“The Session taking into their Consideration that none of the said Books mentioned in foresaid minute were delivered up and judging they might be of great utility in directing them in matters that might come before them, if they could be recovered, agreed that the Clerk should extract the foresaid minute and send a copy of it to John Kidston late Elder in this parish who gave up the other Books belonging to the Session and also to desire him to make search for and deliver up said Books that so they might be prevented from taking other measures for the Recovery of them than they inclined.”

At the meeting held on March 11th, “the Clerk reported that he had wrote to Jo: Kidston as desired and that he had rec^d an ans^r importing that two of the Books were in Jo: Telford’s in Blair and that he was informed that one of them was in Mr. Stark’s in Lecropt. The Session appointed their officer to go to the said persons and demand them.”

On 25th March, “the clerk reported that the officer had brought to him the three Books containing the Acts of Assembly and he had put them among the other Books belonging to the Session.”

INVENTORY OF RECORDS.

From the Minute Book of the Heritors we obtain the “Inventory of the Records and Books belonging to the Kirk Session of Logie in the Hands of John Kidston and delivered to William Fogo.

“1^{mo}. A Register of Marriages and Baptisms begun anno 1688 and ending 1733 in a Parchment cover in Folio.

“2^{do}. A Minute Book in Folio wanting covers begun anno 1688 and ending 1692. 3^{tio}. A Small Folio in Parchment Covers begun 1689 ending 1726 of Charge and Discharge.

“4. A Small Minute Book in Gray Paper Covers in Quarto begun 1700 and ending 1709. 5^{to}. Another Small Minute Book in Ditto in Quarto begun 1709 and ending 1717. 6^{to}. Another Do. in Do. begun 1717 and Ending 1725. 7^{mo}. A Register of Collections and Depursements in Folio in a Parchment Cover begun 1726 ending 1744. 8. A Small Minute Book in Gray

Paper Covers in Quarto begun 1729 and ending 1743. 9^{mo} A very little Minute Book in Octavo begun 1729 and Ending 1730 in Gray paper.

“10. Minute Book in Folio in Parch^t begun 1688, ending 1700.

“11. A Register of Marriages and Baptisms in Folio in Parchment begun 1733 and carried on till 1761.

“12. A Register of Charge and Discharge begun 1744 and carried on till the last Ballancing Accompts.

“13. The Formula annexed to the Confession of Faith.

“Some loose Papers and Receipts.

“New Books gotten for the Sess: of Logie by W^m Fogo.—Two Books in Folio bound in Calf, the one for a Minute Book the other for Charge and Discharge, and another Book in Quarto bound likewise in Calf.

“Inventory of Different Articles belonging to the Church of Logie taken this day (July 15th 1761) by Edward Mayne of Powis and James Wright of Loss.

“Four Silver Sacramental Cups, Two Large Pewter Flagons, one small Ditto, one chopin Do. Two large Plates, Two Plates for gathering the offering, One for holding the Water at Baptisms, One Table Cloath, Four Cloaths for the Service of the Table, Eight Cloaths for other Service, all made use of at the Sacrament. Four Water Cloaths, Three Wooden Boxes, Six Leather Purses. A little Box with Tokens within one of the above Boxes. A Green Cloath belonging to the Pulpit, A Tent with a Carpet belonging to it. Three Velvet Morteloaths—there is paid for the best a Crown, for the Second, half-a-Crown, for the third, one shilling and eight pence Sterling, Eight spoaks big and small.

“The above is a just and true Inventory of the above Particulars given up by me this day to Mr. Fogo Sess: Clk. for which he has granted me his Receipt. Sic Subscribitur John Kidston.”

Mr. Wright and his Session had now obtained possession of the parish books and utensils, which the objecting elders had retained in their possession. The majority of the parishioners adhered to the elders who refused to associate themselves with Mr. Wright, and formed what became the Relief Congregation at Blairlogie. This state of division did not tend to peace nor goodwill, and the poor seem to have suffered from it also, as at a heritor's meeting on 26th April, 1762, “it was represented to the meeting by some of the parish That last Lord's Day there was a Tent set up at Blair Logie in this parish where one Mr. John Warden from England preached to a very large audience at which place there was a very large Collection gathered for the use of the Poor as the same was Collected by the Elders of the said parish of Logie who as yet have never given in their Demission. Therefore the Meeting leave to their

next general Meeting to fall upon such proper Measures as they shall think necessary for recovering what was gathered for the use of the Poor of said Parish. Sic. Sub. Edw^d Mayne P."

PINCHING THE BEADLE.

The beadle also felt the pinch, and it was represented by Mr. Christie of Sheriffinuirlands "That the Beadle belonging to the Parish was complaining. That for want of his Dues he could not serve the parish and live on account of the greatest part of his Emoluments being withdrawn from him by the Tennants and others in the parish going by him in their Marriages and Baptisms so that unless proper Measures are taken for his getting his Dues for all that are married and baptized in the parish he must starve or be a Burden upon the Session. This is also recommended to the next general meeting."

MR. FOGO AND HIS DUES.

If the beadle had difficulty in recovering his dues from parishioners, who had been opposed to the settlement of Mr. Wright, the Session Clerk, Mr. William Fogo, had also a similar experience. Backed up by the heritors, he raised a process before the Commissary of Dunblane "against several of the parishioners of the said parish of Logie for Baptism Dues, and he produced (to a meeting on 20th August, 1765) an Accompt to James Towar Writer in Stirling whereby the said William Fogo is charged for the Expense of that Process £1 9s. 9d. Sterling. Which Process was carried by a Suspension before the Lords of Council and Session. And the said Mr. Fogo also produced an Accompt due to Mr. John Syme Clerk to the Signet for discussing the said Suspension extending to £10 8s. 2d. Sterling. The Heritors present by a great plurality of voices agreed to pay the said Accompts proportionally to their respective valuations for their several Lands in the said parish, and in regard that the saids Alex^r Wingate, John Kemp, and W^m Robertson refuse to pay their proportion of the said Acc^{ts} the other Heritors present except Mr. Campble for whom William Headrick appears, appoint those Heritors who refuse to pay their proportion of said Accompts to be pursued therefore according to Law at the Instance of the said William Fogo."

The first years of Mr. Wright's ministry were not very pleasant ones, and the fruit of the controversy over his presentation to the parish was the creation of another congregation, and for the first time in the history of Logie a second church was built at the village of Blair Logie, in connection with the Relief body, the product of the Secession movement of 1732. From this time forward the ecclesiastical life of the parish ran in two streams, but the new

church soon found that troubled waters lay before it also, as will be seen in its proper place. The vacant stipend which had accumulated during the years of controversy was expended in "repairing the Church, Manse, School and School House with the Church Yard Dyke . . . agreeably to the Promise made to Mr. Abercromby by Lord Dunmore the Patron."¹

DILAPIDATION OF GLEBE.

On 1st February, 1763, Mr. Wright presented a petition to the Presbytery for a Visitation at Logie, and this petition showed that "there hath been a dilapidation of a considerable part of the Gleib of Logie for a long time, and an Encroachment made lately on the School-house-yard belonging to our Session by a small Hedge planted thereon." It was agreed to make this Visitation, which took place on 16th March, 1763. "Petition and deliverance thereupon at last meeting were read. Then Compeared Mr. Abercromby of Tullibody, Mr. Mayne of Powis Logie, Mr. Masterton of Parkmiln, Mr. Wallace for Colonel Scot of Blackgrange, Mr. Burd for the Town of Stirling, James Gould of Myreton, John Christie of Sheriffmuirlands, Robt Campbell of Middletown Carse, and John Mitchell portioner of Cornetown, Heritors of the said Parish of Logie, who represented, that with regard to the Glebes, they at their last meeting agreed, that it was reasonable to dispose of that Part of the Glebe lying at Blair Logie, and to give Mr. Wright an equivalent contiguous to the other part thereof lying at Logie, so as to make the whole four acres of arable land, according to Law . . . but as some of the most considerable of them are now absent, they desired the Presbytery to delay further proceedings, . . . and to appoint a Committee of their number to wait upon Capt. Rob. Haldane of Airthrey, and the said Mr. Mayne and Masterton . . . in order to bring the matter to an issue by the Sale and Excambion above mentioned, which when reported to be done, the Presbytery may interpose their authority for approving the same, and with respect to the Grass, that the consideration thereof be reserved to the said Committee." This was agreed to: "and as to the affair of a Dilapidation of a part of the Glebe of Logie complained of, by a House and yard thereon claimed as Property by Mr. Mayne of Powis Logie and his Predecessors and possessed by their Tenents, which affair is more fully contained in the Records of Presbytery Anno 1702: the Presbytery refer that affair also to the said Committee."

No report, however, either of the Sale or Equivalent of the Glebe, referred to in the above Minute, afterwards appears in the Presbytery Record.

¹ Heritors' Minute Book, 25th August, 1765

“In terms of the 8th Act of last Assembly entitled ‘An Act against Dilapidation of Stipends and for ascertaining the Extent of Glebes’—This day in presence of the Presbytery Mr. Wright Min^r of Logie judicially declared that he has of Stipend by a Decreet of the Lords of Session 1691,—In money 400 merks Scots, forty two—42 bolls of meal, and 28 bolls of bear, £62 4s. 4d. Scots of Vicarage and 40 merks Scots for Communion Elements. That he has a Gleib of 4 acres 2 roods 7 falls and 6 ells, and for Grass a Privilege of Grazing an Horse and 2 Cows with the Tenent of Logie, which is the present exact extent of his provision as Min^r of Logie: and that he is in use of receiving payment thereof accordingly, Signed etc., James Wright Min^r.”

At this meeting it is recorded, immediately following the Presbytery's Deliverance, that “Mr. Wright reported that as to the affair of the Encroachment on the School-house yard complained of in his said Petition, the Heritors have commenced a Process before the Judge competent, and that as to the Visitation of the Manse, he had left that to be demanded by the Heritors themselves, if they think proper, which the Presbytery approved, and accordingly the Heritors presented a Petition for a Visitation of the Manse and office houses of Logie lately repaired by them, which Petition is delayed till next meeting of Presbytery.”

1763, May 10.—“The Petition of the Heritors of Logie concerning the Manse and office houses there is still delayed to next meeting.” But there is nothing further recorded concerning this petition. On April 12th, 1763, the Presbytery appointed John Christie of Sheriffmuirlands their ruling elder to the General Assembly. From a Minute of 6th June, 1763, it appears that the executors of the late Mr. Duchal, minister of Logie, were Mr. Turner, minister of Stirling, Mr. Dundas of Manor, and Mr. Moir, Writer in Stirling, who, “after clearing all accounts, remitted the balance of the estate to Mr. Duchal's friends in Ireland.”

PRICE OF COFFINS.

From the Kirk Session Minutes, under date 23rd February, 1764, we learn the price of coffins for the poor: “Mr. Christie reported that Alex. Henderson in Pathfoot had agreed to make the poors Coffins, all those at 12 years of age and below at 3s. sterling each, and those above that age at 5s. sterling each. The Session also agreed to get a new Mortcloath for Children as soon as possible, as the other is not good.” This mortcloath was procured from Edinburgh, and “the accompt of the price is as follows—

“To four yards and a fourth Black Genoa Velvit at 21/6 sterling p. yard.

“To seven and a half yards ditto pillow at 1/6 ster. p. yard.

“To six and a half yards Fringe weight one pound nine ounce.

“To Looping $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. ster. To making $6\frac{1}{8}$ ster. To carriage 6d. ster.

“being in all £92 11s. 0d. Scots money. For which sum the Treasurer was appointed to get Credit as he had paid the above and had rec^d the Discharge. The Session agreed as it is pretty dear, that for every Time it shall be used there shall half a crown be paid in to the poor of qch the officer is to get 2d. ster. to be careful in keeping it.”

PROPOSAL TO ALTER GLEBE.

The next reference in the Presbytery Book to the benefice of Logie is under date—

1765, October 9.—“A letter was laid before the Presbytery from Robert Haldane, Esq. of Gleneagles, Proprietor of Aithrey and a part of the lands of Logie,” as follows: “Rev^d Sir [addressed to the Moderator], A Part of the Gleib belonging to the Rev^d minister of this Parish of Logie, consisting of about two thirds of an acre lys at present detached towards the south, from the Gleib by a High Road, which passes between them and is surrounded on all sides by my grounds. I am about to make an Inclosure, and find it will be impossible to do it conveniently, or by a straight march without taking the above Part of the Gleib into the Inclosure, and as I have other Grounds lying to the eastward of the remaining part of the Gleib, which are at least of a good quality, and greater quantity, than this separate Part of the Gleib, I have proposed to Mr. Wright that an Exchange betwixt us should be made, and as I would wish that he should be rather a gainer by the Bargain, I have for this end offered to inclose the whole of his Gleib, which with this addition, will then consist of very near three acres all lying together, in a compact commodious situation. With his consent therefore I have taken the Liberty of troubling you with this, to beg that, at the first meeting of the Presbytery of Dunblane, you will be so good as to lay this Proposal before them and to get a Committee of your number appointed to inspect the above Grounds, and upon their being satisfied that the Proposal is Beneficial to the Rev^d Incumbent to take the proper steps to have it carried into execution. I am Rev^d Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, signed Ro. Haldane.” Dated Gleneagles, 12th October, 1765.

The Presbytery agreed and appointed the usual steps to be taken.

1765, November 21.—“Visitation of the Gleib of Logie.” Mr. Wright intimated that all the usual preliminaries had been observed, “and likewise had called Mr. Morrison a Land Measurer . . . and two honest Farmers, namely Robert Burn and Christopher Cramb to attend the meeting. Heritors

being called, compeared only the said Robert Haldane Esq. who added John Henderson, Farmer at Logie to the other two above named." The Presbytery and parties then repaired to the ground, and the measurer reported that "the measure of the two pieces of ground taken off the Gleib extends to two roods and 28 falls, and the measure of the piece of ground called the Sandy Brae, given by the said Mr. Haldane in Exchange for the same extending to 3 roods and 6 falls . . . that the three farmers depone . . . that the ground given makes a full compensation to the said minister. . . ." All which the Presbytery ratified.

SCHOOLMASTER'S SALARY.

1765, August 20.—"Minute of meeting of the heritors of Logie, agreeing to augment the Schoolmaster's salary from 100 merks Scots, to 200 merks Scots, and to commence for crop and year 1766, presented by Mr. William Foggo, Schoolmaster of Logie, for insertion and registration in the Presbytery Books, under date 17th June, 1766.

"Sederunt, My Lord Barjarg, Captain Robert Haldane of Airthrey, Mr. Abercromby of Tillibody, Mr. Masterton of Parkmiln, Mr. Mayne of Powis, Mr. Wright of Loss, Mr. Russal Factor for Lord Erskine, Mr. Wallace Factor for Colonel Scot, James Goold Portioner of Myretown and Balwharn, Mr. Kemp Portioner of Corntown, Mr. Bryce Portioner there, Mr. Robertson Portioner of West Grange, Alexander Wingate Portioner of Corntown, and William Hedrig Procurator for Mr. Campbell of Causeyhead, Mr. Haldane Preses, Eodem die (inter alia) The Act of Parliament of King William, entitled Act for Settling Schools being now read, and the Heritors finding that the Schoolmaster of Logie has been hitherto only provided in 100 merks yearly of stipend . . . they agree to stent and lay on another 100 merks Scots. . . ."

PROPOSAL FOR AN ORDAINED ASSISTANT.

1770, January 1.—"Mr. Wright Min^r of Logie laid before the Presbytery a Representation and Petition written and subscribed by him," for an ordained assistant. At same time John Christie of Sheriffmuirlands gave in "a Paper entitled Represtⁿ and Petitⁿ of the Heritors, Elders, and Heads of Familys in Logie Parish, to a considerable number," to the same effect. Mr. Wright was, we find from the Session Minutes, "to give the Assistant £30 Sterling yearly and no Board, or, £12 Sterling with bed, board and washing in the Manse." The assistant might expect "betwixt ten and fifteen pounds from the heritors and parishioners, above Mr. Wright's Bounty."

Mr. Wright stated in his petition "that for various reasons he had found it proper to employ an Assistant Preacher of the Gospel to preach for him, and having conferred with his people, as to a person fit to be employed by him, he and they had agreed, after sundry meetings, that Mr. John Barclay preacher of the Gospel at Fettercairn was agreeable to them. . . ."

The preachers named as candidates were Mr. Thomas Campbell of Holehead, residing at Causewayhead; Mr. John Burn, preacher, Glasgow; Mr. Hervey, at St. Ninians; Mr. John Barclay, preacher at Fettercairn; Mr. Mackay, at Airth; Mr. John Watson, Glasgow; Mr. William Taylor, Edinburgh; Mr. Patrick Caldwell, Glasgow; and Mr. Thomas MacFarlane, Doune. Of the above, Messrs. Barclay, MacFarlane, Hervey, Mackay, Campbell and Caldwell preached, and the record adds, "yet at length all came to nothing. *Sic volucæ Parcae.*"

The Presbytery delayed consideration till another meeting, and, subsequently, "without stating any vote, it was found and carried by a great majority of the Presbytery not to be expedient."

QUESTION OF MINISTER'S GRASS.

Upon a petition from Mr. Mayne of Logie for designing grass to the minister of Logie, presented by John Burn, Writer in Stirling, the Presbytery met at Logie on the 7th November, 1771.

"Heritors being called, compear'd personally John Christie of Sheriffmuirlands, Mr. Thomas Campbell of Holehead, and James Edmond of Coneyhill, and Proxys Bailie William Wright in Stirling, for lands belonging to Cowan's Hospital, Mr. Bryce's lands of Corntown, and the lands of Loss. Provost James Alexander, merchant in Stirling, for Mr. Henderson feuar of Airthrey, his stepson, and and John Telford feuar in Bair Logie. . . . Compeared also Robert Sconce, Land Measurer in Stirling, John Henderson, James Edmond, and Peter Stirling, three judicious honest Farmers and disinterested Persons to be valuers of the Grounds to be designed." A long desultory debate took place between parties—Mr. Burn for Mr. Mayne, and John Campbell, Writer in Stirling, for Mr. Wright—in which reference was made to the dispute and proceedings that had previously existed between Mr. Mayne and Mr. Wright before the Sheriff Court of Clackmannan in the matter of *poinding* the minister's cows.¹ Mr. Mayne had, in 1765, sold that

¹This case was first heard at Alloa, 5th November, 1766, "In presence of James Alexander Sheriff Substitute of Clackmannanshire sitting in Judgment ament the Lyble Summonds intended and pursued before the Shirriff Depute of the said Shire and his Substitute at the Instance of the reverend Mr. James Wright Minister of the Gospell at Logie and Robert Barclay Procurator

part of the lands of Logie, lying on the west side of the Burn, to Captain Haldane of Aithrey, and had at same time, for the sum of £100 Sterling, relieved Captain Haldane of any burden of the servitude, which the minister

fiscall of the Shirrif Court of Clackmannan for himself and the Publick Interest against Edward Mayne Esquire of Powis mentioning That whereupon the 16th day of October 1766 years or some other of the days of the said month Edward Mayne Esquire of Powis violently and illegally carryed off two milk cows belonging to the Complainer which he the said Edward Mayne his authors predecessors and Tenants have been in use to herd and graze yearly along with their own cows past memory of man upon the grounds of Logie and which were grazing on a part of the grounds of Logie which are and have been time immemorial possess by the minister of said parish in part for Grazing of a Horse and two Cows summer and winter and which the said Complainer and his predecessors as ministers of Logie have enjoyed peaceably and without interruption for ever untill the present spulzie and seizure made by the said Edward Mayne That the said Edward Mayne in continued Defence of such violent proceedings refused to return back to the Complainer the foresaid two cows so taken away and what Dammage he may have sustained through the want of them and their ill usage by the Defender tho required thereto by a Nottary Publick under form of Protest as by an Instrument taken thereupon dated the 21st day of October herewith produced more fully bears By all which proceeding the said Edward Mayne has been guilty aeter art and part of a Gross and illegal Spulzie Riot and Detention of the Complainer's property grazing on the Glebe of Logie to which he has an undoubted right and therefore the said Edward Mayne ought and should be decerned and ordained to make payment and satisfaction to the Complainer of the sum of nine pound sterling as the price and value of the saids two milk cows and of the sum of Ten pounds sterling as the Dammage he has incurred both in the attack made on his property and the loss the cows have sustained through ill usage during Mr. Mayne's taking them away and also decerned and ordained to make payment to the Fiscall of Court the sum of Ten pounds sterling and of other Ten pounds sterling as the Expenses of this process and Decreet to follow hereupon according to Justice," etc. The process is a lengthy one, and defences were of course lodged by the agent for Mr. Mayne, who asserted, amongst other things, that he "legally poinded two Cows belonging to the Complainer which he found pasturing in one of his Inclosures at Logie which he carried home and caused intimate the same to the Complainer who had delayed to relieve them." Among the witnesses called by the pursuer were, "Robert Burn feuer in Logie Widower and aged 67 years and upwards," "John Henderson late tenant in Logie Widower and aged about 66 years or thereby," "James Smith weaver in Logie married and aged 53 years or thereby," "Archibald Pattison Indweller in Logie unmarried and aged about 60 years as he thinks," and "John Aikman tenant in Powse Widower and aged 50 years and upwards." The Sheriff's decision runs :— "WHEREUPON The said Sheriff Substitute having considered this proecess and proof adduced by both partys and having taken the advice of the Sheriff Depute FINDS it proved that the ministers of Logie has been in the immemorial possession of a right of pasturing two cows and a horse upon the Lands of Logie and that the ground lybelled where the pursuers two cows were found and seized by the defender was part of these lands of Logie over which the pasturage extended And therefore finds the defender had no right to seize or detain the said two cows in manner lybelled or as Contended for by him and that he was guilty of a wrong and Spulzie in so doing AND THEREFORE FINES AND AMERCIATES him in the sum of 40 shillings stg. to the proecurator fiscal of Court for publick use And in respect The Cows have been restored to the pursuer Assolizes the defender from the Conclusions of restitntion contained in the lybell But finds the defender lyable to the pursuer in the sum of 10 shillings stg. of Dammages and the expense of this process And ordanis an Account thereof to be given in (signed) Ja: Alexander."

had over the lands of Logie. It was now, for the sake of a quibble, apparently, brought forward by Mr. Wright's agent, *to have the extent of the servitude defined*, "as there were other Lands more contiguous to the Gleib, on the west side of it (the lands sold by Mr. Mayne to Captain Haldane) to which the right of Servitude extended. . . . It was answered by Mr. Burn that the ground now pointed out is within less than 30 feet of the corn Gleib, and is the only pasture ground most contiguous thereto; and these lands suggested by Mr. Wright's Doer are all arable grounds and part of those mentioned in the Petition, to have been sometime ago sold by Mr. Mayne to Captain Haldane of Aithrey, and if Mr. Wright had ever meant any of those he had an opportunity before now to have declared so. . . ." The designation then proceeded.

"The valutors of the Grounds to be set off as Grass sufficient for grazing an Horse and two cows to the Minister of Logie, reported to the Presbytery on their oath, that 3 acres of the ground pointed out to them lying on the east side of the Burn of Logie, below the King's High Road leading to Blair Logie the ditch on the east side of said ground, so far as the said 3 acres may extend from north to south being to be included in the said quantity of 3 acres, will be sufficient for the said purpose of the said Minister's Grazing: Thereupon the said Robert Sconce measured off the said 3 acres . . . the Boundaries whereof are as follows:—The Hedge and Paling on the south side of the foresaid High Road on the north; the Hedge planted on the east side of the foresaid Ditch on the east; the three Pits wherein March stones are placed from the said Hedge in a straight line to the foresaid Burn on the south; and the said Burn on the west parts, excepting always furth of said Boundaries the Road along the foresaid Burn side up to the pit and march stones, where the same is to cross the Burn, and which Road is allowed to be 15 feet broad all the way, and after allowing the said Road, the foresaid Boundaries comprehend the said 3 acres for the Minister's Grass as aforesaid."

The above "Verdict" was duly signed by the measurer and farmers, and ratified by the Presbytery "as a sufficient legal Locality of Grass to the said Mr. Wright, minister of Logie and his successors ministers there, and they ANNUL and take away the said Servitude on the Lands of Logie enjoyed by the said Mr. Wright and his Predecessors, and DECERN and DECLARE accordingly."

The valutors ordered to be summoned by the Presbytery Clerk, were "William Robertson of West Grange, James Edmond of Coneyhill, and Robert Galloway of Gogar, Peter Stirling in Pendrich, and John Henderson in Blair Logie." (Robertson and Galloway were two of the "unreasonable combinator" against Mr. Wright's settlement.)

MR. WRIGHT LIBELLED FOR SIMONY, ETC.

The only entries of importance, in the Eighth Volume of the Presbytery Registers,¹ relating to Logie, are in a process raised by the Presbytery against Mr. Wright of *Bribery, Falschood, and Simony*, begun in October, 1771, and which may be shortly stated thus :—Mr. Wright had, it appeared, applied to the Countess of Elgin by letter, of date 12th August, 1771, for a presentation to the vacant parish of Dairsie, near Cupar-Fife (of which he was also a heritor²), in favour of one Mr. James Gladstones,³ preacher in North Leith, whom Mr. Wright described in his letter to Lady Elgin as “a pious Christian, a pleasant companion, and my most loving Brother-in-law ;” and on a condition of her doing so, he offered her ladyship the sum of £50 sterling. Lady Elgin rejected the offer. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Wright sent a card to her ladyship requesting that his former letter be returned to him.

The Presbytery then proceeded in “the Fama Clamosa which has for a long time spread and prevailed in the country anent Mr. James Wright Min^r of the Gospel at Logie, his being guilty of Simoniack Practices in offering money for a presentation to a vacant parish in favours of one of his Relatives . . . and also of uttering a deliberate falsehood in presence of the Presbytery in denying the same . . . and that a Lybel with a List of Witnesses for Probation thereof, be presently given to the said Mr. James Wright. . . .”

At this meeting the libel, which is recorded in the Minute of date 2nd February, was ordered to be served on Mr. Wright.

1773, April 6.—Mr. Wright “gave in to the Presbytery a long paper containing the defences . . . the Presbytery taking into consideration the said defences . . . by a great majority uno tantum dissentiente, did and hereby do find and declare the articles of the said Libell either conjunctly or severally, if proven, relevant to infer the deposition of the said Mr. Wright.” Mr. Wright appealed to the Synod, “to meet at Stirling on the 3rd Tuesday of this month of April.” After hearing parties, the Synod resolved to refer the whole case to the General Assembly, and against this Mr. Wright protested and appealed. At the same meeting of Synod, Mr. Wright complained as to the method adopted by the Presbytery of Dunblane in appointing its Commissioners to the General Assembly, but the

¹ Volume 8 of the Presbytery Registers begins with Minute of date 30th June, 1772, and ends with same, of date 27th November, 1792.

² He was proprietor of the estate of Foodie in that parish.

³ A grand-uncle of the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P.

Synod held this was a matter for the Assembly and refused to pronounce judgment, the complaint being incompetent. The General Assembly took up Mr. Wright's case near the close and gave instructions to the Commission to deal with the case at its first meeting immediately after the rising of the Assembly. The Commission took the matter up on 1st June, 1773. The petition, signed by Mr. Henry Erskine, Advocate, who compeared for Mr. Wright, was read, and "the Commission agreed to take up the Cause upon the footing of the reference from the Synod; and parties being fully heard at the Bar, were removed. The Commission after reasoning upon this affair did and hereby do unanimously agree to dismiss the lybel as informal, and appoint the Presbytery to give Mr. Wright a lybel *de novo*. Parties being called in, the above judgment was intimated to them, whereupon the said Mr. Henry Erskine, Advocate, took instruments in the Clerk's hands." After this no more is heard of the matter, and the case took end.

MR. GALLOWAY ELECTED SCHOOLMASTER.

1794, May 6.¹—"Compeared Mr. James Galloway, preacher of the Gospel, and presented to the Presbytery an Extract of his election to be Schoolmaster of the parish of Logie, by the Heritors of said parish. . . . Blairlogie 23rd March 1793, Francis Masterton of Gogar for himself and proxies for Mr. Johnston of Alva, Captain Spittall of Blairlogie, and Mr. Stirling of Keir; Mr. James Gibb of Middletown Carse; Mr. Mayne of Powis; John Stupart of Grange; Alex^r Ruuceman, Master of Cowan's Hospital; John Campbell of Holehead; William Edmond of Coneyhill; John Stewart, portioner of Corntown; John Burn, portioner there; James Robertson of Haugh; James Pearson, portioner of Corntown; Provost Alexander, Commissioner for Dr. Henderson; John McKillop of Westhaugh, for himself and proxy for Sir Thomas Dundas, and William Wright of Broom. Mr. Masterton chosen praeses, and W^m Wright Clerk." Mr. Galloway was elected in room of Mr. W^m Fogo, deceased, at same salary and perquisites, as "Schoolmaster and Collector of the Poors funds," and with a recommendation to the Kirk Session to appoint him also precentor and Session Clerk. This recommendation was given effect to, and the Session Minutes—which are, however, few and irregular—are in his handwriting up to 3rd July, 1796, after which date several leaves of the book are cut out, from July, 1796, to April, 1799. These, undoubtedly, had reference to Mr. Galloway's own case,

¹ Volume 9 of the Presbytery Registers begins with Minute of date 22nd January, 1793, and ends with that of 8th May, 1804.

which will be explained by an extract from the Presbytery Minutes. From the year 1799 onwards, the Session Minutes are in the handwriting of William Morrison, weaver in Blairlogie, one of the elders, but of no great education.

1798, March 27.—“The Presbytery had laid before them a Confession and Petition from Mr. James Galloway, Preacher of the Gospel and Schoolmaster at Logie, wherein he confesses his having been guilty of Antenuptial Fornication, expresses his sorrow for his offence and craves that he may be taken upon Discipline and purged of the Scandal according to the Rules of the Church. The Presbytery had also laid before them an Extract from the Session of Logie relative to the above Mr. James Galloway. The Presbytery having maturely considered the same, deprived Mr. Galloway of his licence to preach the Gospel.”

Several Session Minutes, after April, 1799, refer to proceedings taken by the Session to recover certain registers from Mr. Galloway. William Morrison died in 1810, and Mr. James Galloway, in December of that year, was “re-admitted Precentor and Session Clerk.”

DEATH OF MR. JAMES WRIGHT.

On 16th August, 1800, the members of the Presbytery of Dunblane met at Logie, on the occasion of the funeral of Mr. Wright, who died on the 13th of that month. Next day, Sunday, 17th August, the entry in the Kirk Session Minute Book runs:—“The Rev^d Mr. James Wright minister of this Parish, died on the 13th Instant, and Mr. Robert Stirling, Minister at Dunblane, Preached this Day and declared the Church vacant by appointment of the Presbytery.”

Thus passed away one who had experienced many troubles during his long ministry of forty years. He was in his eightieth year when he died. He married first Miss Betty Hamilton, on 23rd February, 1748, and had a son, born on 5th May, 1752, named Alexander. She died, 3rd June, 1752, and Mr. Wright married, secondly, Mrs. Isabella Kid, in September, 1753, who died on 13th February, 1792.

In May, 1779, he succeeded his brother Robert in the estate of Foodie, in the parish of Dairsie.

In the old manse, which Mr. Douglas erected in 1698, Mr. Wright lived, writing his weekly sermons, with occasional periods of calm when the Muse visited his peaceful abode. From the manse garden he beheld a lovely landscape of wood and carse lands, as well as of rivers, streams, and hills. The Ochils rose with sudden abruptness from the very edge of the glebe lands, and

made a bold horizon line to the north. Eastwards below the woods of Tullibody ran slowly and deep

“The clear-winding Devon,
With green-spreading bushes and flowers blooming fair,”

which the poet Burns has immortalised in song. Alas! the Devon has lost its virgin purity, and ceases to be the clear-winding stream which charmed the Ayrshire bard! To the west, as he looked past the bold outline of Stirling Castle across the valley of Menteith, he saw the distant Grampians, like giant sentinels, guarding in the twilight the golden gates of the west, while in the foreground the glistening Allan Water, with its shady retreats and sequestered walks, flowed merrily on to join the ever-winding Forth, one crook of which was said to equal an earldom in the north. Between Stirling town and the manse the Abbey Craig reared its bald head in all its natural beauty, before the modern vandal and hero-worshipper erected his gigantic pepper-box to vex the artistic soul and perplex the admirer of Nature's simpleness. Behind the Craig the tower of ruined Cambuskenneth Abbey reared its time-worn head, bare and silent, as if in grief for the Scottish king whose murdered body lay buried at its foot.

Amid such surroundings Mr. James Wright busied himself with his parochial duties, litigated occasionally when grasping heritors disturbed his peace, inditing now and then some little poem, or preparing one of his sermons for the press. He wrote the history of the parish, which appears in Sinclair's *Statistical Account III.*, published in 1792. It is brief, and the following may be noted:—

“*Population.*—About 30 years ago, when a computation of the number of the inhabitants was made, at the request of the Sheriff-Depute of Perthshire, it was reckoned that the souls contained in each of the three counties amounted to about 500, making in all 1500. In Dr. Webster's report, the number is 1985.

“*Produce and Soil.*— . . . There is plenty of peat in Moss Flanders, which is about four miles distant from the church.

“*Poor.*—Poors' rates are adopted in this parish, one-half of which is paid by the heritors, and the other by the tenants. In the year 1774, the number of the poor was 33, for whom was contributed £40 sterling. £28 was paid by the heritors and tenants, and £12 out of the poors' fund; but in 1775 £38 was distributed, and for some years past the heritors and tenants have advanced £22, which, with £12 paid yearly out of the poors' funds, shows that the expenses have diminished. The poor live in their own houses, and none were allowed to beg.



BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

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“*Miscellaneous Observations.*—The Abbey of Cambuskenneth¹ is the only place of antiquity in this parish, where King James III. of Scotland was buried. Nigh to this is the Abbey Craig, of considerable height, upon the top of which is to be seen the form of a battery, said to be erected in Oliver Cromwell’s time, when he laid siege to the Castle of Stirling, but without effect. There is a high conical hill in this parish, called *Dunmyatt*,² from the top of which is to be seen part of twelve counties. About half-a-mile from the foot of this hill to the north, is a very fine well, which issues from more than sixty springs, that rise through the sand and channel. It is called the *Holy Well*,³ and is said to have formerly been much resorted to by the Roman Catholics. There are appearances of silver and copper mines in this parish. Some of them have been wrought, but with little profit to the adventurers. The only one that seemed to prove advantageous, was that on the estate of Airthrey, belonging to Mr. Haldane, in the years 1761, 1762, 1763, and 1764, when a company of gentlemen from England, along with the proprietor, laid out a considerable sum of money in working this mine; and they got about 50 barrels of silver ore, of which four barrels made a ton, and each ton was valued at London at £60 sterling. One Dr. Twisse, to whom the ore was consigned, became bankrupt, which put an end to the adventure.”

Besides the Old Statistical Account of the parish, he published a number of sermons. One of these, published in 1787, the year when the poet Burns was in the district, is still extant, having been preserved in the family of one of his parishioners. It is entitled, *A God in Christ the Only Physician of Diseased Souls*.

Appended to this pamphlet are some verses which merit a little more attention. The first poem treats of the joys of heaven. It is somewhat inflated in style, but offers a very fair idea of how the future state was regarded by such men as this minister of Logie. It runs:—

“POEM ON THE JOYS OF HEAVEN.

“We’ve plac’d a grain of love on things below,
Since only ’bove this world all sweets do flow.

¹ In Minute of Heritors, dated 8th November, 1796, it is stated, “The meeting being informed that there is a Decision of the Court of Session finding the Abbay Lands in Stirling Parish, they appoint their Treasurer to desist from making any further payments to the poor of that District till further instructions from the General Meeting of Heritors in Augt next.”

² *Dunmyat*, from Gaelic *Dun-magh-fail*—the hill of the long plain. At its base a small estate bears the name of *Longearse*, which points to the correctness of this derivation, as the view from the summit is the long plain stretching westward to the base of Ben Lomond.

³ Now popularly known as “the Hielantman’s Well,” a possible reminiscence of the ’15, where the battle of Sheriffmuir was fought near by.

O come, let's enter this thrice happy place
 We've long desir'd. What ravishing solace
 Dwells there ! What passing joys ! What boundless pleasures
 Flow in that land, like fountains, floods, and rivers !
 Nay, nothing there but sweetness ! Every part
 Is filled with all delights of mind and heart !
 There is the holy place within the veil,
 Wherein, once entered, we shall for ever dwell.
 Thus speaks our Lord ; this is His invitation ;
 Thus sounds His voice : O endless admiration !
 Transporting all. O fires dart from above,
 Transforming all into a flame of love !
 His soul alluring voice, His Heavenly grace,
 That shines in ev'ry look ; His fairest face,
 His lovely eyes, His countenance divine,
 Hath ravish'd quite away this heart of mine.
 If once we enter there the rain is gone,
 Our winter's past, and all our woes are done.
 O, there our blessedness shall bloom for aye !
 Our joys shall flourish, and shall ne'er decay.
 Thrice blessed saints, thrice blessed angels, you
 Who stand within the near immediate view
 Of such an One ! All in your proper places,
 Encircled with essential love's embraces ;
 It's like two heavens of joy to think upon,
 That I shall be within these arms anon !
 More solid joy the hope of glory brings
 Than all enjoyments of created things.
 Be these celestial consolations mine,
 And I this world with all its pomp resign.
 My wishes, hopes, my pleasures, and my love,
 My thoughts and noblest passions are above.
 There shall we see our lover's lovely face,
 His heavenly gesture, His divinest grace :
 There shall His voice melodious charm our ears
 And from our hearts shall banish quite all fears ;
 There shall the smell of's garments all perfum'd,
 Refresh our fainting spirits, with cares consum'd.
 There shall we feast upon the cheering wine,
 That crimson liquor of the only Vine.
 Our Lord and we shall clasp in one love tye,
 Ne'er to be loos'd through all eternity !"

In this poem we miss the sweet simplicity of subject and style which distinguishes the poetry of Mr. Alexander Hume. The pomposity of the eighteenth century literature seems to have affected his diction. Following these verses are some lines which convey a good deal of epigrammatic force in their pithiness of expression. They bear this title:—"A few lines descriptive of the present state of a natural man, being the contrast of an assured believer in Christ."

" Amid two seas, on one small point of land,
Weary'd, uncertain, and amazed we stand ;
On either side our thoughts incessant turn :
Forward we dread ; and looking back we mourn !
Losing the present in this dubious haste,
Some lose themselves 'twixt the future and the past."

The last verses appended to the sermon are the following in Latin:—

" Principiis obstat : Sero, medicina paratur,
Fronte capillata, post est occasio calva,
Stabit opus melius, eum bene fixa basis." ¹

In the discharge of his pastoral work Mr. Wright appears as a man of culture, shrewdness, and ability. His ministry, notwithstanding its troubled beginning, was, apparently, a successful one, though, after all these years, little direct trace of his influence can be found. Tradition, however, is not altogether silent about the man himself. One interesting incident in connection with his incumbency is related, which exhibits some little *naïveté* and humour on the part of the minister. The Town Council of Stirling, as patrons of Cowane's Hospital, held lands in the parish, as they still do, and paid stipend to Mr. Wright. They had, however, opposed him in some matters, and he demanded that the stipend, when due, should be paid, according to law, at the manse. The minister's cousin, Mr. Wright of Loss,²

¹ Withstand beginnings. A cure is tried too late.

Take time by the forelock.

A work will stand better when the foundation is well laid.

² The vault in the High Church, Stirling, *Bowie's Aisle*, situated at the left hand of the present entrance door on the south side, was granted, in 1631, by the master of the burgh hospital, to Viscount Stirling (Sir William Alexander of Menstrie), and within it were deposited the remains of Sir Anthony Alexander and Lord Alexander, Sir William and Lady Erskine, the Earl of Stirling's wife's parents, as well as the Earl himself. Soon after the Earl's death, the aisle and the Earl's mansion in Stirling were assigned to "the masters of the Laigh Hospital," by whom they were conveyed by instrument of sale to Archibald, eighth Earl of Argyle. The aisle fell into decay while in the possession of the Argyle family, and on 20th December, 1764, was exposed for sale, at the instance of John, fourth Duke of Argyle. It was purchased by James Campbell, merchant in Stirling, and James Wright of Loss (Stirling Burgh Register). Mr. Wright of Loss became sole owner, and by him it was granted to Mr. James Wright, writer at Stirling, his family solicitor.

a heritor in the parish, was credited with being the cause of the strained relations, but of this I am very dubious. Whether he was Town's Chamberlain, or some namesake, I am unable to say. But this official felt his dignity disturbed, and resolved to pay out the minister in more senses than one. When the stipend became payable he sent the public hangman of the burgh to the manse of Logie with the amount, for which he was instructed to procure a suitable discharge. The receipt given by Mr. Wright did not help much to restore the outraged dignity of the Stirling magistracy. It ran somewhat as follows:—"Received from the magistrates of Stirling the portion of stipend to me now due, by the hands of their *doer*, the hangman of Stirling." The name "*doer*" was, of course, the term usually applied at that period to a member of the legal profession. Thereafter, it is almost needless to add, the stipend was punctually paid in the ordinary way by the Town Chamberlain.

A nephew of the Rev. James Wright was in the habit of spending his holidays at the manse of Logie. Being a lover of sport, he frequently took his gun, and going to a marshy place, much frequented by snipe, not far from the manse, he did his best to bag a few. The story goes that a snipe rose and he fired, but the bird continued its flight. "I am sure I shot it," he said, "although it is off." This happened more than once to apparently the same bird, and the same remark was made, to which his uncle responded, "Well, that must be a very durable bird."

The Rev. James Wright succeeded to the estate of Loss prior to 1774, as in that year, at a meeting of heritors, held on 15th March, he is entered in the sederunt as "Mr. Wright Min^r also present and as heretor of Loss." The year of his succession to Loss was 1769, and he held the estate until 1778, when it was disposed to John Gray, Barrack-Master at Fort-William.

Mr. Wright's successor was the Rev. Robert Clason, minister of the parish of Dalziel, a native of Logie, who was inducted on 23rd April, 1801. He was presented by John Earl of Dunmore, and George Viscount Fincastle, these noblemen being influenced by his brother, Patrick Clason, the school-master of Logie,¹ who had been the Earl of Dunmore's tutor.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLMASTERS.

Before the vacancy in Logie was filled up, the Presbytery of Dunblane, on 11th November, 1800, "appointed all the members to send, or bring up to next meeting, a list of all the Schools and Schoolmasters within their re-

¹ From 1753 to 1758.

spective parishes, and that they report whether the Schoolmasters have been examined and settled by the Presbytery."

1800, December 9.—"Compeared Peter Henderson private teacher at Bridge of Allan in the parish of Logie who produced a Certificate from the Clerk of the Society in Scotland, for propagating Christian Knowledge, certifying that after examination, he was found qualified to act as a Schoolmaster in the Service of said Society, as also a Certificate from the Minister at Port, attesting his diligence, attention, and success as a teacher for six years, preceding September, 1797. As also a Certificate of his diligence and unblameable conduct from the Session Clerk of Logie, since his residence in that parish. He acknowledges that he is paid by the parents of the children who attend his School. He produced Certificate of his having taken the Oaths to Government, and being examined by the Presbytery was found qualified to teach English, Writing and Arithmetic."

At this same meeting Henry Anderson, schoolmaster at the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, was appointed schoolmaster of Lecropt, 2nd December, 1765; fifty merks of the salary were to be paid "to the Relict of William Dawson late Schoolmaster there," for four years from 12th November, 1764. The heritors allowed Henry Anderson, younger, who had officiated at Lecropt in the vacancy, to continue for a time, "and consent that his father continue in his business at the Abbey."

1801, May 5.—"Andrew Gray, William Cowie, Peter Murdoch, and others, who have acted as private teachers for some time in Logie parish, were summoned pro secundo, but did not attend." "The said William Cowie sent under cover to the Clerk, a Certificate by Major Mayne of Powis Logie, of his having taken the Oaths of allegiance before him, on the 1st day May last." All schoolmasters and teachers were required at this period to produce their credentials to Presbyteries. William Cowie was a teacher in Blairlogie, and on June 30th, 1801, the Clerk laid before the Presbytery a certificate of his having taken the oaths to Government. On account of Mr. Cowie's present lameness the Presbytery excused his non-attendance.

Andrew Gray was schoolmaster at the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, and the Committee of Logie heritors, etc., on 6th March, 1794, "authorize Mr. Galloway to pay Andrew Lang, now Schoolmaster in Abbay, the 20s. yearly during his incumbency, for teaching 4 poor scholars."

Before passing from this subject mention may be made here of the condition of things scholastic in the parish of Logie. The schoolmaster's salary was, at 14th November, 1803, augmented, and fixed at four hundred merks Scots. The meeting of heritors, considering the present inadequacy of the

school fees, being under those allowed in other parishes, hereby fix these fees as follows, viz. :—

			s.	d.
English, per quarter,	...	...	1	6
English and Writing, per quarter,	...	...	2	6
Arithmetic,	do.,	...	3	0
Latin,	do.,	...	5	0

A table of the above was ordered to be hung up in the schoolroom, “the Schoolmaster being obliged to teach such poor as shall be recommended to him by the heritors and minister at any parochial meeting gratis. The Schoolmaster agreed to this only upon the express condition that such children or their parents be enrolled upon the monthly roll of the poor.” The schoolmaster knew what he was about in making this condition, which was certainly a wise one from his point of view.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE REV. ROBERT CLASON.

THE vacancy caused by the death of Mr. James Wright was not of long duration. At a meeting of Presbytery, held on 17th February, 1801, Mr. William Stirling, writer in Dunblane, compeared "as procurator for the Earl of Dunmore and Lord Viscount Fincastle, and produced to the Presbytery a Presentation by the said Lords Dunmore and Fincastle, of date the 20th of December last, and the 7th of January of this present year, in favour of the Rev. Robert Clason, present minister of Dalziel." The Presbytery unanimously sustained the presentation, and made the necessary arrangements. Mr. Clason was inducted on 23rd April, 1801.

The heritors present at the moderation of the Call were John Stirling of Kippendavie; Mr. Burn of Coldoch, writer in Stirling, for Sir Robert Abercromby and General Dundas of Manor; and Mr. Robert Bennet for Mr. R. Bruce Dundas of Blair.

VALUATION OF TEINDS OF LOGIE.

At the meeting of Presbytery, held on 1st January, 1801, "A Summons of Valuation of teinds of the parish of Logie at the instance of John Stirling of Kippendavie, was this day lodged with the Moderator by Finlay Macnaughton, messenger in Stirling."

NEW MANSE AND CHURCH.

Shortly after Mr. Clason's admission to the parish it was found necessary to rebuild the manse and offices. On 20th June, 1801, a general meeting of the heritors was held to consider anent the new manse and repairs to the church. The tradesmen employed gave in reports, "We have this day inspected the walls of the Kirk,¹ Manse and offices, finds the two Gables of the Kirk good, Front and back walls unsufficient, offices totally unsufficient.

¹The dimensions of the old kirk were, as far as can now be ascertained, 56 ft. by 21 ft. inside measurement. The walls appear to have been 9 ft. high and 2 ft. thick. The back aisle was 19 ft. square.

Roof of the Kirk unsufficient both wood and slates, Lofts doors and windows, all in a very bad state. Also roof of Manse . . . floors etc. all unsufficient . . . offices ruinous. Having considered the reports, the heritors are unanimously of opinion that owing to the narrowness of the present Manse being only 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet, and the lowness of the roof of the different stories, the first being only 6 feet 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the second being 7 feet 8 inches . . . it would cost more to repair and improve the said Manse than to build an entire new Manse." A committee was appointed "to consider a proper plan for a new Manse," and the kirk was ordered to be repaired "that it may be safely occupied for at least twelve months." Sir Robert Abercromby of Airthrey proposed that, as a new manse and church had become necessary, they might be placed further east, "in or as nearly as possible to the village, of Blairlogie, and become central to the parish." He also proposed to purchase the present garden and piece of the corn glebe adjoining, making good all extra expense attending that measure, and allowing the present churchyard and ground of the church to remain untouched for the use of the present proprietors. This was agreed to, if a site could be obtained. Of six different estimates for the manse, that of William Stirling, Dunblane, at £547, was preferred.

The question came before the Presbytery on 15th April, 1802, when a meeting was held at Logie kirk anent manse, offices, and church. Of the heritors there compeared "Major Mayne of Powis for himself and as proxy for Sir Robert Abercromby of Airthrey; John Stirling of Kippendavie for General Dundas; Mr. Abercromby of Tullibody; Mr. Dundas of Blair; Baillie Gibb of Middleton Carse; Mr. Wright of Broom; Mr. Monteath of Cauldhame; Mr. Wright of Steps; and Mr. Robertson of West Grange.

"Mr. Clason stated to the Presbytery that the heritors, after mature deliberation as will appear from their minutes, had resolved to rebuild the Manse and offices, and that a contract had been entered into to that effect. That before founding the new Manse and offices, he wished to have the concurrence of the Presbytery to a situation proposed by him, but objected to by some one or other of the heritors. It was stated in answer by the heritors that they had assessed themselves in a specific sum for the above purpose, And that as the Tradesmen alledged that the granting to Mr. Clason his request would incur an expense not provided for, they of the heritors now present did not agree to have the situation altered. The Presbytery before judging of the propriety of Mr. Clason's request, agreed to repair to the spot, along with the heritors."

The Presbytery approved of the situation, as marked out; but Lieut.-Colonel Sir Robert Abercromby of Airthrey, K.B., presented a petition,

suggesting the building of a new manse on part of the farm of Logie, by process of excambion. Owing to Sir Robert Abercromby's absence from the country, the matter was delayed. A committee was appointed to meet with the heritors interested and report. This meeting took place on 29th April, 1802, when the Hon. George Abercromby of Tullibody and Major Mayne of Logie met the committee, and the proposed excambion was fully gone into, showing that "in the event of the Excambion of the Glebe being allowed the whole of it would be contiguous and in immediate vicinity of the Manse, instead of being divided into small Parcels and at a very inconvenient distance as it now is." This proposal to erect the manse to the eastward fell through, and Sir Robert Abercromby made another proposal to the Presbytery, at their meeting on 31st March, 1803, in a letter which he had addressed to Mr. Clason. The new scheme is thus indicated: "Having learnt from a conversation I had with you lately that the field called Jock's Croft, near the Pathfoot, would be agreeable to you for the situation of your new Manse, I hereby offer you that field for the purpose above mentioned, with as much more ground adjacent to it as will make an equivalent for the three divisions of your present Glebe." Litigation had been threatened over the former proposal by some of the objecting heritors, and the matter had reached the Court of Session; but, now, this new proposal was made in hopes that any further litigation would be prevented.

Mr. Clason was heard upon said proposal made by Sir Robert Abercromby. The heritors were called upon individually, and judicially declared their acquiescence in the proposal of an excambion by Sir Robert Abercromby of the glebes of Logie, with the minister of Logie, and likewise their determination to build the manse for the minister of Logie, agreeably to the plan and specifications already judicially lodged in the hands of the Presbytery, provided the excambion takes place. It was likewise stated by the heritors that all the extra expense beyond the tradesmen's estimates were to be defrayed by Sir Robert Abercromby. The proxy for Sir Robert Abercromby, as an inducement to enter into this excambion, agreed, within six months from the date of the contract of excambion, to provide a convenient room for the accommodation of the minister and his family at or near the church, and that the expense of the said place of accommodation shall be defrayed by Sir Robert Abercromby.

"It being mentioned by Sir Robert Abercromby's proxy that a proposal is to be made to alter the situation of the Kirk if found irreparable, and having mentioned that in case the present church shall be condemned by Tradesmen, and a new site found more eligible, Sir Robert Abercromby will give ground for building a new church with every necessary accommodation,

about or upon the present Grass Glebe, and adjoining to the new intended line of turnpike road.

“The Presbytery having considered Sir Robert Abercromby’s proposal of giving the Min^r in exchange for the three divisions of his present Glebe as much ground in the field called Jock’s Croft near Pathfoot, and the ground adjacent to it as shall be an equivalent to the Min^r, and having heard the Min^r and heritors upon the question of Excambion, and having reasoned among themselves concerning the reasonableness and expediency of the proposed Excambion, they unanimously Did and hereby Do resolve to enter into an Excambion upon the terms proposed with this express condition, that over and above the lands to be given in Jock’s Croft and the lands adjoining to it, as an equivalent for the three portions of land occupied by the Incumbent at Logie as his arable and Grass Glebes, there shall be added and set apart a Quantity of ground not less than one half Scots acre for the purpose of accommodating the Heritors of the Parish with a proper site for the Manse and offices, and the Min^r for a Garden, or as much more as it shall be found that the site of the present Manse and offices exceeds half a Scots acre in lieu of the ground presently occupied by these premises which are to belong to Sir Robert Abercromby in property thereafter, and also that the Heritors of the parish shall be bound and obliged to inclose the remaining portion of the said land after the situation of the Manse and offices are taken off, with a good and sufficient fence built with stone and lime by qualified tradesmen of a height of not less than six feet above the level of the ground with a sufficient Gate to the satisfaction of the Presbytery, It being understood that the Presbytery reserve to themselves or whomsoever they shall appoint the marking out of the situation of the Manse, offices, and Garden; and for carrying the said excambion into execution the Presbytery nominate and appoint John Robertson, farmer at Spittal, and John Horn, farmer in Corntown,¹ two skilled farmers in the Parish, alongst with Hugh Reoch of Forth Bank named on the part of Sir Robert Abercromby, with the assistance of W^m Drummond, land Surveyor, to visit and inspect the Grounds proposed to be given in Exchange, and to the best of their judgment to allocate and set apart as much of the last mentioned grounds, quantity and quality considered as will fully compensate the present Glebes . . . and appoint the said . . . to make their Report in writing and upon oath. . . .”

1803, June 2.—“At Logie . . . Mr. Clason reported that he had fixed upon the situation for the new Manse etc. in Jock’s Croft, and laid out and marched the same off, to the extent of half an acre, being two falls more

¹ He was tenant of Greencarse of Corntown.

than the former by the measurement of W^m Drummond, land Surveyor, with whose assistance and that of Mr. Irvine on the part of the Undertakers, the site for the Manse etc. was also lined out and staked. And that owing to the local situation the entry to the back court behooved to be by a Gateway of nine feet wide betwixt east gavel of the Manse and the offices, in place of a wide gate on the backside of the court as delineated on the plan, which is the only deviation that has occurred and will be done without any additional charge.

“The Valutors and Land Surveyor appointed to make the exchange of the old Glebes with the grounds to be given by Sir Robert Abercromby compared and gave in their Report of the Tenor following:— . . . and the said W^m Drummond having carefully surveyed and measured the Corn Glebe and reported the same to contain as follows, viz.: the Plott adjoining to the Lands of Gogar, 2 acres 3 roods and 10 falls, and the Plott adjoining to the old Manse and garden—20 falls of the Brae or Bank being added thereto—2 acres 1 rood and 3 falls, making together 5 acres 13 falls of ground Scots measure, and the Grass Glebe 2 acres 2 roods and 32 falls. And having also visited and inspected the grounds of Jock’s Croft lying to the west, and within eight feet of the present Burn of water leading to Airthrey Policy and under a line cutting off a small Bit on the north end and part of the adjoining park called Bargo Meadow proposed to be given by Sir Robert Abercromby for the foresaid Corn and Grass Glebes besides the half acre measured and staked off in Jock’s Croft, for the new Manse, offices and Garden and ground for a Road of the breadth of 18 feet from Blawlowan across Jock’s Croft requisite for access to the Min^r as well as to Sir Robert’s ground to the westward and for Foot Passengers entitled to travel that way. We give it as our opinion . . . that 5 acres of these grounds quantity and quality considered will fully compensate the foresaid Grass Glebe—Sir Robert Abercromby being at the expense of inclosing the south and west sides of the Ground to be taken off Bargo Meadow with a stone fence similar to the present one on the other sides thereof—And we are also of opinion that the growing trees presently on these grounds should fully compensate for the fruit and other trees presently on the old Garden and Glebes: and the said W^m Drummond having accordingly surveyed and measured the remaining grounds of Jock’s Croft, and reported the same to contain 3 acres and 26 falls, and also measured and set off 3 acres 3 roods and 14 falls of the adjoining ground of Bargo Meadow Park to the northward of the foot path, making together the foresaid quantity of 7 acres of ground Scots measure conform to march stones infixed. . . .” The above report is signed in due form by the parties, and approved of by the Presbytery, and the contract of excambion authorised to be entered into, the term of Mr. Clason’s entry to commence at Martinmas, 1803.

At same meeting, a report from the tradesmen appointed to inspect the church was given in by John Dobson, mason at Hill of Airthrey; James Cramb, mason at Menstray; William Stirling, wright in Dunblane; John Telford, wright at Blairlogie; and Hugh Ross, slater in Stirling. “. . . and having carefully inspected the walls and roof of the church of Logie, we find the same in a ruinous condition and altogether incapable of repair. In witness whereof . . . and the heritors do not insist upon their oaths, being satisfied with the same.

“Mr. Burn, on the part of Sir Robert Abercromby, stated, that in lieu of the present Church and churchyard which occupy one rood and fourteen falls, Sir Robert has marked and staked off 3 roods and 4 falls on, and adjoining to, part of the old Grass Glebe, for setting down a new church and churchyard, at the discretion and under the management of the Heritors of the Parish, who shall be entitled to preserve and fence the present churchyard and burying Ground, with privilege to the present Proprietors and their Heirs to continue to use and occupy their property therein as heretofore so long as they think proper, and to cease with such of them as may choose to take off burying ground in the new Churchyard, conform to a regular Plan to be adopted by the Heritors, but for which no price is to be charged, it being always understood that no grave shall be dug within twelve feet of the walls of the Church. Sir Robert will also add a convenient Room above the new Session House to be built by the Heritors, for the accommodation of the Minister and his Family, adjoining to or near the new Church, and to be ready as soon as the Church is completed, agreeable to a Plan to be adopted by the Heritors; and the Presbytery, along with the Heritors, having repaired to the Ground on which the new Church is to be built . . . they approve thereof . . . and that they (the Heritors) will take measures for perfecting the same, so as to have the new Church and yard completed next year.”

From the Heritors' Minute Book it appears that a meeting of the heritors was held also on 2nd June, 1803, when “W^m Stirling, Builder in Dunblane,” presented to the heritors a “Memoir showing that by the plan etc. approved by the heritors in the end of Oct. 1801 . . . upon or as near to the stance of the old manse . . . he undertook to execute the same for £547 stg. and that a great part of the material etc. were purchased and laid down etc. . . . But the Presbytery of Dunblane having in the Spring following altered the situation and directed the Buildings to be erected in another place a stop was put to the work altogether by an Interdict from the Court of Session at the instance of the Heritors . . . in consequence of a concert amongst the Heritors, the Presbytery, and Mr. Clason.” But “he had no objection to go on with the work now provided the great rise in workmen's

wages and in the price of materials are made good to him . . .,” as follows:—

“Advance on the workmanship of 21 Roods Building							
at 25s.,	...	...	...	...	£26	5	0
Do. Workmanship of hewen stone,	...	...	...	...	11	15	0
Do. on Brick Walls and work of do.,	...	...	...	...	5	13	0
Do. on Slates and Workmanship 15s.,	...	...	...	...	8	12	6
Do. on Carpenters Wages,	...	...	...	...	20	10	0
Do. on Plaister Lime and Workmanship,	...	...	...	...	4	15	0
					<hr/>		
					£77	10	6
Deduct interest on £40 rec ^d and not laid out on							
Materials at 4 p. cent for a year,	...	...	...	...	1	12	0
					<hr/>		
					£75	18	6
					<hr/>		

making in all £622 18s. 6d., to which the Heritors agreed.

“The meeting further considered that the Presbytery has approved of a proposition made by Sir Robert Abercromby to give 3 roods and 4 falls of ground on part of the old Grass Glebe and adjoining thereto for setting down a new Church and churchyard in lieu of the present ones, which occupy only 1 rood and 14 falls of ground—Reserving always to the present Proprietors the use of the present Church and churchyard as heretofore. . . .” Mr. Burn (factor for Sir Robert Abercromby) stated that in order to accommodate the parish with a session house and the minister with a room above the same for the accommodation of himself betwixt sermons, with a spire or steeple above the same for the bellfray, Sir Robert Abercromby will make a present to the heritors of £100, over and above his assessment as an heritor. Sir Robert’s offer was considered “very handsome.”

Three weeks later, the Presbytery met on 23rd June, 1803. “The minute of last meeting in the affair of the Manse, offices, and Kirk of Logie, being read, Mr. Murray, Mod^r of last meeting, in obedience to the appointment of Presbytery, wrote a letter to the Procurator for the Church, which he submits to the opinion of this meeting, the tenor whereof follows:—Sir, Some time ago proposals for an Excambion of the Glebe of Logie in this Presbytery of Dunblane were made by Sir R. Abercromby, K.B., and generally acceded to on the part of the Incumbent and the Presbytery. The preliminary steps were accordingly taken and matters prepared, as the Presbytery thought, for a final adjustment. But at a meeting held at Logie upon the 2nd instant, the Presbytery were then, for the first time, informed ‘that the grounds about to

be allocated for the new Glebe were to hold of Sir Robert Abereromby and his heirs and successors for the payment of a Barley corn annually if demanded and to be freed of all parochial burdens whatever.' The Presbytery were informed that this was necessary for preserving Sir Robert's Freehold in Stirlingshire entire, as the portion of land occupied now as the Glebe of Logie are in Perthshire, and the intended Glebe in Stirlingshire. The Presbytery were of opinion that the Presbytery could not allow any holding whatever to be reserved upon the ground intended for the Glebe, but as it was a point of Law which they could not positively determine, and being unwilling to throw any unnecessary obstacles in the way of the Excambion, it was agreed to refer the matter to you for your opinion, and the parties agreed to abide by your decision. I, therefore, in obedience to the appointment of the Presbytery, have given you the above statement—and as it will be laid before you by Sir Robert's man of Business, he will be able to give you any further information which may be wanted—and your answer and opinion may be communicated through him. I am, Sir, your most faithful obedient Servant Patk. Murray, Mod^r P.T. Kilmadock Manse 23rd June 1803." (Approved.)

1804, May 8.—"Mr. Clason produced to the Presbytery a letter he had received from the Procurator for the Church, the Tenor whereof follows:—Rev. Sir, I received yours of the 20th Current, and I am humbly of opinion that Sir Robert Abereromby is not entitled to insist that the Piece of Ground which is proposed to be given in Excambion for the old Glebe of Logie shall be held of him—Glebes are not held by any feudal Tenure whatever, and if they were, it would lead to considerable inconvenience to every new Incumbent to complete his Right in the feudal form. I am, Rev^d Sir, your most obedient Servant (signed) W^m Robertson and dated 45 Queen St. Edin^r 27th Dec. 1803."

The matter was thus authoritatively settled, and no more is heard of the question.

On 6th August, 1805, the new manse was declared before the Presbytery finished and sufficient, the total cost, including extras, being £722 17s. 4d. At the same date the estimate for the new church amounted to £1387.¹ The contractor was "Francis Black at Harviston," whose offer at that sum "being the lowest" was preferred by the heritors. William Stirling, Dunblane, was

¹ Under date 6th August, 1814, there is recorded in the Heritors' Cash Book—"To allowances made in collecting and debursing £2953 7s. 11d., at 2½ per cent., £73 16s. 7d." This allowance was made to Mr. James Galloway, heritors' clerk, and would seem—as it is made up of sums paid Mr. Galloway from the year 1805—the total cost of both manse and church.



LOGIE PARISH CHURCH —BUILT 1805.

the architect. About the same time a new school and schoolhouse was built beside the new church at a cost of £203, which was ordered to be paid at a meeting of heritors held on 7th June, 1809.

The scheme of division and allocation of the seats in the new Parish Church was made out by Alexander Dow, writer in Stirling, and is dated 3rd September, 1807. The plan adopted by Mr. Dow was to allow 8 seats, "allowing eighteen inches to each sitter," for every £100 Scots of valuation. To the heritors 602 seats were allocated, while 44 were allocated to the minister, elders, poor, etc. The following is the valuation of the parish with the allocation of the seats in the church agreeable to the scheme of division:—

VALUATION.			HERITORS.	SEATS.
£1691	1	0	Sir Robert Abercromby (Airthrey), ...	136
1282	15	1	Mr. Stirling of Kippendavie (Gogar and East-grange), ...	104
1272	3	8	Hon ^{le} George Abercromby (Menstrie), ..	102
471	6	3	Mr. Alexander of Powis (Powis), ...	39
450	16	10½	Mr. Dundas of Blair (Blairlogie), ...	38
284	0	0	Mr. Dundas of Manor (Jo: Dawson's Trustees),	22
228	13	4	Mr. Johnstone of Alva (Balquharn and Myreton),	19
217	13	11	Doctor Henderson (Westerton),	18
199	15	9	Cowan's Hospital, ...	16
158	16	0	Mr. Wright of Broom (Gogar), ...	13
103	0	0	Mr. Edmond of Coneyhill, ...	9
87	15	0	Mr. Campbell of Holehead (Cowan's Hospital),	8
78	4	6	Mr. Stupart of Westgrange (Gogar), ...	8
72	19	4	Mr. Stewart of Corntown (now Logan), ...	7
68	12	0	Mr. James Robertson, Haugh (Westgrange), ...	7
64	9	8	Mr. John Robertson of Corntown (James R's Trustees), ...	7
62	9	8	Mr. M'Killop of Westhaugh (Free Church Trustees), ...	7
55	0	5	Doctor Glas of Sheriffmuirlands (A. Bean), ...	5
53	13	9	Mr. Stirling of Keir, ...	6
32	8	0	Mr. John Burn of Corntown (Murdoch's Trustees), ...	4
29	4	0	Mr. John Mitchell of Corntown (Baird and Fraser, etc.), ...	4
29	4	0	Mr. James Buchanan of Corntown (Alexander),	4
27	0	0	Mr. John Buchanan of Corntown (A. C. Buchanan), ...	4

VALUATION.	HERITORS.	SEATS.
26 16 10½	Mr. Monteith of Cauldhame (now Blairochil), ...	4
22 1 0	Mr. Wingate of Hungrykerse (Burgh of Bridge of Allan),	4
18 14 4	Mr. George Robertson, Corn town (Scott), ...	3
3 0 0	Mr. Bryce of Blawlowan,	1
<hr/>		<hr/>
£7091 14 5		SEATS. 599
	Ministers and Successors in office, ...	14
	Schoolmasters and Successors in office, ...	3
	Elders and people attending baptisms, ...	14
	Poor of the Parish,	16
		— 47
		<hr/>
	Total number of Seats in the Church, ...	<u>646</u>

On 21st March, 1809, the heritors agreed “to take in offers for the materials of the old Church, excepting the Back Isle, and also excepting the West Gable of the Church, which Sir R. Abereromby wishes to remain and who agrees to pay for the materials thereof at a valuation, It being understood that none of the wood of the old Church is to be used in the new Buildings.” The contractor for the schoolhouse was William Taylor, mason, and he was ordered “to restore the Tent Firm carried away by mistake, and if he does not, he is to pay 14s. Stg. for it.” For repairing the tent a sum of 10s. 6d. was paid.

At a meeting on 1st August, 1809, the heritors “direct the old bell to be taken down, and to be laid up in the Session house.” In a subsequent year (1844) a search was made for this bell, which had, however, been sold in 1815 to Mr. James McRobbie. William Taylor and James Moir were asked to value the materials of the west gable of the old church, which they estimated at £3 10s., paid on 28th November, 1809, by Sir Robert Abereromby.

At a meeting of date 20th July, 1807—heritors present Mr. Glass of Sheriffmuirlands, James Stirling of Keir, and Alexander Wingate of Corn town—“Mr. Wright of Broom was authorised to inform himself of the cost of a new Bell fit for the Church, and what can be got for the old one and to report to next meeting.” There is, however, no record of Mr. Wright’s report, but from an entry in the Heritors’ Cash Book it appears that Mr. James McRobbie paid £2 14s. for the old bell on 1st August, 1815. A new bell was got and hung in the spire. It bears the following inscription:—

PERTINEO · AD · TEMPLUM · DE · LOGIE

IN · VICECOMITATU · DE · PERTH

A.D. 1808.

NOMEN · DOMINI · LAUDIBUS · TOLLITE

Liverpool Copper Works & Brass Foundry. John Sutherland, FECT.

The Heritors' Cash Book contains entries relating to the new bell. On 13th May, 1808, "By paid toll dues for new Bell to Adam Bennet who brought it from Stirling this day 3d." July 5, "By John Sutherland Copper-smith in Stirling the Expense and Carriage etc. of the new Bell from Liverpool p^r his receipt £36 9s. 6d." "By Robert Bennet's son Adam for bringing the new Bell from Stirling 1 sh."

On 1st March, 1808, the following accounts, in connection with the new church, were ordered to be paid :—

Jas. Henderson, last instalment of Church Yard Dyke, ...	£73	0	0
Do., for Bridge leading into the Church, ...	5	10	0
Do., for repairing Hearse House and putting up chimney on the Session house and another in the Min ^r s room and 4s. extra on the Bridge, ...	1	8	2
	<hr/>		
	£79	18	2
John Hally's acct, ...	£3	3	10
Jas. Buchanan, painter, ...	13	2	9
Wm. Bruce for hanging Bell, ...	9	12	9
	<hr/>		
	25	19	4
	<hr/>		
Total, ...	£105	17	6

Jas. Henderson's Estimate for the Churchyard Dyke was £145 10s.

Wm. Stirling, Architect, Fee, ...	£35	0	0
Mr. Burn, Business account, ...	5	0	0
Mr. Dow, for allocating, ...	6	6	0
New Bell in part, ...	30	0	0

CHILD DESERTION.

Returning to parochial affairs, we find one, and only one, reference to a case of child desertion. At a meeting of heritors and elders, on 3rd April, 1806, "Mr. Clason represented . . . that upon Wednesday the 1st of January last, a male child was left in the house of W^m King weaver in Cornton, by a woman who alledged she was going to take two other children

from a Carrier's Cart that was coming on towards Perth, the woman disappearing immediately, the said W^m King traced her towards Stirling Bridge and missed her there, but on going on to Stirling, he met an old woman, who was in quest of the mother of a male child that had been brought forth in her house." Steps were taken to find the mother, and the Kirk Session "in the meantime to see that the child is properly provided for."

During the ministry of Mr. Clason (1801-1831) the meetings of Kirk Session appear to have been very infrequent. In some years only one meeting was held, in others two, three, or four. The celebration of the Lord's Supper, or arrangements therefor, are not mentioned. The items of business minuted are, almost exclusively, those of discipline. Certain doubts having arisen about this time (4th December, 1807) regarding the validity of the ordination of John Wright, William Gray, and William Morrison as elders, the Presbytery allowed a committee to take evidence thereof, when it was declared by John Horn, farmer in Cornton, and Thomas Clason, farmer in Aithrey, that "about ten years ago, John Monteath, John Wright, William Gray, and William Morrison were," by Mr. Wright, then minister, "regularly, ordained Elders of the Parish and have always been regarded as such," which evidence was deemed satisfactory. The following, submitted by Mr. Clason, were recommended by the Presbyterial Committee to be admitted as elders "with all convenient speed," viz.: John Horn, farmer in Corntown; Thomas Clason, farmer in Aithrey; and Alexander Monteath of Cauldhame.

The three persons just mentioned do not appear to have been admitted as elders at 6th November, 1808, the last date in the Record at which the sederunts are given. At 14th October, 1827, when the sederunts recommence, the only elders alive, or acting, were John Wright and William Gray. In November, 1824, and November, 1825, Alexander Monteath of Cauldhame was appointed ruling elder to the Presbytery; but up to these dates William Gray appears to have been continuously appointed ruling elder. The inference is that the three persons above mentioned had been admitted as elders, after November, 1808, although no notice is taken in the Minutes, nor indeed any reference recorded to that effect. John Wright of Steps, who had been treasurer to the Session for "eight or nine years past," resigned office on 26th August, 1809, and was thanked "for the trouble he had taken during that time in being faithful and honest in that office." He was succeeded by William Gray as treasurer. On 30th December, 1810, it is recorded at the end of the Kirk Session Minute, but not included therein, that "The Schoolm^r Readmitted Precentor and Sess. Clk.," and immediately following, "This day Mr. Galloway was chosen Precentor and Session Clerk, who is the present Schoolmaster."

At a meeting of heritors and Kirk Session, held in Logie School, on 3rd August, 1813, they “took into their consideration the rate of the dues paid to the Session Clerk, for upwards of an hundred years past, without any augmentation having been made of the same, during that period, and finding them not adequate to the present time, unanimously agreed to augment the Clerk’s said dues, from this date, viz. :—

“Registrations of Baptism, from 8d. to 1s. each.			
Extracts from 6d. to each	-	-	1s.
Certificates from 6d. do.	-	-	1s.

“Appointed the minister to purchase a Quarto Bible for the Precentor in his Desk.

“Appointed also the Session to pay the Precentor a Guinea at the Sacrament instead of 10 shillings formerly paid, in all time coming.”

The number of poor on the roll at this date was nineteen, and the monthly pay amounted to £3 8s. “The Rev^d. Mr. Anderson Blair” was appointed a member of Committee.

About this time (1811) there was “a balance of Cash in the Treasurer’s hands of £262 11s., viz., £220 in Keir’s Bill, and £42 11s. 7¹/₄d. to supply the poor. Arrears of assessment, £5 0s. 1d.”

KEEPING OF FAST-DAYS.

Carelessness in the observance of Fast-days appears to have been creeping in, and the Session resolved to call attention to the matter. On 13th February, 1814, “The Session being constituted by Prayer before Public Worship, Agreed to appoint Thursday first, 17th current, as a day of fasting and Humiliation before dispensing the Lord’s Supper in this Parish, and they farther Resolved that they shall report those who carry on work openly on that day to the Sheriff of the County in which they severally may reside. The Session closed with Prayer. N.B., this was publickly intimated after sermon from the Pulpit.”

RESIGNATION AND DEATH OF MR. GALLOWAY.

At a meeting of heritors, on 16th January, 1817, the sederunt was, “Sir R. Abercromby, K.G.C.B., Hon. Geo. Abercromby of Tullibody; Ed. Alex^r of Powis; Dr. John Henderson of Westerton; John Stewart po^r of Cornton; Jas. Edmond of Coneyhill; David Robertson at Spittal proxy for John Robertson po^r of Cornton; Jas. Boyd for Rob^t Dundas of Blair; Robt. Campbell writer in Stirling for J. Wright of Broom; Jas.

Wright writer there for Mr. Mitchell; And^w Hutton writer there for Messrs. Stirling of Kippendavie and Dundas of Manor; Alex^r Monteath of Caldhamie." A letter was read from Mr. Galloway resigning his office of schoolmaster, etc., on account of age and ill-health, and supplicating the heritors for a retiring allowance. They granted him an allowance of £30 yearly, and £5 in lieu of house rent. On the 5th of June following, it was agreed to build a new school and school-house "in a different situation." Mr. Galloway had meanwhile died, and a present of £30 was made to his widow, "besides £6 to be paid into the Schoolmaster's Society to entitle her to the benefit thereof."

The heritors, on 23rd April, 1817, appointed as Mr. Galloway's successor "Daniel Ferguson residing at Doune," and the Kirk Session on 5th October of same year appointed him Precentor and Session Clerk. The new school and school-house, estimated to cost £457 1s., is now known as Logie Villa, having been sold by the School Board of Logie in 1874, after the passing of the Education Act, to Lord Abercromby.

NEW ELDERS.

The Session met, on 14th November, 1827, at Manor-Steps, the Rev. Robert Clason, Moderator, and John Wright and William Gray, elders, "for Parish business, and judging it necessary to the interests of religion and good order of the Parish to take steps for adding to the number of Elders in the Parish—Whereas both the Elders are often unable to attend at the ordinary place of meeting—after duly deliberating they unanimously approve of John Bruce, Esq., in Powis Farm, James Edmond of Coneyhill, George Virtue in Bridge of Allan, John Foreman in Manor, John Alexander in Blairkerse, and William Jervie in Burnthouse, as all fit and respectable persons for the Eldership of the Parish, and Mr. Clason was appointed to use means to obtain their consent to accept of the office."

Nothing was done for about a year. Possibly the parties were reluctant to take office. On 29th October, 1828, "Mr. Clason," with whom the Rev. Messrs. Grierson,¹ Bullock,² and M'Laren³ were, by appointment of the Presbytery, associated as assessors, "having stated to the meeting that all his Elders excepting one were now dead and that it was necessary for the well-being and discipline of the Parish, that a regular and full Kirk Session should be obtained, he did now propose and nominate the following persons—Mr. James Thomson preacher of the Gospel, John Foreman farmer in Manor, John Alexander in Carse of Blair, William Jervie, cartwright, Craigmill,

¹ Minister of Dunblane,

² Minister of Tulliallan.

³ Minister of Leecroft.

George Virtue, Bridge of Allan, as fit persons, their Edict to be served on Sabbath first, and the ordination to take place on Tuesday, 25th November next, Mr. Bullock to preach and preside on the occasion."

Mr. Clason was now eighty-two years old, and the picture of the venerable man lamenting the death of all his elders save one is pathetic. He had the help of an assistant, Mr. James Thomson, a relative of his own, whom he desires to act as an elder. Messrs. Thomson, Foreman, and Jervie were ordained, but there is no mention in the Record as to why the others above-named—Messrs. Bruce, Alexander, Edmond and Virtue—were not also ordained.

The new Session set about putting things in order, and on 4th January, 1829, Mr. James Thomson was appointed Session Clerk *pro tem*. It was agreed that a meeting should be held on Monday, the 5th current, in the parish school room, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of having the Session Records laid before them, from the time that Mr. Ferguson was appointed Session Clerk.

January 5.—"The which day the Kirk Session being met . . . proceeded to examine the records kept by Mr. Ferguson . . . and found considerable irregularities in the book containing an account of the proceedings of Session, viz. upwards of 20 months occurring at one time without a minute, and upwards of 14 months at another. They found also that there is no minute regarding the election of the late Messrs Monteith and Philp to be Elders in this parish. Most of the minutes also had no place of meeting of the Session mentioned. The Sederunt at the meetings of Session is with one or two exceptions omitted. There is also no mention made of several persons, who appeared before the Session for Scandal, being absolved, tho' they are known to have been so. The other books, however, kept by Mr. Ferguson, as Sess. Clk. were as far as they could discover correct."

Mr. Ferguson (who became insane in 1831) was required to resign his office of Session Clerk, which he did at this meeting, and William Jarvie, elder, was appointed in his stead. Mr. Ferguson was also ordered to deliver up the books belonging to the Session, of which the following is a list, viz. :—

- "No. 1. Money Register beginning in 1686.
- „ 2. Money Register beginning in 1690.
- „ 3. Money Register beginning in 1726.
- „ 4. Money Register beginning in 1780.
- „ 5. Register of Births, Baptisms, and Marriages, from 1688.
- „ 6. Register of Births, Baptisms, and Marriages, from 1733.
- „ 7. Register of Births, Baptisms, and Marriages, from 1793.

- “ No. 8. Register of Births, Baptisms, and Marriages, from 1817.
- „ 9. Session Minutes from 1688.
- „ 10. Session Minutes from 1768.
- „ 11. Register of Lairs in the Churchyard.
- „ 12. Register of Deaths from 1761 to 1794.
- „ 13. Old Jot Book.”

On 18th January, 1829, the Session appointed “ Walter Ramsay residing in Causewayhead, Bedal and grave digger, vacant by the resignation of Andrew Black.”

At the meeting on 29th March, “ Mr. Clason mentioned to the Session a practice that had lately been introduced of using the Hearse without a mortcloth, and thereby defrauding the poor of the Parish. After taking the matter into consideration the Session agreed that until the Meeting of Heritors in August next . . . the sum to be charged for the best mortcloth should be 7s. 6d., and that the same sum should be charged for the Hearse when used in the Parish without a mortcloth; and as some have come with a Hearse from other Parishes and used no mortcloth, the Session further appoint that in such cases 2s. 6d. be charged for the use of the spokes, spades, etc.”

These charges were necessarily made to keep up sufficient funds for the maintenance of the poor.

Mr. Clason died on 8th July, 1831, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and the forty-sixth of his ministry. His wife was Ann Thomson, whom he married on 30th March, 1781, and who only survived her husband two months, dying on 9th September, 1831. They had three sons: James, born 17th July, 1783, minister of Dalziel; Andrew, born 26th April, 1787, Writer to the Signet; Patrick, born 13th October, 1789, minister of Buccleuch Church, Edinburgh; Catherine, born 27th April, 1785, who married the Rev. Patrick McFarlane, minister of Kippen; and Ann, born 9th March, 1794, who died on 18th May, 1797.

Mr. Clason wrote the account of the Parish of Dalziel for Sinclair's *Statistical Account*. He was buried in the east end of the old kirk of Logie, and a monument erected there bears a warm tribute to his memory—

“ Here lie the remains
of

THE REVEREND ROBERT CLASON
Who died 9th July 1831
In the 84th year of his age
And 46th of his ministry

Fifteen of which he spent at Dalzell
 Above thirty in this his native parish
 Revered by all who knew him
 For the fervour of his piety
 The integrity and amiableness of his deportment
 The warmth of his affections
 And his fidelity and zeal as a minister of Christ
 He left an example worthy of being cherished
 By his children and parishioners."¹

There is a racy story told of Mr. Clason, in his declining years, when he had the help of Mr. Thomson as assistant minister. One of his hearers describes old Mr. Clason occupying the pulpit along with his assistant, his "head surmounted with a very yellow wig, secured by a bright yellow bandana handkerchief tied under his chin. He was too old to undergo the fatigue of preaching the sermon. He gave out the Psalms, generally gave one prayer, and always gave out the text, which he did in the following manner: 'My freends, ye'll find the text' (in such and such a place), then turning half round to his assistant, sitting beside him, added, 'and my freend, Mr. Tamson, will gie ye a' the particulars.'"

The Reverend James Thomson resigned the treasurership of the poors' funds on 5th September, 1831, and received from the heritors a high compliment at this meeting for "the very efficient manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the Parish and other parochial duties." With the death of Mr. Clason his own connection with Logie ceased, and Mr. Thomson went his way, and we hear of him no more.

¹There is a discrepancy regarding the day of Mr. Clason's death. The date on the tombstone is 9th July, but in the Minute of Presbytery it is given as 8th July: "In the Session House of Logie 13th July, 1831. The Presbytery of Dunblane being met and constituted—Sederunt, Mr. Henry Anderson, Mr. William Anderson and Mr. McLaren, ministers—Mr. William Anderson Modr p.t. After witnessing the interment of the Reverend Robert Clason late minister of this parish who died on the 8th instant, the Presbytery proceeded to appoint one of their number to preach at Logie on Sabbath first and declare the Church vacant, and understanding it to be the wish of the friends that Mr. Henry Anderson should," etc., he was appointed accordingly.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE REV. WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

A SUCCESSOR to the Rev. Robert Clason was found in the Rev. William Robertson, a native of Alloa, who was licensed by the Presbytery of Chirnside, 10th June, 1828. He was presented to the parish of Muckhart by William IV., in February, and ordained on 28th July, 1831. He did not remain long in Muckhart, as George Earl of Dunmore presented him to Logie on 23rd August, 1831, and he was admitted on 12th January, 1832.

The Session Minutes throw little light upon the early years of Mr. Robertson's ministry in Logie. At a meeting on 9th October, 1840, at which date the sederunt consisted of Mr. Robertson, moderator; Mr. M'Laren, minister of Lecropt, assessor appointed by the Presbytery; and Mr. John Foreman, elder; Mr. Robertson proposed the following as fit and proper persons to be added to the number of elders in the parish, viz. :—

The Hon. Col. Abercromby, residing at Westertown.

Mr. John Henderson, farmer, Pendreich.

Mr. John Nicol, baker, Menstrie.

Mr. William Thom, residing at Causewayhead.

Mr. Nicol Cathie, gardener, Airthrey, and

Mr. James Wright, mason, Airthrey.

It was stated that the Right Honourable Lord Abercromby, and John Tait,¹ Esquire, Sheriff of the Counties of Clackmannan and Kinross, had been already ordained elders of the Church of Scotland, and it was proposed that they should be admitted as members of the Kirk Session of this parish, and they were admitted accordingly.

The Hon. Colonel Abercromby and Messrs. Henderson, Nicol, Thom, Cathie and Wright were ordained elders on 1st November, 1840.

The non-intrusion controversy touched the parish of Logie, as it did the whole Church, and when the Disruption took place in 1843, one of the elders seceded, as we find from the following entry in the Session Minutes :—

September 24th, 1843.—“In obedience to the orders of the late General Assembly, the Session unanimously agree to strike off the name of James

¹ Brother of the late Archbishop Tait.



LOGIE MANSE.

Wright from the Roll of the Kirk Session as an Elder of this Parish, he having withdrawn from the Church and ceased to be a member of the Church of Scotland."

After Mr. Robertson's admission, extensive repairs and additions to the manse were made. The estimate accepted was £411, but the Rev. Mr. Robertson afterwards laid before the heritors "that he had expended out of his own pocket £595 18s. 10d., and that although he held himself strictly liable therefor, yet he thought the heritors should relieve him to the extent of £187 4s. 3d., being willing to pay the difference himself." The heritors "agree to assess for the sum of £104 17s. 9d., being the amount of the extra work and expenses, and also the sum of £75 towards indemnifying Mr. Robertson for his large outlay chiefly in respect that the old offices were not in a sufficient state of repair and which have been greatly improved by Mr. Robertson."

In 1837 the poor's funds in bank amounted to only £100 odds, and during this and the following years pauperism was increasing so much that it became necessary to impose an assessment for £60 sterling in 1840. In 1843 the sum assessed for was £70. This was in addition to the amount of collections, etc., calculated at £60.

The Rev. William Robertson was translated to New Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, on 28th November, and admitted on 21st December, 1843. He was appointed, in 1845, Convener of the General Assembly's Committee on Correspondence with Foreign Churches, and took a deep interest especially in the Waldenses. He received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1868. He married, July, 1835, Georgiana Tuchet Cossins, and had a son, William Buxton, born 2nd June, 1836.

Dr. Robertson's ministry in Edinburgh was very fruitful, his work in the Grassmarket being a special feature. He founded an Orphanage, known as the Robertson Orphan Home, upwards of twenty years ago, and during all these years it was conducted by Dr. Robertson's daughter, Miss G. A. Robertson, D.C.S. She handed the institution over to the Life and Work Committee, free of debt, and with a sum of £600 of capital at its credit. New premises were secured at South Queensferry to accommodate twenty orphan girls, and it was opened on the 27th October, 1898. Miss Robertson died in 1900, and her death was a great loss to the institution.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PARISH.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson contributed, in 1841, an interesting account of the parish, which is included in the *New Statistical Account*. A few quotations from this article may be given:—

CLIMATE.

“The climate of the low lands of the parish of Logie is peculiarly mild and healthy, on which account, as well as for the benefit of goat-whey, the village of Blairlogie and its neighbourhood, at the foot of the Ochils, have long been a favourite resort for invalids in spring and summer. The mountainous district of the parish (which is inhabited by only five or six families) enjoys a much keener, though not less healthy atmosphere. The improvement of agriculture has tended, in a remarkable degree, to improve the general healthiness of the district. The land being thoroughly drained, and brought into the highest state of cultivation, ague and other distempers, endemic in wet, marshy situations, and formerly very prevalent in this country, have entirely disappeared; while the great number of inhabitants who reach a very advanced period of life, afford the best proof of the salubrity of the climate. Infectious distempers are but little known, and even the cholera, which made great ravages in the neighbouring districts, never spread itself in this parish.”

A full account is given of the Airthrey Mineral Springs, with an analysis given by Dr. Thomson of Glasgow. “I am told that, during the present season, nearly 500 persons have drunk of the waters in one day; and numerous families are every year obliged to return home for want of accommodation, even of the meanest kind.”

Notes on the geology and mineralogy are incorporated from the pen of Robert Bald, Esq., Civil Engineer. The following relating to the Abbey Craig mill-stones, is of interest:—“As the chief supply of mill-stones used in the kingdom for the manufacture of flour came from France, it was with the greatest difficulty they could be procured during the long war with France, and that at a most enormous price,—on which account, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, London, offered a premium of £105 to the person who would find in Great Britain a rock from which mill-stones could be made for the manufacture of flour, as a substitute for the French mill-stones, known by the names of Bhurr-stones.

“The Abbey Craig rock, on account of its rough surface when broken, was thought by James Brownhill, miller at the Alloa Mills, to be suitable for the manufacture of flour; and from it he made a pair of mill-stones, the first which had ever been made from that species of rock. These, when brought to trial, produced flour in every point equal to that produced from the French mill-stones. A pair of the Abbey Craig mill-stones were sent to London, and the Society of Arts were so fully satisfied with the execution of

these stones, and the quality of the flour produced, that they awarded their premium of £105 to James Brownhill for the discovery. . . .

“More than three hundred pairs of these mill-stones have been made from the Abbey Craig rock, both for the manufacture of flour and for distillery purposes, for which they are also peculiarly suitable; they cost from £12 to £20 a pair, at the time a pair of French mill-stones cost from £45 to £60; but since the establishment of peace with France, the French mill-stones have fallen very low in price, while the cost of the Abbey Craig stones remains the same as formerly, so that there is now comparatively little demand for the latter.”

References are made, in the section called “Civil History,” to the eminent men connected with the parish, including Mr. Alexander Hume, the poet-minister of the parish; Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, first Earl of Stirling; and the famous General Sir Ralph Abercromby, who “is numbered among the best and bravest of Britain’s many good and brave, and his memorial is the history of his country.”

A list of antiquities is given, which winds up with the remark, “There is a traditional report that the last coinage of *Scotch bathees* was of the copper from Airthrey mines.”

POPULATION.

“In 1831, the population was estimated at 1943. This, however, does not include the village of Abbey and its district, comprehending a population of 216. The Abbey district is at present considered part of Stirling parish, but there is reason to believe on very insufficient grounds; and there is an action pending or preparing with a view of recovering it to the parish of Logie.”

The number of families of independent fortune is given as 2, and proprietors of land 28, nearly all of whom draw upwards of £50 a year from their property. Insane in Glasgow Lunatic Asylum, 3; fatuous, 2.

The *character* of the people is thus summed up: “The people are in general cleanly in their habits, especially in those villages which are frequented by strangers in summer. On the whole, they are decidedly an industrious, moral, and church-going population: generally comfortable, and, it is hoped it may be added, contented.” It is stated that “formerly there were one or two *stills* among the Ochil Hills, and the village of Craigmill was notorious as the haunt of smugglers, but since the duty on spirits has been lowered, smuggling in all its branches has disappeared.”

INDUSTRY.

The number of acres, Scotch measure, in cultivation (of which 3000 are carse and 1000 dryfield), about 4000. In pasture, 5000; and under wood, 1000. The average rent of arable land is about £2 10s. per acre. "The average rent of grazing on the low ground for a cow or ox probably £2 10s. to £3, and for a sheep on the high lands, about 4s. 6d." The wages of a labourer are 10s. per week; masons and carpenters, 2s. 6d. per day.

The woollen mill at Menstrie employed about fifty hands. There is a distillery at Dolls, near Menstrie; a paper mill at Bridge of Allan, and a spinning mill¹ in the same neighbourhood.

The population of Menstrie is given at 500; Blair Logie, 100; Craigmill, 90; Causewayhead, 200; and Bridge of Allan, 200.

"The roads are in indifferent repair, especially the Crieff Road, which is always in bad order, and rendered impassable by tolls. There are no fewer than seven turnpike gates and check-bars in the parish, all within about two miles of the manse."

"There is no place of worship, besides the parish church, connected with the Established Church in the parish. The only Dissenting chapel is at Blair Logie, and belongs to the Relief body. . . . From the lists lately completed for the General Assembly's Church Extension Committee, it appears that there are 244 families in the habit of regularly attending the Established Church, comprehending 1086 individuals of all ages, and 163 families who attend the Relief place of worship at Blair Logie, and the different Dissenting meeting-houses in the neighbouring towns, comprehending 706 individuals. The average number of communicants at each administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the parish church is about 340. Considering the great distance of the most populous villages from the church, the attendance at divine service is remarkably good."

Before Mr. Robertson left the parish, on 23rd September, 1843, the Rev. A. Moorhead Ferguson, who had for several years taught the school for his brother, Daniel Ferguson, was presented to the parish of Muckhart, in succession to the Rev. James Thomson, who had been assistant to Mr. Clason. Steps had to be taken to get another assistant schoolmaster, and on 2nd November, Mr. John Fraser was appointed. On 3rd December he was appointed Session Clerk "in room of Mr. Ferguson, who has left the parish." No Minutes are recorded between 17th December, 1843, and 12th May, 1844.

¹ Now the Bleachfield of Messrs. Robert Pullar & Sons, at Keirfield.



REV. R. J. JOHNSTONE, M.A.

CHAPTER XX.

THE REV. ROBERT JOHN JOHNSTONE, M.A.

THE Rev. Robert John Johnstone, M.A., was the son of the Rev. R. J. Johnstone, minister at Wooler, and latterly at Berwick-on-Tweed. He was minister of the chapel of ease at Stanley, near Perth, and was presented to the parish of Auchtermuchty by Mrs. M. S. Tyndal Bruce of Falkland, with consent of her husband, in May, admitted 17th August, 1832. He was translated to Logie, 15th March, and admitted 4th April, 1844. He married, 6th February, 1839, Margaret Low, daughter of Mr. Buist of Berryhill, by whom he had issue—1, Helen Walker;¹ 2, William; 3, Henry Buist; 4, Tyndal Bruce; 5, Margaret Low Buist; 6, Maxwell Kenmore; and 7, Robert.

A year after Mr. Johnstone became minister of the parish, he found it necessary to add to the number of the Kirk Session, and on 6th April, 1845, Robert Henderson, Bridge of Allan, William Dollar, Mills of Airthrey, and William Anderson, Causewayhead, were proposed for the eldership. Messrs. Anderson and Dollar were ordained on 20th April. A new beadle, etc., was appointed, on 8th March, 1846, in the person of John Barber, Causewayhead, in room of Walter Ramsay, who resigned because his salary was not increased. Towards the end of this year a woman from Menstrie “voluntarily compeared . . . and confessed that she had been guilty of stealing some articles from a shop in Alloa, and prayed to be taken on discipline for the same.” Her prayer was sustained! The precentor at this time was James Mitchell.

A question about the graves pertaining to the late beadle came up on 7th November, 1847, when “the Clerk reported that he had written to the Rev. Mr. Ferguson of Muckhart, formerly Session Clerk in this parish, regarding a difference between the number of lairs in the Church yard book assigned to Walter Ramsay formerly Church officer here, and the number specified in an Extract in possession of the said Walter Ramsay.” Mr. Ferguson replied that the extract was correct, and the Session authorised the alteration to be made in the book.

¹ Wife of Robert Knox, died 26th September, 1895.

On 12th November, 1848, Mr. John Robertson, assistant schoolmaster, was appointed Session Clerk "in room of Mr. Fraser who has left the Parish." On 30th May, 1849, Mr. James Wilson, "Assistant Parochial Teacher," was appointed Session Clerk, "vacant by Mr. Robertson's removal from the parish."

At this stage the elders were Messrs. Anderson, Cathie, and Dollar. Mr. Henderson's name is mentioned in 1847. The next Minute of meeting of Session, immediately succeeding that of 30th May, 1849, and recorded on the same page of the Minute Book, is dated 17th March, 1850. The sederunt, with the moderator, at said meeting consisted of "Messrs. M'Nab,¹ Dollar, Smith, Anderson, Cathie and Henderson, elders." There was thus no Minute of Session recorded betwixt 30th May, 1849, and 17th March, 1850, and consequently there is no record of the ordination of Messrs. M'Nab, Smith, and Gentle, whose names appear in the next sederunt.

On 17th March, 1850, "Mr. William Spence lately appointed Assistant Parochial Teacher," was elected Session Clerk.

LEGACY OF £500.

On 17th August, 1852, "The Session hereby authorise and empower the said Reverend Robert John Johnstone the Moderator and specially instruct and direct him in name and behalf of the Session to execute and deliver a Deed of Poll or Letter of Attorney to and in favour of Thomas Farquhar Hill and George Symons Airey of Kingston in the Island of Jamaica, Attorneys at Law, jointly and severally for the purpose of recovering the sum of £500 Jamaica Currency bequeathed by the deceased John Bean of the Parish of Saint Andrews in the Island of Jamaica, Esquire, to the Kirk Session of this Parish by his will dated 7th August, 1835, and entered on the 6th September, 1837."

"The meeting," on 12th June, 1853, "*inter alia* appointed and authorised Mr. M'Nab and Mr. Gentle, or either of them to uplift the Legacies left by Miss Catherine Ogilvie to the Kirk Session for behoof of the poor of this parish, and to grant discharge for the same to Mr. Andrew Hutton, Junior, Stirling."

The above legacies—of £500, and those by Miss Ogilvie (sums not mentioned)—are not otherwise referred to in the Session Minutes, and we have no means of knowing how the money, if received, was dealt with.

¹ Mr. Alexander M'Nab signed the Presbytery's copy of the Confession of Faith on 11th April, 1854.

The Session resolved, on 8th November, 1858, to add to the eldership, "Messrs. Peter Warden and Robert Henderson, residing at Bridge of Allan, and John Crawford, residing at Causewayhead, and agreed that the Edict be served to that effect next Lord's Day." This does not appear to have been done, for on 27th November, 1859, Messrs. Peter Warden and Robert Somers were ordained elders; and Mr. John Scott, Bridge of Allan, who had been an elder in North Leith parish, was at the same time admitted to the eldership in this parish. No reference is made as to why the ordination of Messrs. Henderson and Crawford, above mentioned, was not proceeded with. Mr. James Collie "an ordained Elder of the Church of Scotland in St. Matthew's parish, Glasgow, and subsequently in Greyfriars parish, Aberdeen," and "Mr. Thomas Dow, having been already ordained an elder in the parish of Stanley," were admitted "to the office of Eldership in this parish," on 18th November, 1860.

Mr. Cathie resigned his eldership on 8th June, 1861.

CHAPEL AT BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

The needs of Bridge of Allan for church accommodation were met by the erection of a mission church there, which has since grown into a fully equipped parish *quoad sacra*; and on 24th November, 1861, "*Inter alia* the Session appoint Messrs. Scott and Warden, two of their number, to take charge in the meantime of the temporalities of the Mission Church at Bridge of Allan, to receive the collections at the door of said Church, and the payment of seat rents, etc., as also to discharge any accounts or charges against said church for lighting, etc., or for the salaries of Precentor and Church Officer. They instruct the Clerk to forward an extract of this minute to Messrs. Scott and Warden."

On 16th March, 1862, "a draft of a Constitution for the Chapel at Bridge of Allan, in connection with the Church of Scotland," was considered and approved, "and the Moderator was instructed to bring it under the consideration of the Committee of Presbytery appointed for that purpose." At a meeting of Session held on 12th April, 1863, "the Session appointed those of their number residing in Bridge of Allan to take charge of affairs connected with the Chapel there belonging to the Established Church, until such time as proper managers are appointed."¹

¹ The late Rev. Dr. Rankin, minister of Muthill, was for a short time in charge of the Mission Church in Bridge of Allan. The Rev. David Millar, M.A., was admitted 12th March, 1863, and afterwards became minister of St. John's Parish, Glasgow. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Reid, assistant at Campsie, who was ordained on 6th April, 1865.

The chief business before the Kirk Session during these years was cases of discipline, but on 18th February, 1866, "Catherine Ramsay or Bowie, daughter of the deceased Walter Ramsay, late Church Officer of Logie," complained of an encroachment upon her lairs in the Old Churchyard by Mr. France, Logie Cottage. On enquiry, however, it was found that, from documents produced, "the deceased Walter Ramsay legally assigned and disposed to the widow of the late James France, overseer at Airthrey, two of the six lairs belonging to him, and consequently the session unanimously find that the complaint referred to is entirely groundless in so far as regards the two lairs in question." On same date (18th February, 1866), "*Inter alia*, the Session considering that the appointment of Session Clerk was not minuted in the Session Records, hereby appoint Mr. Thomas Cumming, Schoolmaster of the parish, to be Clerk to the Kirk Session, with the usual emoluments, namely, a salary of Three guineas per annum with all the proclamation fees, the said office to be held by the said Mr. Cumming *ad vitam aut culpam*, and instruct their Clerk to engross the same in the Minute Book."

On 29th March, 1866, "*Inter alia*, the Moderator read extract of minute of the Presbytery of Dunblane anent the introduction of Instrumental Music into the Chapel, in connection with the Established Church at Bridge of Allan, and requesting the opinion of the Kirk Session on the matter. After some discussion, Mr. McNab moved, and Mr. Smith seconded, That the Kirk Session of Logie are unwilling to interfere with the management of the Chapel at Bridge of Allan, unless constitutionally, and through those members of the Session who usually officiate there; but being called upon by the Presbytery to give their opinion regarding the introduction of Instrumental Music into that Church, they disapprove of the movement as being contrary to the general regulations of the Church of Scotland, very objectionable to many of its warmest supporters, and apt to lead to divisions and schism in the Church. The mover and seconder being a majority of the elders, the motion was declared carried. Mr. Collic dissented therefrom."

An addition was made to the eldership by the ordination, on 27th May, 1866, of "Sir James Edward Alexander of Westerton, Mr. David McLaren, Craigmill House, and Mr. Thomas Cumming, parochial Schoolmaster."

By the year 1868 the church in Bridge of Allan was endowed and erected into a church and parish, *quoad sacra*, the Rev. John Reid being the minister at the time. Following on this, on 9th February, 1868, "The Moderator laid before the meeting the resignation of Messrs. James Collic and John Scott, Bridge of Allan, as members of the Kirk Session of Logie—in consequence of Bridge of Allan being erected into a parish *quoad sacra*, which resignation was unanimously received by the meeting, and the Clerk was

instructed to furnish Messrs. Collie and Scott with an extract of the minute to this effect."

On the recommendation of the heritors, the price of lairs in the church-yard "to persons who are not heritors or parishioners, shall be the sum of Twenty Shillings each, Clerk's fee, 2s. 6d. extra."

The only matter of interest recorded in the Heritors' Minutes is the burning of the manse in 1862: "The old part of the manse was unfortunately destroyed by fire on or about the 5th day of Sept. current." The damage was estimated at £313 3s. 3d. by the Liverpool and London Insurance Company's Assessor, who paid over the money to the heritors, who carried out the work of rebuilding, etc., to the specifications of Mr. Clark, Architect, Glasgow, whom the Presbytery employed.

We come now to the close of the ministry of the Rev. R. J. Johnstone. He was a diligent pastor, took a keen interest in parochial affairs, and attended to his presbyterial duties with zeal. It was while engaged with the last that the end came.

"At Logie, the Twenty-seventh day of August, 1871," so runs the Minute, "The late Moderator of the Kirk Session, the Rev. R. J. Johnstone, having died suddenly on the 17th of this month at a Presbytery meeting in Dunblane Cathedral, the Elders met this day, Present—Sir James E. Alexander, Messrs. James Smith, Alexr. M'Nab, David M'Laren, and Thomas. Cumming. It was unanimously resolved to record in the Minutes of the Session the deep loss sustained by the parish, Kirk Session, and Congregation in the lamented death of their much respected minister, Mr. Johnstone, and the meeting instruct their Clerk to forward to Mrs. Johnstone and family, in name of the Session, an expression of their deep and heartfelt sympathy with them in their sad bereavement."

CHAPTER XXI.

THE REV. DAVID NEIL IMRIE, M.A., B.D.

THE vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. R. J. Johnstone was filled on 18th January, 1872, by the admission of the Rev. David Neil Imrie, M.A., B.D., who was translated from the North Parish Church, Paisley, and presented by the patron, the Earl of Dunmore.¹ The Rev. John Reid, Bridge of Allan, officiated at his induction on the 18th January, 1872. Mr. Imrie was a native of the parish of Collace, Perthshire, being a son of James Imrie, who lived in Kinrossie. He began his ministry in Logie with a good deal of enthusiasm, and one of the first things he did was to get the old school at Causewayhead repaired and put into order "for the purpose of preaching an evening sermon therein every alternate Sabbath." The expense of the repairs was £16 15s. Another change was the employment of Communion Cards instead of Tokens, "so that thereby the Communion Roll may be properly checked." The hour of service in the parish church was changed, on the first Sunday of August, 1872, from twelve o'clock noon to half-past eleven A.M., the bell to begin to ring at a quarter-past eleven.

The condition of the churchyards received attention at a meeting of Session, on 29th September, 1872, when "The attention of the meeting having been called to certain irregularities which have crept into the Management of the Church Yards in times past, in order to put a stop to the same, and to have the concurrence of the Heritors in the matter, they resolve at the next meeting of that body formally to request power to act for them, but till then to continue to act for them as heretofore. They further resolve that henceforward no stone or building of any sort be allowed to be erected in either Church Yard without previous notice of such an intention being sent to the Clerk with particulars of the erection, who shall lay the matter before the members of the Session for their approval, and notice to this effect be put up at the gates of either Church yard. They also resolve that no party be

¹ Mr. Imrie's presentation to Logie was given in to the Presbytery on 7th December, 1871. His call was sustained on the 4th, and his induction took place on the 18th January, 1872.



REV. D. N. IMRIE, B.D.



CAUSEWAY HEAD.

To see page 255. April 1.

admitted to the Church yard for the object stated without having the Church Officer present, who shall be paid by such party for the time thus occupied."

At the meeting on 6th October, 1872, an application from the family of the late Rev. R. J. Johnstone, "stating that they intended to transfer his remains from the Old Church Yard to the new, and praying that lairs may be granted to them therein with liberty to erect a monument (the dimensions of which were stated to the meeting)," was granted, and "two lairs free of the usual charge" were given.

Mr. Nicol Cathie, "presently residing at Causewayhead," who had been formerly an elder in the parish, and who resigned in 1861, was re-admitted a member of Session on 29th December, 1872. He died in 1876. James Robb, who had been appointed church officer and sexton, on 30th March, 1872, resigned 27th April, 1873, and James Johnstone, Newhouse, Stirling, was appointed on 19th October, 1873.

At a meeting of Session on 28th September, 1873, the meeting "unanimously resolve to record in their minutes the thanks of the Kirk Session, and the deep obligation they are under, *First*, to Major-General Sir James Edward Alexander of Westerton for the presentation of a handsome collection plate; *Second*, To Alexander M'Nab, Esquire, of Techmuiry and Middleton Kerse for the presentation of two handsome communion cups of the same pattern as those formerly possessed by the Kirk Session."

In December of 1874 the *Scottish Hymnal* was introduced into the service of praise in the church.

It had been the practice for many years, up to 5th November, 1876, to pay a number of singers in the choir five pounds per annum each, but at that date it was reported "that as the paid hands of the choir had all discontinued attending except one, the Committee considered that they would not be justified in raising money for the purpose, and were of opinion that the payment of members should be discontinued after the term. The Session approve of this and delay, meanwhile, coming to any decision as to what should be done for the improvement of the psalmody."

In the year 1877 the interior of the church was improved, walls and ceiling painted at a cost of £60. On 23rd December of this year "it was reported that 36 tons of coals had been ordered for the poor in Menstrie and Blairlogie districts, and 14 tons for Causewayhead districts, and the Clerk was instructed to arrange with the farmers as usual, to have them delivered as soon as possible after their arrival. The Moderator reported that Mr. R. Ewing, Dunedin, a native of Craigmill, had sent him £10 to distribute coals among the poor of Causewayhead and Craigmill, and that Mr. J. Dawson, Bridge of Allan, had also given him £5 for distribution among the poor."

CHURCH AT MENSTRIE.

As during the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Johnstone, the chief change in the parochial history of the parish was the erection of a church in Bridge of Allan, which was ultimately endowed and erected into a parish *quoad sacra*, so during the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Imrie, the erection of a church at Menstrie, in the eastmost part of the parish, was the most important movement. The first step was taken at a meeting of Session, on 28th April, 1878, when there were present the Rev. D. N. Imrie, B.D., Moderator, Sir James E. Alexander, Messrs. McNab, Smith, McLaren, and Cumming, elders. "The Moderator brought before the meeting the propriety of appointing a missionary for Menstrie and district, stating at the same time that the movement would have the support and assistance of the Home Mission of the Church. The meeting cordially approve of the proposal and remit to the Moderator and Clerk to secure a suitable probationer for the purpose." At the next meeting, on 5th May, Mr. John Williamson was suggested as a suitable missionary, and that he should be appointed "after he would receive his licence." "The propriety of taking steps towards getting a church erected in Menstrie was also discussed, and the Moderator reported that if the movement was carried out the Baird Trust would probably advance £500, and the Home Mission 15s. a sitting. The meeting being of opinion that a church was required in the village resolve meanwhile to secure a suitable site for the purpose, and with this view instruct their Clerk to communicate with Mr. Ranken, Lord Abercromby's Factor, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the vacant ground where the smithy stood could be obtained."

The salary of the missionary was fixed at £100, of which the Home Mission was to provide £50, and the Session £20.

Ultimately the Session bought the house and garden at Menstrie belonging to Mr. James Henderson for the sum of £320. Mr. Collie, C.E., Bridge of Allan, was appointed architect at a fee of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the cost, with $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more if the Session were satisfied when the work was completed.

The resignation of the Rev. John Williamson, missionary at Menstrie, was accepted on 2nd November, 1879, and it was resolved, on 18th January, 1880, that candidates for the new church at Menstrie preach in Logie and Menstrie, "the seatholders in the new church to have the power to recommend one or more for the approval of the Kirk Session." The new church was to be opened on Thursday, 26th February, 1880, by the Rev. Dr. Robertson of Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh.

“The following abstract of the cost of the church up to this date (25th January, 1880) was submitted :—

“ James Collie, Architect, ...	...	...	£50	16	0
John Keir, Joiner, ...	...	...	453	10	0
Henry Nairn, Slater, ...	...	...	78	2	3
John Davie, Plasterer, ...	...	...	31	13	0
A. & J. Headridge, Masons, ...	...	...	785	15	0
H. Robertson, Plumber, ...	...	...	33	1	6
R. Bald, Painter, ...	...	...	65	12	6
John Steel, Heating, ...	...	...	42	3	9
R. M'Kay, Gas-fitting, ...	...	...	29	5	2
Price of Property, ...	...	...	320	0	0
Proportion of Conveyance, ...	...	...	4	4	0
Feu Duty, Fire Insurance, and Sundries, ...	...	...	5	15	2
			<hr/>		
			£1,899 18 4”		
			<hr/>		

At a meeting of Kirk Session, held within the Session House of the new church at Menstrie, on 9th March, 1880, “The Moderator reported that he had submitted the accounts in connection with the new Church here to the Presbytery and read the following Extract Minute dated 2nd March, 1880 : The Presbytery unanimously congratulate Mr. Imrie on the successful completion of his scheme and record their approbation of his efforts and those of Kirk Session in connection therewith.

“Signed P. W. Young, P.C.

“The Moderator further reported that a meeting of the Seatholders of the new Church (which was formerly opened on the 26th ult^o by the Rev. Dr. Robertson of Greyfriars, Edinburgh) had been held this evening for the purpose of recommending to the Kirk Session one of the Candidates who had lately been heard for the appointment as Minister of the new Church, and that Mr. James Couper M.A. presently Assistant in Strathmiglo had the largest number of votes at such meeting. The Session accordingly appoint Mr. Couper to the charge and instruct Mr. M'Nab to write to him acquainting him with the decision of the meeting. It was resolved to consider the propriety of appointing managers for the Church at a future meeting.”

The amount paid for the new church at Menstrie by the Home Mission Committee was £337 10s. The estimate for building the boundary walls at Menstrie church, by Messrs. Page & M'Gregor, for £65 1s. 6d., was accepted. “Mr. M'Nab reported that Mr. William Stewart the neighbouring proprietor

to Menstrie church had offered £12 10s. for the privilege of having the entrance between the two feus left of the same breadth as at present, part of the entrance being on the church feu. The offer was accepted, and Mr. M^cNab instructed to get the matter completed." (16th May, 1880.)

Abstract of Expenditure and Receipts by the Kirk Session, in connection with the Erection of Menstrie Church, 1879-1880.

I.—EXPENDITURE.

Paid to Tradesmen,	£1,676	8	8
„ Price of Feu,	320	0	0
„ Expense of Conveyance,	4	4	0
„ Sundries,	5	15	2
	<hr/> <hr/>		
	£2,006	7	10

II.—RECEIPTS.

Received from Baird Trust,	£600	0	0
„ „ Home Mission,	337	10	0
„ Subscriptions—including £100, from Mr. Alexander M ^c Nab of Technuiry and Middleton Kerse,	448	1	0
„ from Mr. M ^c Nab, balance required to free the Church of debt,	620	16	10
	<hr/> <hr/>		
	£2,006	7	10

The first Committee of Management, named in the Deed of Constitution of Menstrie Church, were Commander Hope, Myretoun; William Bain, schoolmaster, Menstrie; Alexander M^cNab, Junior, Glenochil; Alexander Wilson, Loaningbank; John Beveridge, Blairlogie; and William Paton, Ochil Place, Menstrie. Mr. Bain resigned on 25th July, 1880, and Mr. David Drummond was appointed to the vacancy. The Rev. James Coupar, M.A., was ordained to the chapel at Menstrie on 25th November, 1880. He died on 6th February, 1903.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

On the 27th March, 1881, "The Clerk read a letter from Mr. George Jack, Causewayhead, with a Petition from members and adherents of the Church praying the Kirk Session to sanction the introduction of a Harmonium into the church," but at a subsequent meeting of Session it was deemed

“inexpedient to introduce the Harmonium at the present time.” Instrumental music was not introduced until August, 1887.

On 27th November, 1881, Messrs. James Brown, Robert Dawson, and James Vicars, nominated as elders to serve in Menstrie church, were duly ordained, and on 8th December, Messrs. William Troup, William McGregor, and James Gow, were ordained elders in Logie church.

On 4th March, 1883, “The Moderator reported that Mr. David McLaren one of our elders, had died on 12th February last, and it was unanimously resolved to record in the minutes an expression of the loss the Session had sustained through his death and an expression of sympathy with his widow and family in their sad bereavement, and the Clerk was instructed to send Mrs. McLaren an Excerpt of this minute.”

The Rev. Mr. Imrie having been elected to the church and parish of St. John's, Edinburgh, preached his farewell discourse in Logie, on 14th September, 1884, and was inducted to that charge on the 19th of the same month.

He laboured there for seven years, and had an uphill fight to revive the drooping congregation of St. John's, but his efforts were successful. When everything seemed prosperous he was attacked with influenza and died on Monday, 14th December, 1891. Mr. Imrie had arranged to assist at the Communion in his old parish of Logie on the Sunday before his death. Truly “man proposes but God disposes.” His work in St. John's Parish is one of the best monuments to his memory. He fell at his post, “in the front rank,” as Mrs. Saxby wrote in a touching poem which is given below. The building of Menstrie church was due to Mr. Imrie's energy while minister of Logie; and he always watched with keen interest every movement in his old parish. In February, 1889, he opened the new Parish Mission Hall, Causewayhead; and whenever any other call upon him was made he ungrudgingly put himself at the service of his former parish. His wife, Eliza M. A. Ferguson, a daughter of Captain Ferguson of Irvine, predeceased him, as also did his eldest son, Arthur Stanley. He was survived by three sons—William Frederick, born 17th August, 1876; John Hamilton, and Herbert Neil.

FALLEN IN THE FRONT RANK.

(The Rev. DAVID N. IMRIE, B.D., died 14th December.)

LEADING a band of our boys up Life's hill,
 Cheering them onward, and pointing the way;
 Wearing his armour by night and by day;
 Fighting the “good fight” against every ill,
 Facing the foe as a brave Christian will—
 Struck down by Death in the front of the fray!

Dead ! and the silence of uttermost grief
Falls upon those he had guided so well ;
Bowed by the place where he suddenly fell :
They now recall the last words of their chief—
Words full of meaning, “ We fade as a leaf ”—
Ah ! the true meaning rings in his death-knell !

Fallen at noon-tide ! The cloud of Earth’s dross
Hides from their vision the prize he has won ;
They but bewail that his race was soon run,
Could they but see how he gains by their loss,
Receiving a crown in exchange for a cross,
Hearing the Master say, “ Servant, well done ! ”

JESSIE M. E. SAXBY, in the *Scotsman*.

The last Sunday Mr. Imrie preached in St. John’s Church (22nd November) he took as one of his texts, “ We all do fade as a leaf.”



REV. R. M. FERGUSSON, M.A.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE REV. R. MENZIES FERGUSSON, M.A.

THE vacancy caused by the translation of the Rev. D. N. Imrie, B.D., to St. John's Parish, Edinburgh, was filled up, on 2nd April, 1885, by the ordination of the Reverend Robert Menzies Fergusson, M.A., assistant minister to the Rev. Dr. John Rankine, Sorn, Ayrshire. The call was given on 16th February, 1885, and Mr. Menzies Fergusson was elected by the members and adherents of the church, patronage having been abolished by Act of Parliament in 1874.

The Rev. R. Menzies Fergusson, present minister of Logie (1904), is the third son of the late Rev. Samuel Fergusson, minister of Fortingall, in the Presbytery of Weem, and author of *The Queen's Visit and Other Poems*. Born in the manse of Fortingall on 12th April, 1859, he was educated at the parish school there, and subsequently at Murthly, while his parents resided at Laguna House, and at Stanley Public School. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, being prepared for entrance by the late Mr. Joseph Dobbie, F.E.I.S., parochial schoolmaster of Redgorton, and graduated M.A. in April, 1881. He studied theology at St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, where he gained the first place in Divinity and Church History, as well as prizes in the other classes. During the two summer vacations at St. Mary's College, he had charge, as missionary, of the parish of Flotta in Orkney, and before leaving was at a meeting of the congregation, elected to be their minister on his receiving licence; but he declined. Finishing his Divinity course in the spring of 1884, he proceeded for a short time to Oxford and took charge of the Scottish Church there, founded by the late Rev. Henry C. B. Bazely, B.C.L., son of the Rev. Thomas Tyssen Bazely, rector of All Saints, Poplar, who, leaving the Church of England, was admitted as a probationer of the Church of Scotland, by the Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1869, and ordained by the Presbytery of London, on 18th April, 1877, to St. Andrew's Church, Stepney. Mr. Bazely returned to Oxford, where he had been a tutor, and "in 1878-79 he purchased a site in Nelson Street, Jericho (a working men's suburb

of Oxford), and built at his own cost a church for the service of the Church of Scotland." Here he ministered until his death in 1883.¹

The Rev. R. Menzies Fergusson was licensed by the Presbytery of Perth in May, 1884, and, having been appointed assistant to the Rev. Dr. Rankine of Sorn, he immediately took up his duties there, where he remained until his ordination at Logie. Mr. Menzies Fergusson, while student missionary in the island of Flotta, Orkney, obtained an experience which stood him in good stead in his future work. He published an account of Orkney and Orcadian life in *Rambles in the Far North*, a book which rapidly went into a second edition.²

At his first Communion in Logie, in June, 1885, thirty-three young communicants were admitted to the membership of the church.

At this time the agitation for the Disestablishment of the Church of Scotland took an aggressive form, and steps were taken to counteract the propaganda. Church Defence Associations were formed in the parish at public meetings held in Causewayhead on 26th October, and in Menstrie on 27th October, 1885.

An alteration was made at the end of this year on the interior of the church, by removing the precentor's desk and erecting a choir platform below the pulpit, at a cost of £20. The want of suitable accommodation at the village of Causewayhead for evening services and Sabbath School work was much felt, and the matter was considered at a meeting of Session on 4th December, 1886. A plan of a proposed Mission Hall was submitted on 26th December, and approved, and it was agreed to raise funds for the purpose.

MRS. BAIN'S BEQUEST.

On 17th April, 1887, it was intimated to the Kirk Session by Messrs. Wingate & Curror, Solicitors, Stirling, that the late Mrs. Bain, Blairlogie Cottage, Blairlogie, "by the fourth purpose of her Trust Disposition and Settlement . . . bequeathed, *inter alia*, to the Minister and Members of the Kirk Session of the Established Church of Scotland of the Parish of Logie for the time being two Legacies of Two Hundred Pounds and One Hundred Pounds respectively." The interest of the legacy of £200 was to be expended, one-half on keeping the burying-place of her late husband in good order, and

¹ For an account of the Rev. H. C. B. Bazely, see *Quiet Folk*, p. 110, by the Rev. R. Menzies Fergusson, M.A. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1889.

² Published by Alex. Gardner, Paisley, in 1884.

one-half to be equally divided among the four Schemes of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, viz. :—First, Indian Mission ; Second, Home Mission ; Third, Colonial Churches ; Fourth, Scheme for the Conversion of the Jews. The principal of both legacies was to lie on Deposit Receipt in the Royal Bank of Scotland. The legacy of £100 was left “for behoof of deserving widows in poor and straitened circumstances who are Members of or connected with the Congregation worshipping in the Established Church of the said Parish of Logie.” The bequest, less legacy, duty amounted to £270.

FAST DAY ABOLISHED.

On 15th May, 1887, “it was unanimously resolved that the Thursday previous to the approaching Summer Communion be held as a Fast this year, but that in future it be discontinued.”

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Before Mr. Imrie had been translated to Edinburgh, a harmonium had been purchased by the congregation, but it had never been used in the public worship of the church. In August, 1887, when a vacancy occurred in the office of precentor, “it was agreed to delay the matter meanwhile and endeavour to get instrumental music introduced into the church. With this view the Moderator was instructed to intimate from the pulpit next Sunday that a Harmonium would be introduced the following Sabbath for a four months’ trial and objections would be received at the end of that time.” Six members gave in objections, but, “considering the objections to Instrumental Music were so few, the Kirk Session resolved to continue the Harmonium in the Services meanwhile.”

MISSION HALL AT CAUSEWAYHEAD.

Funds were collected from subscribers for the erection of the proposed Mission Hall at Causewayhead, and £243 had been raised by April, 1888. It was arranged to hold a Bazaar at Bridge of Allan on the 13th and 14th of that month, and the Clerk along with Mr. Troup were authorised to look out for a suitable site. A site was taken from the trustees of Cowan’s Hospital, extending to a quarter of an acre on the north side of the Alloa Road, next Mr. Jack’s feu, and Messrs. MacLuckie & Walker were instructed to prepare sketches of the proposed Hall. The receipts of the Bazaar amounted to £480 4s. 10d., and the outlays and expenses to £71 7s. 3d., leaving a balance of £408 17s. 7d.

The estimates accepted were :—

A. & J. Headridge, Mason Work,	...	...	£351	0	0
James Henderson, Joiner Work,	...	...	179	15	0
Robert Mackay, Plumber Work,	...	...	37	16	0
Do., Gas Fittings,	...	...	9	18	0
James Gray, Plaster Work,	...	...	45	0	0
Do., Slater Work, ...	...	...	39	0	0
James Simpson, Smith Work,	...	...	9	17	4
			<hr/>		
			£672	6	4
			<hr/>		

The cost of building the wall was £30 10s., and of dressing the ground enclosed, £3 15s. The total cost, including extras and architect's fee, amounted to £827 0s. 6d. The Hall was completed and formally opened in February, 1889.

MENSTRIE CHURCH.

The question of endowing the chapel at Menstrie and erecting it and the district into a church and parish *quoad sacra*, came up at a meeting of Session on 4th November, 1888, which “took into consideration the proposal of the Holburne Trustees to endow Menstrie Church.”

The Trustees appointed by the late Miss Mary Ann Barbara Holburne had intimated their intention of carrying out her bequest of £8000 in the erection of the chapel and district of Menstrie into a church and parish *quoad sacra*.

Miss Mary Ann Barbara Holburne, of 10 Cavendish Crescent, Bath, spinster, appointed her brother, Sir Thomas William Holburne, Bart., to be her sole executor, under date 18th December, 1872. Sir Thomas William Holburne, however, predeceased his sister, and on 18th June, 1882, Miss Holburne executed a codicil, and *inter alia* gave and bequeathed the sum of £8000 to Lord Balfour of Burleigh; Robert Lee, Esquire, Advocate, Sheriff of Perthshire; Robert Sconce, Esquire, Sheriff Substitute at Stirling; and the Rev. D. N. Imrie, Minister of the Parish of Logie, “in Scotland, to hold the same as joint tenants for their own absolute use and benefit.”

Of same date as the above-mentioned codicil, Miss Holburne wrote the following letter with reference thereto:—“The Right Honorable Alexander Hugh Bruce, Lord Balfour of Burleigh; Robert Lee, Esquire, Sheriff of Stirling and Dumbarton; Robert Sconce, Esquire, Sheriff-Substitute at Stirling; and the Rev. David Neil Imrie, B.D., of the Parish of Logie.

“Gentlemen, By a Codicil, dated this 18th day of June, 1882, to my Will of the 18th day of December, 1872, I have bequeathed to you the sum of Eight thousand Pounds as joint tenants, and in terms for your own use and benefit absolutely.

“I have, however, done so relying on your honour to carry out my wishes hereinafter expressed with respect to the same legacy, which wishes I do not desire to be legally binding on you.

“My wish is that you should apply the said legacy in building and endowing a Church in the Parish of Logie for public worship according to the Established Church of Scotland; and my wish is that the said Church should be primarily free for the poor of the said Parish; and that for the purpose aforesaid you should so far as necessary purchase land for the site of the Church, and of a Manse for the Minister thereof, and apply the fund in the purchase of such land accordingly, and in building the said Church and Manse, and in endowing the said Church.

“My wish also is that you should be at liberty to join with any persons willing to contribute to any of the purposes aforesaid in carrying out the same purposes or any of them, and that you should be at full liberty to apply the said legacy in such shares and proportions as you may think fit in the purchase of the said land, or in building the said Church, and also to invest either permanently or temporarily, in the purchase of land, the portions set apart as an Endowment.

“My wish also is that you should be at liberty to settle in such way as you should think fit the said Church and Manse and Endowment, having regard to my wishes, and in particular to determine by whom and in what manner the Minister of the Church should be appointed. I also desire it to be understood that the Church at Menstrie is intended to be a Memorial of the Holburne Family, who had formerly an estate in the neighbourhood of Menstrie.

“And, lastly, my wish is that in all questions relating to the matters aforesaid which may arise between you and your successors, the majority of you shall bind the minority.

“Dated the 18th June, 1882.

“I am, Gentlemen, yours, etc.,

(Signed) “M. A. B. HOLBURNE.”

Miss Holburne died on 21st June, 1882.¹

¹She bequeathed to Greenwich Hospital the portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of her grandfather, Admiral Holburne.

Miss Holburne's trustees, at this time, appeared to be of opinion that, in order to have a free hand for carrying out the wishes of the testator, Mr. Couper should retire, and an offer of a sum in compensation was made to him by the local trustees, which he declined.

The question was hung up until 1891, when the trustees of the late Miss Holburne came before the Presbytery of Dunblane on 24th April with their Petition to endow and erect the Church and District of Menstrie into a Church and Parish *quoad sacra*. Upon this Petition the Presbytery disapproved of Article 18 of the proposed Constitution, on the ground that it was not in accordance with the usual practice, as it left out the name of the first minister. An appeal was taken to the General Assembly, but it was not followed up.

The question of erecting Menstrie into a Parish *quoad sacra* did not come again before the Presbytery until February, 1897. In the meantime, a meeting of the congregation of Menstrie Church had been held, when, voting by ballot, they unanimously declared in favour of the Rev. James Couper, M.A., being the first minister to the new parish. This simplified matters, so that Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the sole surviving trustee of the late Miss Holburne's Bequest, submitted a new petition to the Presbytery of Dunblane, "for the disjunction and erection of Menstrie Chapel of Ease and District into a Church and Parish *quoad sacra*, along with accompanying plan of the proposed boundaries of the said new parish, which is to be wholly taken off the Parish of Logie. The Session unanimously approved of said disjunction and erection, and also of the plan of the proposed boundaries, with one exception—on the suggestion of Colonel Hare—vizt., that, the Feu designated on said plan 'Montague Cottage,' the residence of Colonel Hare of Blairlogie, be excluded, and the boundary to run along the fence enclosing the said feu on the east, to the public road. The Clerk, who is also Clerk to the Presbytery of Dunblane, was instructed to have the said alteration in the boundaries of the proposed new Parish given effect to in the Presbytery Minutes, and inserted in the Petition to the Court of Teinds."

At a meeting of Session, held on 6th June, 1897, "the Clerk reported that, as instructed at last meeting, he had made the alteration suggested by the Session in the boundaries of the proposed new parish of Menstrie, and that the same has now received legal effect. So that the said boundaries marked off, and designed by the Kirk Session of Logie, sanctioned by the Presbytery of Dunblane, and confirmed by the Court of Teinds, are as follows, vizt., 'Starting from a point on the river Devon on the south at the boundary between the lands of Gogar on the west and the lands of Menstrie on the east 'running along said boundary towards the north to the boundary between the



MONTAGUE COTTAGE.

‘said lands of Gogar and the lands of Blairlogie at the public road leading
 ‘from Stirling towards Menstrie, thence eastwards along the said road till the
 ‘boundary between the feu known as *Montague Cottage*, and the lands
 ‘of Menstrie is reached, thence northwards along the said boundary till the
 ‘march between the lands of Blairlogie and Menstrie is reached, thence along
 ‘the said last mentioned march as far as the burn called the Menstrie Burn,
 ‘thence along said burn to the point at which it receives the burn called the
 ‘Second Inchmay Burn, thence along the said Second Inchmay Burn as far as
 ‘the boundary of the Parish of Dunblane, thence east along said boundary as
 ‘far as the burn called the Balquharn Burn, thence along said burn to the river
 ‘Devon on the south and thence west along said river to the point first men-
 ‘tioned. The said new Parish will thus include the lands of Menstrie,
 ‘Myreton, Balquharn, and others, all situate within the County of Clack-
 ‘mannan, but will exclude the feu known as *Montague Cottage*.’”

Thus were the pious wishes of the old lady in Bath realised. The old ancestral connection with Menstrie was revived, and a permanent memorial of an old and honoured family established. When the first Earl of Stirling (Sir William Alexander of Menstrie) became embarrassed, about the middle of the seventeenth century, the estate of Menstrie was mortgaged to the Rev. Mr. Murray of Woodend, Perthshire, the minister of Methven, and a relative of the Earl. On the Earl's death, Mr. Murray foreclosed, and sold the lands and barony on 28th June, 1649, to Major-General James Holburne, who that year was elected an elder in the Church of Stirling, and was in command of a portion of the Scots army in 1650, during Oliver Cromwell's invasion of the country. The General's grandson, Sir James Holburne (created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 21st June, 1706), sold the estate, in 1719, to Alexander Abercromby of Tullibody, the ancestor of the present Lord Abercromby, in whose possession the estate still remains. Miss Mary Ann Barbara Holburne was the daughter of Sir Thomas, the fifth Baronet.¹

The original legacy of £8000 had, owing to the delay, accumulated to nearly fourteen thousand pounds, and the trustee was thus able to enlarge the present church of Menstrie, build a substantial manse, erect a commodious and beautiful church hall, and endow the living to over £200.

The Rev. James Couper died on 6th February, 1903, and was succeeded by the Rev. John Boyd, B.D., assistant in Dunblane Cathedral, who was ordained to Menstrie on 11th June, 1903. A tablet in memory of the Rev.

¹ Vide *Alexander Hume, an Early Poet-Pastor of Logie and His Intimates*, p. 179., by R. Menzies Fergusson, M.A. Paisley: Alexander Gardner, 1899.

James Couper, erected in Menstrie Church, was unveiled on Sunday, 6th November, 1904, by the Rev. R. Menzies Fergusson, Minister of Logie.

On the death of Mr. Thomas Cumming, on 20th February, 1889, Mr. William Troup, Eastwell, Bridge-of-Allan, was appointed Session Clerk, and he acted until his death, which took place on 22nd March, 1899.

Mr. Troup also acted as Interim Clerk to the Presbytery of Dunblane from 1893, when the office became vacant through the death of the Rev. Peter W. Young, minister of Lecropt, who died on 28th December, 1892.

An addition was made to the Kirk Session on 2nd June, 1889, when Messrs. Alexander Thomson, Powis; James Meiklejohn, Craigmill; and Malcolm Macfarlane, M.A., Schoolhouse, Bridge-of-Allan, were ordained to the office of the eldership. Colonel James Hare of Calder Hall and Blairlogie, having been already ordained an elder of the Church of Scotland in the parish of Abercorn, was duly admitted an elder in the Parish of Logie, on 7th December, 1890.

SESSION RECORDS.

On 15th December, 1899, “the Clerk reported that he had obtained the Session Documents that were found in the repositories of the late Clerk (the earlier portion of the Records having previously been in the present Clerk’s possession) and he now submitted an Inventory of the whole Records and Papers belonging to the Session, which was ordered to be engrossed in the Minutes.

“He further reported that certain Papers which he had formerly seen in the possession of the late Clerk, had not been found in his repositories—Whereof, the papers connected with the erection of the church at Menstrie: and the papers connected with the restoration, as a burial-place, in the year 1879, of that portion of the Old Church of Logie known as the *Manor Aisle*, by Mr. John Dawson, proprietor of the estate of Manor, including letter of concurrence by Lord Abercromby, the then Custodier of the Old Church.

“The Session record their regret that papers of such importance and recent date are apparently now lost, and they instruct the Clerk to prepare a short Abstract of Accounts connected with the erection of Menstrie Church, to be inserted in the Minutes; and also to enter in the Register of Lairs in the Old Churchyard, the fact of Mr. Dawson of Manor, having in the year 1879 obtained a right to the *Manor Aisle*, as a burial-place.

“Inventory of the Records and Documents
belonging to the Kirk Session of Logie,
at the 20th of December, 1889.

- “I. Volume of Minutes of the Kirk Session, containing also the Church Collections and Disbursements, from 3rd January, 1686, to 31st August, 1690.
- II. Volume of Minutes of the Kirk Session, from 15th August, 1688, to 30th December, 1766, excepting from 15th September, 1700, to 16th December, 1744, and from 1st December, 1760, to 29th November, 1761, the Minutes for these periods having long been unaccountably lost.
- III. Volume of Minutes of the Kirk Session from 19th February, 1767, to 13th November, 1859, excepting from 20th March, 1774, to 11th June, 1794, during which period no Minutes of Session seem to have been kept.
- IV. Volume of Minutes of the Kirk Session, from 14th April, 1860, to the present time.
- V. Cash Book from 19th June, 1689, to 25th May, 1726.
- VI. Cash Book from 26th May, 1726, to 2nd December, 1744.
- VII. Cash Book from 9th December, 1744, to 1st July, 1761.
- VIII. Cash Book from 15th July, 1761, to 6th August, 1811.
- IX. Cash Book from 6th August, 1780, to 3rd March, 1793.
- X. Scroll Cash Book from 1799 to 1828.
- XI. Eight Small Cash Books dating from 1801 to 1817, from 1829 to 1841, and from 1850 to 1868.
- XII. Cash Book from 2nd December, 1868, to the present time.
- XIII. Register of Burials from 1761 to 1794.
- XIV. Register of Lairs, in Old Churchyard, from 1761 onwards. In New Churchyard, from 1809 to 1855.
- XV. Register of Lairs in New Churchyard from 1855 to 1885.
- XVI. Register of Proclamation of Banns from 1855 to the present time.
- XVII. Letter Book from 1873 to 1887, and Press.
- XVIII. Vouchers of K. S. Accounts from 1877, excepting for years 1880 and 1884.
- XIX. Volume of printed Acts of the General Assembly from 1690 to 1708, both inclusive.
- XX. Miscellaneous Letters and Papers.

“The above Records, &c., are contained in a tin Box, marked ‘Logie Session Records.’”

SIR ROBERT ABERCROMBY'S BEQUEST.

The ministers of Logie had been in receipt, every Christmas for many years past, of the sum of £15, commonly called Sir Robert Abercromby's Christmas Gift to the Poor of the Parish of Logie, which they doled out at the New Year. This amount was regularly paid by the agents of Lord Abercromby, proprietor of Airthrey. In 1889, however, the estate of Airthrey was sold to Mr. Donald Graham, C.I.E., and Lord Abercromby's agents appear to have been under the impression that the payment of this money would now cease.

At a meeting of Kirk Session, on 2nd March, 1890, "the Moderator reported that the bequest of £15, by the late Sir Robert Abercromby of Airthrey, which has been paid at Christmas yearly—since the year 1827, the date of Sir Robert's death—to the minister of Logie, for behoof of the Poor in the Parish, has not, for last occasion (Christmas, 1889) been received. He also stated that he had had an unsatisfactory correspondence with Mr. Ranken, factor for Lord Abercromby, regarding the non-payment of the bequest as heretofore; that Mr. Ranken had declined to give any special reason therefor, and that he is taking legal advice in order to ascertain, at least, the grounds on which payment of the bequest has now been refused.

"The Session approved of what the Moderator has done, and resolved to give him all the assistance possible in his endeavour to recover payment of this bequest, which has for the past sixty years been of so great benefit to the poor of the Parish."

On 7th September, 1890, "the Moderator reported that further communication with Mr. Ranken, factor for Lord Abercromby, regarding the non-payment of Sir Robert Abercromby's bequest, had led to no satisfactory result; that Mr. Barty, solicitor, Dunblane, whom he had consulted, now recommends that Extracts from Sir Robert Abercromby's Deeds of Settlement, referring to this bequest, be procured and submitted to the opinion of Counsel, and that he had again brought the matter before the Session for advice before incurring the expense necessary for procuring the said Extracts and opinion.

"The Session, considering the great boon this bequest of £15 yearly has been to the poor of the parish during the past sixty years, and believing that there are no valid grounds for Lord Abercromby's withdrawal thereof, resolve, in the interest of the parish, to ascertain the legal position of the bequest, in manner advised by Mr. Barty, and to constitute the expense necessary for that purpose a charge on the Session funds, and empower the Moderator and the Clerk to take all necessary action in the matter."

On 14th December, 1890, "the Moderator stated, with reference to

former Minutes anent Sir Robert Abercromby's bequest, that according to the opinion of Counsel, Lord Abercromby is still liable in annual payment of said bequest, and that the opinion of Counsel having been submitted to his Lordship's agents, the bequest payable both at Christmas, 1889, and 1890, had been received. He also stated that Professor Rankine, of Edinburgh, whose opinion was asked and obtained, had, in the circumstances, made no charge therefor, and that Mr. J. W. Barty, solicitor, Dunblane, who acted as Agent in the process, had also made no charge.

"The Minister of the Parish, to whom this bequest is made payable, never having had any official Extract from Sir Robert Abercromby's Deed of Settlement relative to this bequest, it was agreed to insert the following Excerpts from said Deed of Settlement in the Session Minutes." Here follow

"Excerpts from Deed of Annuities and Codicils
of Sir Robert Abercromby, G.C.B., 1808 and
1816.

"I Do also hereby Give, Grant, and Bequeath to the Poor of the Parish of Logie the sum of Three hundred pounds sterling to be placed at interest on good security and to be added to the present fund for the permanent support, which donation of Three hundred pounds sterling I bind and oblige my said Trustees to pay to the Heritors and Kirk Session of the Parish of Logie for the special purpose before mentioned and no other whatever at the first term of Whitsunday or Martinmas which shall happen after my decease with the legal interest thereof till paid, Reserving always full power to me to alter or revoke these presents, but Declaring that if not altered or revoked the same shall be effectual wherever the same may be found, And declaring also that any Codicil which I may hereafter make hereto shall be valid and effectual, and for the more security I consent to the registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session, or any others competent, for preservation, and that all execution necessary may pass hereon as effeirs, and to that effect I constitute my procurators. In Witness whereof I have written and subscribed these presents upon this and the preceding page of Stamped paper, at Airthrey Castle, the 8th day of September, 1808 years. (Signed) Robert Abercromby.

"Having found from experience that the Poor of the Parish of Logie would derive no benefit whatever from my bequest of Three hundred pounds Sterling as above made, and that, in fact, it would be a donation to the Heritors of that parish, I therefore do hereby revoke and annul the same, and in lieu thereof I do hereby bind and oblige my Trustees as before described,

and my heirs and Successors in the estate of Airthrey, to pay on every Christmas Day of every succeeding year to the Minister of the Parish of Logie for the time being, the sum of Fifteen pounds Sterling, to be by him on the first day of every succeeding year distributed in equal proportions to the Poor of the said Parish who at the time shall have been regularly placed on the list, and who shall in consequence thereof be entitled to receive a regular monthly allowance from the Parochial Board funds, the payment of the said sum of £15 sterling to commence on the first Christmas or new Year's Day which shall happen after my decease. This New Year's gift must be considered as totally independent and exclusive of the Monthly or any other allowance whatever and is thus bequeathed for the express purpose of affording to the Poor the means of procuring some small portion of the comforts of life at a season of the year when other more fortunate classes of the community are freely indulging in the luxuries of it. . . . Witness my hand at Airthrey Castle this 25th day of December in the year of our Lord 1816.

“(Signed) ROBERT ABERCROMBY.”

DEATH OF MR. M^CNAB.

On 7th December, 1890, the day on which Colonel Hare of Blairlogie was admitted a member of the Kirk Session, the death of one of their number was intimated. “The Session unanimously resolved to record an expression of the great loss which they have sustained through the death, on the 27th November last, of Mr. Alexander M^CNab of Middleton Kerse, who for the long period of forty-one years was an elder of this church and parish; and whose upright character, wise counsel, and generous acts so highly commended him to their esteem and respect: also, an expression of sympathy with his relatives in their bereavement, and the Clerk was instructed to send to Mr. James M^CNab of Glenochil, an Excerpt of this Minute.”

The late Mr. Alexander M^CNab left, among other legacies, the sum of £3000 for charitable purposes, and his trustees, in allocating this amount, remitted £50 sterling to the Kirk Session of Logie, “in aid of any charitable scheme administered by the Kirk Session, and especially the fund for the gratuitous distribution of coals to the necessitous poor of the parish.” A large sum was invested by the trustees for behoof of the poor in Menstrie.

In June, 1898, the Kirk Session received an Assignation of £100 from Mr. Ralph Ewing, Roslyn, Dunedin, New Zealand, a native of Craigmill, the interest of which is to maintain in good order and repair the burying ground in the Old Churchyard standing in the Register in the name of John Ewing, portioner in Powis, the three lairs standing in his own name, in the New

Churehyard, and for "such charitable purposes as they shall deem fit and of which they shall be the sole judges." The Assignment is dated at Dunedin, 6th December, 1897.

On 20th November, 1898, "the Moderator having intimated that the late Mrs. John Graham, 17 Douglas Street, Stirling, daughter of the late James Smith, Powis, for many years an elder in this congregation, had gifted the sum of £50 to the Poor of the Parish of Logie, and that this amount had been distributed by her relatives and himself, the Kirk Session agreed to instruct their Clerk to convey to Mr. John Graham and Miss Smith, their appreciation of this generous and kindly remembrance of the Poor."

On 20th March, 1899, Mr. William Troup, Session Clerk, in view of his election to represent the Presbytery of Dunblane at the ensuing General Assembly, was certified an acting elder; but, at the next meeting of Session, his death is recorded, and they appointed Mr. Malcolm Macfarlane, M.A., one of their number, to the office of Clerk and Treasurer to the Kirk Session, with the emoluments, rights and privileges pertaining thereto, and Mr. Macfarlane having taken the oath *de fidei administratione officii*, was thereupon duly admitted to the said offices.

An Inventory of the Records and Documents belonging to the Kirk Session was made out and recorded in the Minute Book. A safe was purchased for the secure keeping of the Records, being the gift of James Dawson, Esq., of Airthrey Croft.

On 27th October, 1901, five new elders were ordained, viz.:—Colonel Alexander of Westerton, Messrs. John Dempster, Factor, Airthrey; Archibald Mitchell,¹ Farmer, Blackgrange; John Murdoch, Clerk, Causewayhead; and Peter McLean, Station Master, Causewayhead. The Kirk Session consisted now of nine elders, Colonel Hare of Blairlogie, Messrs. Malcolm Macfarlane, M.A., James Meiklejohn, Alexander Thomson, and the five above named.

THE FEUING OF PART OF LOGIE GLEBE.

In 1892 the minister of Logie applied to the heritors for liberty to feu the Glebe. The consent of the heritors was asked in terms of "The Glebe Lands (Scotland) Act, 1866," to the feuing of a part of the Glebe—that part consisting of two portions: (1) The portion bounded on the north by the road from Bawlawan to Bridge-of-Allan, on the east by the drive from Sheriffmuir Road to the Manse, and on the west and south by Mrs. Whitelaw's lands of Alangrange, extending to about one acre. Mrs. Whitelaw, as a pro-

¹ Died, 22nd October, 1904.

prietor whose lands were conterminous with the Glebe, intended to avail herself of the right of pre-emption conferred by section 17 of the Glebe Lands Act to purchase the part lying to the west of a line marked A B on the plan, extending to 743 acre, or 2 roods, 38 poles, and 29 yards or thereby. The price to be paid, and to be fixed by the Court of Teinds, was agreed to be not less than £220, over and above which Mrs. Whitelaw agreed to defray the whole cost of the application to the Court of Session and the necessary proceedings arising therefrom. As these expenses would otherwise be made a burden on the Glebe, a considerable sum would thus be added to the actual price payable. It was the intention of Mrs. Whitelaw to enclose the piece of land with a stone wall, not to exceed four feet, and iron railing—the fence not to exceed seven feet or thereby in height, so as to include it in the grounds of Alangrange. The plans showed that a space varying in breadth from thirteen to over twenty feet has been left between the boundary and the manse drive, which could be planted with shrubs and trees so as to beautify the entrance to the manse. (2) This portion consisted of the field lying to the west of the manse and extending to 4779 acres or thereby. It is bounded on the north by the lands of Airthrey, on the south by the footpath leading from Blawlowan to Aboukir Road (now called Kenilworth Road), Bridge-of-Allan, on the east by the plantation adjoining the manse, and on the west by a strip of ground belonging to the Airthrey estate.

The buildings which it was proposed feuars should be allowed to erect were to be villas, single or double, similar to those in Bridge-of-Allan in the immediate neighbourhood—no villa, if single, to cost less than £1500, or, if double, less than £2000. Only one building, with offices, was to be erected on each feu, and no such building to contain more than two dwelling-houses. In regard to the rate of feu-duty, a minimum rate would be fixed by the Court, and £12 per acre was suggested, but it was not proposed to feu at a lower rate than £15 per acre.

The consent of the heritors was given, and the Court of Teinds, after the usual steps, granted the Petition, on 13th March, 1893. Mrs. Whitelaw purchased the small portion which made an inset into her grounds, 9th June, 1893, and the £220 received was duly invested for the good of the benefice, by the Endowment Committee of the Church, yielding $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PARISH CHURCH.

The most important event in the local parochial history of the parish was the reconstruction and improvement of the Parish Church, a movement which was contemplated in the beginning of 1892, and only begun in 1900 and completed the following year.

On 7th February, 1892, "the Moderator having brought before the meeting the present uncomfortable condition of the Church, especially as regards heating and seating, the Session resolved to consider the whole matter, and to determine what improvements might be made upon the Church. They also agreed that said improvements shall be done by voluntary subscriptions, and when properly matured, the whole matter should be submitted to the heritors for their sanction."

Plans were drawn, submitted to a meeting of the congregation, and approved in 1893. But difficulties were put in the way, and, at that time, no progress was made. The Session took up the question again, on 21st August, 1898, and drew up a list of necessary repairs requiring to be made on the church, which was submitted to the heritors at their annual meeting on 15th September. The heritors were still unsympathetic, and nothing was done.

A meeting of the congregation was held on the 8th November, 1899, at which the plans were approved and the movement cordially endorsed. The estimated cost was £2020, and £1000 was intimated as having already been subscribed. This excellent beginning was mainly due to the liberality of Colonel Hare of Blairlogie and Mr. Donald Graham, C.I.E., of Airthrey, who each subscribed £400 to the scheme. A large and representative committee was appointed at this meeting to raise the necessary funds and see the work carried through, after obtaining the consent of the heritors of the parish and the Presbytery of Dunblane. The committee, which included representatives of the heritors, Kirk Session, and congregation, was as follows:—

A. HERITORS.

1. Donald Graham of Airthrey, C.I.E.
2. Colonel Hare of Blairlogie.
3. Andrew Bean of Sheriffmuirlands.

B. KIRK SESSION.

4. William McGregor, Brachead, Alloa.
5. Alexander Thomson, Powis Gardens.
6. James Meiklejohn, Craigmill.
7. Malcolm Macfarlane, M.A., School-house, Bridge-of-Allan (*Clerk*).
8. Rev. R. Menzies Ferguson, M.A., Logie Manse (*Convener*).

C. CONGREGATION.

9. James Dawson, Airthrey Croft.
10. William Dawson, Wellpark.

11. William Miller, Causewayhead Cottage.
12. David Harley, Cornton.
13. John Dempster, Logie Cottage.
14. John Kinross, St. Leonard's, Causewayhead.
15. John Murdoch, Lily Cottage, „
16. Thomas Walker, Spittal Villa, „
17. Peter M'Lean, Ben View, „
18. William Harris, Wallace Arms, „
19. Daniel Robertson, Grangehall.
20. Charles Cooper, Forth Place, Stirling.
21. Archibald Mitchell, Headtown, Blackgrange.
22. Thomas A. Cumming, Westerton Drive, Bridge-of-Allan.
23. Alexander Berry, Coneyhill.
24. John M'Intyre, Rose House, Blairlogie.
25. James Lucas, Spittal, Causewayhead.
26. Alexander M'Nab of Middleton Kerse.

Within six weeks a sum of £1562 had been subscribed, and the scheme met with a most hearty reception. An adjourned meeting of heritors, on 6th July, 1900, provisionally approved of the proposal made by the congregation, and a sum of £2300 was guaranteed for this purpose by four members of the Congregational Committee, viz., Donald Graham, James Dawson, Malcolm Macfarlane, and the Rev. R. Menzies Fergusson. "The provisional approval had these conditions attached to it:—(1) That offers must be obtained from substantial tradesmen to execute the work for an amount not exceeding the sum named; (2) That the Sittings should be redistributed among the Heritors before the alterations are begun. Inasmuch as no contribution is asked from the Heritors, their Committee wish to point out that the proposal is a favourable one to the Heritors. The accommodation provided under the Scheme does not fall short of the accommodation actually existing in the Church, and it is proposed to redistribute the Seats as shewn on the Architect's Plan at the Meeting called by the notice attached to this. This redistribution would naturally be made in accordance with the usual practice followed in an allocation, and in proportion to the valued rent of each Heritor."¹

Offers for carrying out the work were opened by the Congregational Committee on 18th July, 1900, and by a sub-committee for a few special cases on 19th July. The architect was requested to lay a certificate of the lowest offers before the adjourned meeting of heritors on 20th July, and Dr. J. W.

¹ From letter sent out by the Heritors' Clerk, dated 11th July, 1900.

Barty, solicitor, Dunblane, was appointed to represent them at that meeting. The lowest offers were as follows :—

1. Mason—Messrs. A. Headridge & Sons, Causewayhead, -	£869	0	0
2. Joiner—Messrs. R. Anderson & Sons, Glasgow, - -	680	0	0
3. Slater—Wm. Milne, Stirling, - - - - -	83	17	8
4. Plasterer—R. Foster, Stirling, - - - - -	121	17	10
5. Plumber—Messrs. Duff, Stirling, - - - - -	53	0	0
6. Glazier—W. G. Crichton, Stirling, - - - - -	78	18	0
7. Heating—(As estimated), - - - - -	60	0	0
8. Painting—(As estimated), - - - - -	60	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£2006	13	6
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It was suggested that the width of the pews should be 32 inches, in preference to 30 inches, and this was agreed to by the heritors, who sanctioned the work being proceeded with. Messrs. John Dempster and James Meiklejohn were appointed Clerks of Works on behalf of the Congregational Committee, which duties they have carried out in a most satisfactory manner. The heritors approved of the arrangements made, and, at their adjourned meeting on 20th July, 1900, proceeded to redistribute the seats on the plan of the new church. This allocation was carefully done by the efficient aid of Mr. J. M. Morris Stirling of Gogar, who devoted much careful consideration to the matter.¹ The redistribution was as follows :—

¹ By various changes the sitting accommodation in the old church had been considerably curtailed, and, as it turned out, the new church gave an increased number of sittings.

List of old Valued Rent Heritors of the Parish of Logie in order according to their Valued Rent; Amounts of that Rent and Sitings in Parish Church, as redistributed, 20th July, 1900.

	VALUATION.	LOFT.	AREA.	SITINGS.
1. Gogar,	£1,553 2 4	{ 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ F.B., = 7; 2, 3, 4, 5, = 24; 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, = 25; 20, = 6.	{ 51, 52, 53, 54, = 40; 1, 2, 3, 4, = 16...	118
2. Airthrey,	1,548 8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ 11 and $\frac{1}{2}$ F.B., = 10; 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, = 64; 20, = 5.	{ 55, = 8; 10, = 4; 48, 49, = 20; 41, = 6, 33, 34, = 20; 35, = 4; 36, = 2.	117
3. Meustrie,	1,296 3 8	{ 21 and $\frac{1}{2}$ F.B., = 6; 22, 23, 24, 25, = 20; 26, 27, 28, 29, = 16; 20, = 5.	{ 50, = 10; 6, 7, 8, 9, = 16; 30, 31, 32, 21, 22, = 10; 23, 24, = 8; 47, = 10; 46, = 6.	99
4. Blairlogie,	445 16 3	.....	17, 18, = 8; 50, = 5; 44, 45, = 20, ...	34
5. Powis,	432 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	59, = 10; 60, = 5; 43, = 10.	33
6. Westerton,	320 13 11	.....	16, = 4; 42, = 10; 46, = 4; 37, = 4.	25
7. Cowane's Hospital,	287 10 8	.....	14, 15, = 8; 38, 39, 40, = 12.	22
8. Manor,	255 15 0	.....	25, 26, = 8; 5, = 4; 41, = 4; 36, = 2.	20
9. Myreton,	228 18 0	.....	58, = 7.	18
10. A. C. Logan, W.S.,	91 13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	37, = 3; 58, = 3.	7
11. Dr. P. A. Pasley Dirom,	81 0 0	.....	37, = 5.	6
12. Haugh of Westgrange,	68 12 0	.....	56, = 5.	5
13. Free Church of Scotland,	62 9 8	.....	56, = 5.	5
14. Jas. Robertson's Trustees,	62 9 8	.....	13, = 4.	4
15. Ashintroull,	53 12 6	.....	27, = 4.	4
16. Sheriffmuirlands,	38 8 8	.....	28, = 4.	4
17. James Baird's Trustees,	30 9 0	.....	12, = 4.	4
18. John Alexander,	29 4 0	.....	29, = 4.	4
19. John McLaren Fraser (Jno. Christie's Trs.),	29 4 0	.....	11, = 4.	4
20. Blairchil,	26 16 3	.....	57, = 2; 55, = 2.	4
21. Hungrykerse,	22 1 0	.....	.....	4
<hr/>				
£6,959 18 6				542
Minister's Sitings, Area, 19, 20, = 10,				10
Chancel " "				32
Total Sitings,				584



LOGIE PARISH CHURCH — REBUILT 1901.

On Sunday, 29th July, 1900, a special closing service was conducted in Logie Parish Church, preparatory to the reconstruction of the building, which began on the first of August. There was a large congregation, and the service bore upon the circumstances under which they were met. The Rev. R. Menzies Fergusson, M.A., minister of the parish, preached from Haggai i. 8 : "Build the house ; and I will take pleasure in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord."

After the launching of the Church Improvement Scheme, it was considered advisable to obtain a Pipe Organ, and a special fund was raised for this purpose of over £300. By good luck the committee were able to obtain an instrument, which was a combination of two older organs, but of excellent quality as regards the materials. This instrument was examined by Mr. John Herd, organist, Dunblane Cathedral, who reported most favourably, and it was purchased very cheaply. It was arranged to insert an hydraulic engine to blow the organ, and a supply of water was obtained from the lands of Airthrey adjoining, on reasonable terms. The progress of the movement and its final results can be best seen from the following account of the proceedings at the re-opening of the church, on 7th September, 1901, taken from the columns of the local press.

"RE-OPENING OF LOGIE PARISH CHURCH.

"With as much *eclat* as the importance of the occasion demanded, the Parish Church of Logie was re-opened after alterations, on Saturday afternoon (7th September, 1901), and on Sunday the congregation worshipped in it after an absence of 13 months. To those who were acquainted with the old church, the transformation which has been wrought is remarkable, and the new building will be a joy and a delight to the congregation for many years to come.

"DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH.

"With the exception of the tower, which has not been interfered with, and the side walls, which have been transformed by the putting in of new windows, nothing of the old edifice remains. The end walls have been taken down and re-built further back, making room at the west end for a vestibule, staircase and gallery, and ladies' cloak-room, and at the east end for a chancel and organ chamber. Formerly the pulpit was on the south side of the church, and there was a gallery at the opposite side and both ends. By the new arrangement the pulpit is placed to the left of the chancel, and there is only one gallery above the vestibule. From the vestibule there are two

entrances to the area of the church, with passages running up to the chancel, the seats being arranged across the church, with long pews in the centre and shorter ones at the sides. The number of sittings is 584, 396 being in the area and 188 upstairs. The chancel is beautifully panelled in oak, and a number of very fine old carvings of Biblical subjects, the gift of the late Mr. Donald Graham of Airthrey, have been introduced very effectively at intervals. The choir seats, which are placed in the chancel, are also of oak. To the left of the chancel, immediately behind the pulpit, is the organ chamber, in which a very fine pipe organ has been fitted up. The pulpit is the gift of Colonel Hare of Blairlogie, and is an exceedingly chaste piece of work in oak, with panels similar to those fitted into the chancel. The seating of the church, and the remainder of the woodwork, is of pitch pine, with the exception of two pews at each side of the church near the pulpit, which are of oak. Two of these have been fitted up by Colonel Hare as sittings for himself and family, and the other two, which are the manse pews, have been put in by the same generous donor. Another gift of Colonel Hare is the tiling in front of the chancel. The walls are lined with pitch pine to a height of four and a half feet. The roof is open, with bound principals of airy and graceful design resting on stone corbels in the walls. All the oak has been firmed and waxed, and the other woodwork varnished. The old windows have been filled in with simple stone tracery. In the south wall three beautiful stained glass windows have been introduced, and these add greatly to the appearance of the church. The remainder of the windows are glazed with leaded clear glass. The new walls are built of local whin, like the remainder of the church, and the dressings are of polished freestone. The church is heated on the low pressure system from a heating chamber under the chancel, and in order to obtain the best possible distribution of the heat, the pipes branch off from the centre of the area, and being smaller than those generally in use, they can be more easily manipulated for this purpose. The ventilation is provided for by inlet louvres in walls, and patent concealed ridge ventilators in roofs. The walls are coated with Duresco distemper, and have a very pleasing appearance. It was unavoidable there should be a reconstruction of the vestry to suit the new arrangement of the church, and this has been accomplished with as little disturbance of the old building as possible. In the planning of these extensive alterations, Messrs McLuckie and Waker, Architects, Stirling, have shown great skill and inventiveness, and all who have seen the church are loud in their praise of the manner in which the work has been designed and carried out. The contractors were—mason work, Messrs A. Headridge & Sons, Causewayhead; joiner work, Messrs. Robert Anderson & Sons, Glasgow; slater work, Mr. William Milne,

Stirling,; plaster and tile work, Mr. Robert Foster, Stirling; plumber work, Messrs J. & J. Duff, Stirling; heating, Messrs Mackenzie & Moncur, Edinburgh; glazing, W. G. Crichton, Stirling; painting, Mr. Rose, Bridge of Allan. The alterations have been in progress for over a year, and the work has been regularly inspected on behalf of the congregational committee by Mr. Dempster, factor to Mrs. Graham of Airthrey, and Mr. Meiklejohn, joiner, Craigmill, who have taken a pleasure in the work, and have materially assisted in bringing it to a successful completion.

“In addition to the gifts already mentioned are the following:—Colonel Hare has presented the first of the stained glass windows, that nearest the chancel, which bears on one division a youth ‘Having on the Breastplate of Righteousness,’ and on the other a similar figure illustrating the words, ‘Above all, Taking the Shield of Faith.’ At the foot of the picture there is the following inscription—‘To the memory of John Tait (Elder), and James Tait, his brother, Members of Logie Church, 1838-1878.’ John Tait was Sheriff of the Counties of Perth and Clackmannan, and a brother of the late Archibald Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury. Colonel Hare’s wife is a daughter of Sheriff Tait. The second window has been put in ‘To the Memory of John Dawson of Manor, who died, 28th March, 1900,’ and is dedicated by his daughters. ‘He that soweth the good seed is the Son of Man,’ and ‘The Reapers are the Angels,’ are the subjects here represented. The third window is ‘In memory of Alexander M’Nab of Techmuiry, who died, 27th November, 1890; for 41 years an Elder in this Parish.’ It is erected by the family of his brother William. The subjects are, ‘I am the Resurrection and the Life,’ and ‘I am the Light of the World.’ All the windows are in harmony with each other, and the treatment of these subjects, both in design and scheme of colour, leave nothing to be desired. The builders were Messrs Ballantine & Gardiner, Edinburgh.

“The munificence of Colonel Hare has not ended with the gifts referred to. In addition to the pulpit and the works already described, he has presented the Communion Table, and three chancel chairs, all in oak. The gifts, including the pulpit, have been made by Mr. M’Pherson, joiner, Stirling, and the workmanship is of the very highest character. A large carpet on the floor of the chancel is also gifted by Colonel Hare. Mrs. Hare has given Communion linen.

“The fourteen carved oak panels in chancel and pulpit were presented by Mr. Donald Graham of Airthrey shortly before his death. We understand it is the intention of Mrs. Graham to put in stained glass windows in the west front of the church as a memorial of her husband, and that a memorial brass will be put up in the church by her sons.

[The brass referred to was shortly afterwards inserted in the south wall of the church, where the pulpit formerly stood, and beneath the Graham Coat of Arms, with the motto *Ne Oublie*, is the following inscription:—"In memory of Donald Graham, C.I.E. of Airthrey. Born 31st May, 1844. Died 23rd Jany., 1901. This Tablet is placed here by his Sons." On the last Sunday of March, 1903, the Memorial Window was dedicated to the memory of Mr. Donald Graham of Airthrey, C.I.E. The western window of the church has been altered and rebuilt, and now consists of three lights. The centre light is about 12 feet by 3 feet, and the two side lights about 7 feet by 3 feet. These have been filled in with Celtic leadwork and coloured glass, the centre being a copy of an old Celtic Cross, such as was found in Skipness, Argyllshire, bordered with representations of ivy. The side lights are treated in Celtic decorative work. The makers of the windows were Messrs J. Powell & Sons, London, while the mason work was done by Messrs Headridge, builders, Causewayhead. On 1st May, 1904, another stained glass window, the middle of the three in the north wall, was dedicated to the memory of Mr. Adam Bennet, a former heritor, his wife, and son-in-law. The inscription runs as follows:—"To the Glory of God and in loving memory of my parents, Adam Bennet, born 20th May, 1790, died 1st June, 1879, and Margaret D. Bennet, born 7th January, 1823, died 5th November, 1902, both for over sixty years members of this Church, and of my husband, David Halley, R.D., Copenhagen, born 11th March, 1850, died 4th January, 1895. Erected by Mina M. Halley, 1904."]

"Mr. James Dawson, Airthrey Croft, is the donor of a solid silver Collection Plate, and the carved oak stand for the same is the gift of Mrs. James Dawson. Colonel Alexander of Westerton has presented the Lectern in oak. Like the other accessories, it is in the highest style of art, and is a creditable production of Mr. McPherson's firm.

"The minister, Rev. R. Menzies Fergusson, has given a memorial brass in memory of former ministers of Logie since the Reformation. It is erected in the vestibule. The Pulpit Fall, of silk velvet, is the gift of the Misses Dickson, Isaville, Bridge-of-Allan. Dr. Fergusson, of Alloa, a brother of the minister, has presented a handsome Baptismal Font of Caen stone, with alabaster pillars, in memory of the Rev. Donald Fergusson, M.A., minister of Inverkeithing. The stone Cross on the top of the east gable is the gift of Mrs. Tyndall Johnstone of Red Carr.

"The organ, which is of good tone, has been constructed by Messrs. Ingram, Hope-Jones & Co., of Edinburgh, Hereford, and London. The oak case has been made to harmonise with the furnishings of the chancel, and the front pipes are of burnished zinc. It is blown by an hydraulic engine, water for which has been provided in a small reservoir on Airthrey estate.

"SPECIFICATION OF PIPE ORGAN OF TWO MANUALS AND PEDALS.

GREAT ORGAN, COMPASS CC TO G, 56 NOTES.

- | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| 1. | Open Diapason, | - | - | - | - | Metal 8 feet. |
| 2. | Rohr Flute, | - | - | - | - | Wood 8 feet. |
| 3. | Viola (Tenor C), | - | - | - | - | Metal 8 feet. |
| 4. | Dulciana, | - | - | - | - | Metal 8 feet. |
| 5. | Principal, | - | - | - | - | Metal 4 feet. |
| 6. | Flute Octavante, | - | - | - | - | Metal 4 feet. |
| 7. | Fifteenth, | - | - | - | - | Metal 2 feet. |

SWELL ORGAN, COMPASS CC TO G, 56 NOTES.

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| 8. | Viol D'amour, | - | - | - | - | Metal 8 feet. |
| 9. | Lieblich Gedacht, | - | - | - | - | Wood 8 feet. |
| 10. | Salicional, | - | - | - | - | Metal 8 feet. |
| 11. | Vox Celestes (Tenor C), | - | - | - | - | Metal 8 feet. |
| 12. | Principal, | - | - | - | - | Metal 4 feet. |
| 13. | Oboe, | - | - | - | - | Metal 8 feet. |

PEDAL ORGAN, COMPASS CCC TO F, 30 NOTES.

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------------|
| 14. | Bourdon, | - | - | - | - | Wood 16 feet. |
| 15. | Brass Flute, (partly derived) | - | - | - | - | Wood 8 feet. |

COUPLERS AND ACCESSORIES.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 16. | Great to Pedals. |
| 17. | Swell to Pedals. |
| 18. | Swell to Great. |
| 19. | Swell Octave. |
| 20. | Tremulant. |
| | Two double-acting Composition Pedals to Great Organ. |
| | Two double-acting Composition Pedals to Swell Organ. |

"The action to the manuals is upon the latest system of Tracker, and that to the pedals and front pipes is tubular-pneumatic, prompt and noiseless.

"The sound boards are fitted with improved noiseless pallets. The bellows are of full capacity, doubly leathered with best French sheep-skin. The stability of all parts is fully warranted for five years. Mr. Malcolm Macfarlane, M.A., Bridge-of-Allan, who acted as clerk and treasurer to the committee, rendered effective service in the carrying out of the scheme.

“OPENING SERVICES.

“The opening service took place at three o’clock on Saturday afternoon (7th September, 1901), in presence of a crowded congregation, including representatives of the Town Councils of Stirling and Bridge-of-Allan, as also a considerable number of ministers both belonging to the Established Church as well as other denominations. The representatives of Stirling Town Council were—Bailie Ferguson, Bailie Wylie, Bailie Steel, Treasurer Buchanan, ex-Bailie Macfarlane, Councillor Brown, Mr. Thomas L. Galbraith, Town Clerk; and the Town’s Officer in uniform. Bridge-of-Allan representatives were—Provost Philp, Bailie McIntyre, Councillors Macdonald, Pullar, Spittall, Mr. J. H. Henderson, Burgh Surveyor, and Mr. A. Morrison, Inspector of Poor. The clergy present included the Right Reverend James Mitchell, D.D., South Leith, Moderator of the General Assembly; Rev. R. Menzies Fergusson, M.A., parish minister of Logie; Rev. Alexander Ritchie, B.D., Dunblane; Rev. Dr. Blair, Dunblane; Rev. Dr. J. Kerr Campbell, Stirling; Rev. D. P. McLees, Stirling; Rev. James Couper, M.A., Menstrie; Rev. William Wilson, M.A., Trossachs; Rev. Duncan Cameron, B.D., Bridge-of-Allan; Rev. J. C. Peat, B.D., Doune; Rev. L. MacLean Watt, B.D., Alloa; Rev. James Angus, Stirling; Rev. Sydney Harris, Stirling; Rev. Geo. Yuille, Stirling; Rev. R. F. Anderson, M.A., Blairlogie; Rev. T. Nelson Allen, Assistant, Alloa.

“The Devotional Service was conducted by the Rev. Alexander Ritchie, B.D., Dunblane Cathedral; the Rev. R. Menzies Fergusson, M.A., minister of Logie, and Moderator of the Presbytery of Dunblane, read the lessons; and the Right Reverend the Moderator preached the sermon, from the text, II. Samuel, xxiv. 24, ‘Neither will I offer burnt offerings unto the Lord my God of that which doth cost me nothing.’ He treated the subject briefly under three heads, these being—First, the principle which underlay David’s conduct; second, the sacrifice; third, the application to the special circumstances under which they had met that afternoon.

“In the third place, he said that the words of David had special reference to their gathering for public worship. Met together as they were that afternoon within that sanctuary, the very pulpit in which he stood, the lectern, the pews, the stained-glass windows, and everything else proved that those who had been connected with the restoration of this house of God had been acting in the Spirit of God, and had not served God with that which cost them nothing. On the contrary, they had shown that they were willing to make sacrifices for the Lord’s house; they had acted in the spirit of David, and the result was that fair and beautiful sanctuary. Many had given gifts and costly offerings, and altogether about £3000 had been spent in that edifice to

beauty and seemliness. Many had also given small sums, and they would share in the blessings for having given according to their ability for the Lord's house and the Lord's service. Met together as they were that afternoon where there was much to excite devotional feeling and nothing to distract it, he trusted that they would feel that they had been engaged in good work, and that although it had cost much, the work itself was worth all that had been paid for it, and more. In worshipping here in the future, he hoped that the spirit of David might influence them. He was sure their minister would never come to his pulpit with that which cost him nothing in order to feed them with the bread of life. Might those who led the praise do all the better because they were assisted by the organ; and do not let young people keep back from the choir for fear of spoiling their voices by singing there. They could not be spoiled in a better cause. Singing in the choir improved their voices instead of spoiling them. Might those who taught in the Sabbath School give their best, and let no one think that his intellect was too powerful to engage in work of that kind. The higher their gifts the more it was their duty to give their best to God, and not serve Him with that which cost them nothing.

“Mr. John Herd, organist, Dunblane Cathedral, acted as organist, and the order of service was as follows :—

“VOLUNTARY,Allegretto from ‘Lobgesang,’ *Mendelssohn*.
 PRAISE, Psalm 100, Tune, *Old Hundred*.

PRAYER.

PRAISE, Psalm 84, *Metrical Chant*.

OLD TESTAMENT LESSON—I. KINGS, viii. 22-53.

PRAISE, Hymn 454, ‘The Church’s one Foundation.’

NEW TESTAMENT LESSON.

PRAYER.

PRAISE, Hymn 144, ‘Spirit Divine! attend our prayers.’

SERMON by the Right Rev. JAMES MITCHELL, D.D., Moderator of the
 General Assembly.

PRAISE, Hymn 269, ‘Who is on the Lord’s side?’

PRAYER.

PRAISE, Psalm cxxii. 6-9.

BENEDICTION.

VOLUNTARY, ‘Concerto in B Flat,’ *Handel*.

"THE ADORNMENT OF THE SANCTUARY.

"The Very Reverend Dr. Norman MacLeod, Inverness, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, occupied the pulpit on Sabbath forenoon, taking for his text, Matthew xxi. 13, 'It is written, My house shall be called the house of prayer.' In concluding an eloquent sermon, he said :—

"Dear brethren, most heartily do I congratulate you, minister and people, on the restoration of this parish church. The work which you have so nobly accomplished reflects the greatest credit on your taste, liberality, and piety. It is delightful to hear of the beautiful and costly gifts which have done so much to enrich and adorn this sanctuary. I do not think the kind donors will wish me to refer to them by name, but you know who they are—one in particular, to whom you are very specially indebted—and I feel sure that your gratitude and appreciation are their best reward. Especially am I pleased to have some little share in the dedication of the magnificent windows which so fittingly commemorate names well known and honoured in this part of the country. To Mr. John Tait, in particular, I would like to refer, for he was one of my own elders during the earlier years of my ministry in Edinburgh. For about fifty years he was an elder of St. Stephen's, having been ordained to that office as far back as July, 1829. During the whole of that long period he enjoyed to an eminent degree the respect and affection of all who knew him. It is an interesting fact, perhaps worth mentioning in this connection, that in the Kirk Session, at the time of which I speak, there were two men, one of whom was the brother of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the other of the Archbishop of York, though, of course, at a somewhat later date—a pleasant symbol, I hope I may regard it, of the substantial unity of the National Churches of England and of Scotland. Though I did not know this church in its former condition, I can easily realise the great change which has been effected by the most praiseworthy efforts which have at length been crowned with so much success. Long may it defy the ravages of time! Long may it abide a city of solemnities, a quiet habitation, 'a tabernacle that shall not be taken down.' Here through successive generations as yet unborn may the blessed Gospel continue to be faithfully proclaimed, the holy sacraments to be duly administered, and praise and prayer be offered without ceasing from hearts truly contrite and truly believing. My brethren, it is indeed a great privilege to meet Sabbath after Sabbath in such a building as this now is, set apart for a holy end, and it is well to enjoy, as you happily do, the benefit of an earnest ministry. This parish has been blessed by many earnest ministers. It was my privilege to be acquainted with two of its former ministers, for both of whom I had a sincere regard. One of them, the late Dr. William Robertson,

I shall always remember as one of the most devoted and amiable men whom I have ever known. These are advantages which cannot be overrated. But the principal thing for you—need I say the indispensable thing for you—is to be holy of yourselves—personally, inwardly holy. Be this, then, your grand aim in coming up, week after week, to this house of prayer. Come with a desire and purpose to be made wiser and better. Come with a living faith and feeling of Christ's presence. Come to worship with the whole devoutness of your whole heart. Come to hear with a desire to learn and a determination to do. Come to seek and find strength for duty, comfort in sorrow, and power over temptation. Rest not in mere attendance, in mere bodily service, in mere outward worship and profession. The worship God requires is the offering of souls purged from sin, and clothed with the beauties of holiness. When God leaves his heavens and comes down, one has finely said, it is not that He may take up His abode beneath the vault of a material temple, but that He may visit and dwell in the humble, obedient, loving soul. This house is to moulder away. Temples hewn from the rock will crumble to dust or melt in the last fire. But the inward temple will survive all outward change. When winds and oceans and suns shall have ceased to praise God, the holy soul will praise Him. It will receive more and more divine inspirations of truth and love, and accomplish its destiny by a progress towards God, as unbounded, as mysterious as enduring as eternity. Amen.'

“WITNESSES FOR GOD.

“The Rev. R. Menzies Fergusson, minister of the church, preached in the evening from Hebrews xii. 1-2, ‘Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith.’ In the concluding part of his sermon he gave an account of the past history of the parish, its ministers, and some of those who had rendered eminent service in their day and generation.

“The Very Rev. Dr. Norman MacLeod, Inverness, and the Rev. R. F. Anderson, M.A., Blairlogie, read the lessons. Before the service concluded, a baptism took place, the child being the infant daughter of Mr. Arthur E. Ingram, the constructor of the organ. It was announced that the collections at the three services amounted to £82 16s. 8d., and that collections would be made next Sabbath in order to, if possible, bring the total up to £100. The total next Sabbath amounted to the sum of £107 11s.”

In 1902 Colonel Hare presented a tasteful oak lych gate, with red tiled roof, which now forms the main entrance to the Church. The Session House was also improved at the same time.

LOSS BURN WATERWORKS.

The County Council of Clackmannan, requiring a supply of water for certain towns and villages in the county, arranged for obtaining this from the glen behind Dumyat, in the parish of Logie. It was decided to construct a large reservoir beside the farm of Loss. Operations began in 1897, necessitating the employment of about a hundred navvies. To provide religious services for these navvies, it became necessary to employ a special missionary. The parish minister, being only able to give an occasional service, proceeded at once to raise the funds for the purpose. At the time, the Scottish Navy Mission Society, from lack of funds, was unable to give a grant, and so the whole burden of getting up the money fell upon the minister of Logie. The Home Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland gave a grant of £25 a year, and a number of subscribers contributed the remainder. A lay missionary, Mr. Hugh N. Ross, a former agent of the Scottish Navy Mission Society, was put in charge, on 1st December, 1897. Through the liberality of Mrs. Whitelaw of Alangrange an excellent Reading Room was erected in January, 1898, at Loss Burn, by Messrs. Speirs & Co., Glasgow, and the furnishings were given by Mrs. Fitzgerald, Alangrange. The salary allowed the missionary was £84 per annum, with an allowance of £5 for house rent. The work was successfully carried on for four years, during the progress of the contract, and the men employed appreciated the provision made for their physical and spiritual improvement. Special religious services, lectures, magic-lantern entertainments, and concerts were given, and on such occasions the Reading Room was invariably crowded. A supply of books, newspapers, magazines and games was provided, and taken full advantage of by the men. The mission closed on 11th November, 1901. During this period a sum of £440 had been expended, and a great deal of good was done. The spot is now deserted, and only the sound of water is heard where for four years the busy hum of labour disturbed the solitude.

CHAPTER XXIII.

RELIEF CHURCH AT BLAIRLOGIE (NOW UNITED FREE CHURCH, BLAIRLOGIE).¹

THIS congregation has a long and interesting history. It originated, like most of the congregations of the same period, in an enforced settlement in the Parish Church. The church and parish of Logie became vacant by the death of the Rev. Patrick Duchal, in 1758. The right of patronage was claimed both by the Earl of Dunmore and John Erskine, Esq., of Carnock. The Earl made a presentation of the living to Mr. James Frame, preacher, Alloa, of which he accepted. One elder, for himself and his brethren of the Session, protested against both presentations. Mr. Frame, seeing there was to be great opposition to him, obtained another church and renounced both presentations. In February, 1759, a petition was presented, signed by several heritors and all the elders, craving a moderation of a call to Mr. William Cruden, minister of Logiepert, on the ground that the right of presentation had lapsed to the Presbytery by the *jus devolutum*, and that as a matter of course they would allow the people to make choice of a minister for themselves. The Presbytery, being given to understand that Lord Dunmore would persist in exercising what he considered his right, delayed giving deliverance on the petition till next meeting. At that meeting two presentations were given in, one by Captain Robert Haldane of Plean, to whom Mr. Erskine had disposed his right in favour of Mr. Cruden, the object of the people's choice, along with his acceptance of it, and the other by the Earl of Dunmore, in favour of Mr. James Wright, probationer. The Presbytery referred the case to the Synod of Perth and Stirling, who decided that the right of presentation had fallen to the Presbytery, which the agent of Lord Dunmore would not allow, and appealed to the General Assembly. That Court reversed the Synod's decision, and ordered Mr. Wright's settlement as minister of Logie without delay. The settlement was allowed to be made without any opposition except by abstaining from giving it any countenance.

Soon after the settlement of Mr. Wright, the dissentients began to look about for a minister of their own choosing.

Just at this time, the Rev. Thomas Gillespie, of Carnock, along with the Revs. Thos. Boston, of Jedburgh, and Thos. Collier, of Colinsburgh, had

¹ Contributed by the Rev. R. F. Anderson, M.A., Blairlogie.

formed a Presbytery of Relief. The dissatisfied members of Logie Parish Church applied to this newly-formed Presbytery of Relief to preside at the ordination and induction of the man of their choice, whose name was John Warden, previously minister of a Presbyterian congregation at Cuderston, England. Thus the Blairlogie Relief congregation was the first charge erected under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery of Relief. Mr. Gillespie, now of Dunfermline, presided at Mr. Warden's ordination, which took place at Blairlogie, on 16th June, 1762. Messrs. Boston and Collier were also present. The Moderator preached from the text, "Go ye into all the world," and after sermon solemnly addressed Mr. Warden.

The Session met at the close of the service. Sederunt—"Mr. John Warden, Mr. John Telfort, Robert Galloway, John Galloway, James Galloway, John Henderson, James 'Marchel,' Thomas Anderson Peter Burn: the qlk day they taking under their serious consideration that it would be necessary for to chose a presbytery elder and Likways a treasurer and a Session Clerk and a presenter which they agreed and having chosen John Henderson in Whinfield to be presenter and presbytery elder for the insewing halfyear, did chose John Galloway in Blackgrange for our Treasurer and John Kidston for Session Clerk."

Mr. Warden died on the 29th December, 1768. The congregation then made choice of the Rev. Alexander Pirie, previously minister of the Burgher congregation, Abernethy. Mr. Pirie was a man of considerable literary power, greatly in advance of his age. The Session Record of July 10th, 1770, contains no reference to Mr. Pirie's ordination, but the significant statement is made—"The first day Mr. Alexander Pirie preached in Blaire was August 19, 1770." The Presbytery of Relief refused to ordain Mr. Pirie because he had been twice accused of heresy, but notwithstanding this he assumed the ministry of the congregation, and presided over it from above date till June, 1778. For a period of eight years, therefore, the congregation of Blairlogie was without Presbyterial jurisdiction.

"Sunday, 14th June, 1778, Mr. Pirie preached his farewell sermon, from Heb. xiii. 25, and on Thursday 18th *ibid* he and his family left this place and is gone to Newburgh."

The next minister was William Billerwell, ordained 27th December, 1780. Translated to Dysart, 1794.

Next, John Watt, from St. Ninians, ordained 15th December. Called in 1797 to Campsie, in 1798 to Glasgow (Dovehill), and in 1800 to Glasgow (Hutchesontown), but remained in Blairlogie till 30th March, 1809, when he was translated to Old Kilpatrick.



OLD RELIEF MANSE, BLAIRLOGIE.

Next, William Anderson, from Glasgow, ordained 24th April, 1810. Suspended, 8th January, 1850. Lived privately in Auchterarder till his death, 9th May, 1855.

Next, William Maclaren, from Demyloanhead, ordained 12th August, 1851. He retired, November, 1885, and died 15th October, 1893.

Next, Robert Ferrie Anderson, M.A., from Ceres, Fifeshire, who was ordained as colleague to Mr. Maclaren on 16th March, 1886.

As regards the building, the first church was built in 1765, but was accidentally burnt to the ground in 1845. The present church was built the following year, during the ministry of Mr. William Anderson. Considerable sympathy was shewn by neighbouring congregations at this time, and Mr. Anderson was invited by them to tell his story and state his case, which he did most eloquently, preaching from the text, Isaiah lxiv. 11, "Our holy and our beautiful house where our fathers praised Thee is burned up with fire."

The late Mr. William Maclaren having for many years conducted a regular evening service in the adjoining village of Menstrie, which was maintained by his successor, it was agreed to erect a hall for public worship in that village. An ornate structure at the west end of the village is now the property of the congregation. This building was opened for worship on the 4th June, 1891; it cost £1000, and was entered free from debt.

A commodious as well as handsome manse, which was erected on the site of the previous manse, was built in 1864. An extension of the feu in 1875 allowed of a new entrance to the church from the public road as well as adding greatly to the grounds surrounding the Blairlogie church and manse.

The congregation, since the Disruption of 1843 and the erection, therefore, of new Dissenting congregations in Bridge-of-Allan, Alva and Tullibody, has been numerically small, but singularly free from financial difficulties. Previous to the aforesaid circumstances, the congregation drew large numbers from adjacent towns and villages, being the only Relief congregation between St. Ninians and Clackmannan. As usual, at Communion seasons the little hamlet was a busy scene. A tent, under which the preacher stood, was erected on a knoll immediately behind Blairlogie Castle. Any one who has seen the spot can easily imagine the scene; no finer auditorium could be had. After the tables had been served in the church, the communicants adjourned to the tent, where the assistant minister gave a post communion address.

This congregation is now a part of the United Free Church, seeking to maintain a pure Gospel and to carry on the work which to past generations was peculiarly dear; a heritage which the present generation are seeking to hand down unsullied to one that is yet to come.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SOME NOTES TAKEN FROM LOGIE PARISH MINUTES, 1761-1873, AND
RECENT CHANGES.

THE Minutes of the heritors' meetings commence on 2nd July, 1761, and are from that date continuous, excepting the period from 1765 to 1774, during which no Minutes are recorded in the Sederunt Book.

1761.
July 2nd.

Complaint
anent Parish
Registers,
etc.

The first meeting, on 2nd July, 1761, chose Sir William Stirling of Ardoch as Preses, and William Fogo, schoolmaster, as Clerk. They dealt with the condition of manse, office-houses, church, and schoolhouse, etc. At this meeting a Complaint and Petition was laid before the heritors by William Fogo, schoolmaster in Logie, against the elders, "setting forth, That notwithstanding his being appointed Schoolmaster and Precentor in Logie by a Call from the Heritors entitling him to the Salary and other Emoluments arising therefrom as paid to his Predecessors and which was afterwards approved by the Presbytery, Yet the said Elders have hitherto refused to give him up the Registers of Marriages and Baptisms and the Emoluments arising therefrom." This difficulty was the result of the dispute about the patronage of the living, which ended in the appointment of the Rev. James Wright, when all the elders, but one, seceded and took the Parish Registers with them. The meeting ordained these elders to give up these books, with the emoluments and also Clerk fees, as formerly paid. A committee to consider the state of the Poors' Funds was appointed, consisting of "Francis Masterton of Parkmylne, James Wright of Loss, Edward Mayne of Powis, and John Christie of Sheriffmuirlands." Finlay Towar, the church officer, resigned his office on 18th May, being also a dissident.

July 10th.
Poor's Funds.

At the meeting of above committee, held on 10th July, 1761, the inquiry into the Poor's Funds brought out the facts that the "Balance of Cash in the hands of Robert Galloway, present Treasurer," was £139 6s. 11d. Scots, and the funds amounted to about 4000 merks. From inspecting the Session Books the Committee found that the elders had given out of the Poor's Money, "to Mr. Clark late schoolmaster in Logie about £303 Scots," which they imagined was augmentation to his salary, and which they did not observe was given before or since to any schoolmaster, that £460 Scots had been spent within sixteen years or thereby in repairing the church, schoolhouse, etc., and

that £388 Scots had been laid out for communion cups, dishes and flagons. This report was considered at the meeting of heritors next day, when Mr. George Abereromby of Tullibody was Preses. There compeared "John Kidston who for some time past had kept the Parish Records and brought in a great Bundle of the same." It was decided that he should meet with Mr. Mayne of Powis and Mr. Wright of Loss, along with the minister and William Fogo, the Session Clerk, to prepare an inventory and hand over the books, etc., for which he was to be granted a receipt. An exact state of the Poors' Funds was to be made out, and the necessary repairs on the manse, ehureh, and schoolhouse, were to be carried out. The Session Clerk was authorised "to exact an Merk Scots for each Baptism and two shillings and sixpence sterling for each marriage and each Baptism respectively as his own Dues, for which he is hereby obliged to keep an exact Reeord of Marriages and Baptisms within the Parish." For each burial entry he was to receive sixpence sterling.

"INVENTORY of the Records and Books belonging to the Kirk Session of 1761.
Logie in the Hands of John Kidston, and delivered to William Inventory.
Fogo.

"1mo. A Register of Marriages and Baptisms begun anno 1688 and ending 1733 in a Parchment cover in Folio.

"2do. A Minute Book in Folio wanting eovers begun anno 1688 ending 1692. 3tio. A Small Folio in Parchment Covers begun 1689 ending 1726 of Charge and Discharge.

"4. A Small Minute Book in Gray Paper Covers in Quarto begun 1700 and ending 1709. 5to. Another Small Minute Book in Ditto in Quarto begun 1709 and ending 1717. 6to. Another Do. in Do. begun 1717 and ending 1725. 7mo. A Register of Collections and Depursements in Folio in a Parchment Cover begun 1726 ending 1744. 8. A Small Minute Book in Gray Paper Covers in Quarto begun 1729 and ending 1743. 9mo. A Very little Minute Book in Octavo begun 1729 and ending 1730 in Gray paper.¹

"10. Minute Book in Folio in Parch^t begun 1688 ending 1700.

"11. A Register of Marriages and Baptisms in Folio in Parchment begun 1733 and carried on till 1761.

"12. A Register of Charge and Discharge begun 1744 and carried on till the last Ballancing Accompts.

"13. The Formula annexed to the Confession of Faith. Some loose Papers and Reeceipts.

¹ The Minute Books here referred to are from 1700 to 1743, and are now lost.

“The above is a just and true Inventory of the Records and other Books given up by me this Day to Mr. Fogo, Sess: Clk. for which he has granted me his Receipt. Sic Subscribitur,

“JOHN KIDSTON.”

“New Books gotten for the Sess. of Logie by Wm. Fogo—

“Two Books in Folio bound in Calf, the one for a Minute Book, the other for Charge and Discharge, and another Book in Quarto bound likewise in Calf.”

“INVENTORY of Different Articles belonging to the Church of Logie taken this Day by Edward Mayne of Powis and James Wright of Loss—

“Four Silver Sacramental Cups, Two large Pewter Flagons, one small Ditto, one Chopin Do. Two large Plates, Two Plates for gathering the offering, One for holding the Water at Baptisms, One Table Cloath, Four Cloaths for the Service of the Table, Eight Cloaths for other Service—all made use of at the Sacrament. Four Water Cloaths, Three Wooden Boxes, Six Leather Purses, a little Box with Tokens within one of the above Boxes. A Green Cloath belonging to the Pulpit, a Tent with a Carpet belonging to it. Three velvet Mortcloaths—there is paid for the best a Crown, for the second, half a Crown, for the third, one shilling and eight pence sterling. Eight Spoaks big and small.

“The above is a just and true Inventory of the above Particulars given up by me this Day to Mr. Fogo Sess: Clk. for which he has granted me his Receipt. Sic Subscribitur,

“JOHN KIDSTON.

“The above Particulars were all left in John Henderson’s, Farmer in Logie, by the meeting and recommended by them to his care.”

1762.
April 26th.
Tent at Blair
Logie.

At the meeting on 26th April, 1762, it was reported “by some of the parish That last Lord’s Day there was a Tent set up at Blair Logie in this parish where one Mr. John Warden from England preached to a very large audience at which place there was a very large collection gathered for the use of the Poor as the same was collected by the Elders of the said parish of Logie who as yet have never given in their Demission. Therefore the Meeting leave to their next general Meeting to fall upon such proper measures as they shall think necessary for recovering what was gathered for the use of the Poor of said Parish.”

1763.
January 4th.
Glebe Lands.

The Rev. James Wright represented to the meeting, held on 4th January, 1763, “that his Glebe was inconvenient for him at present, the one part of it

lying at Logie and the other part of it at the east end of the Blair, and that he has no proper place or Piece of Ground set apart for Pasture to his cattle, except the Privilege of pasturing alongst with the Tennants cattle in the Braes of Logie," and he craved the heritors to take this matter into their consideration and "appoint him the whole of his Glebe near the Manse where the rest of the Glebe lyes, with a reasonable allowance of Grass agreeable to Law." The meeting were of opinion that the demand was reasonable, and considered that the part lying at the east side of Blair should be sold and an equivalent part contiguous to the other glebe lands should be purchased. This proposal, however, was never carried out, and no change was made until the excambion carried out in 1803.

It was represented to the meeting by the Session "That a great many People within this Parish do use a Cloath or other Mortcloaths than those of the Session in prejudice of the Poors Funds," and therefore they ordered and appointed "that proper Intimation be made from the Reader's Desk that such a Practice will not be allowed, and that no corpse will be allowed to enter the churchyard without taking the Mort Cloaths belonging to the Session or paying the usual price of them, except in cases the Persons be extreme Poor."¹

The sederunt, on 20th August, 1765, consisted of "the Right Honble Lord Barjarg,² Captain Robert Haldane of Glenegles, Mr. Abercromby of Tullibody, Mr. Masterton of Parkmylne, Mr. Mayne of Powis, Mr. Wright of Loss, Mr. Russell Factor for Lord Erskine, Mr. Wallace Factor for Colonel Scott, James Guild, Portioner of Myreton and Balquharn, Mr. Kemp Portioner in Corntown, Mr. Bryce Portioner there, Mr. Robertson Portioner West Grange, Alexander Wingate Portioner in Corntown, and William Hendrick Procurator for Mr. Campbell of Caswayhead. Mr. Haldane Preses." William Fogo represented "that in order to carry the Heretors Orders into execution

¹ This seems to have been an old grievance. At a meeting of the Presbytery of Dunblane, held at Kilmadock, on 11th Jaunary, 1688, at the admission of Mr. David Drummond, a complaint was lodged by the minister and Kirk Session of Kincardine against Robert Bryce in Borland "for making private gain of a Mort-cloth to the prejudice of the Poor in the parish." The Presbytery having considered the matter, "Do interpone their authority ordeaning the sd. Robert and all others within the bounds of the presbyterie from henceforth to abstain from such uncharitable and covetous courses that tend to the publick prejudice, under basard of incurring all just censure due for such misdemeanours and contempt that is contrary to the Laws and Practice of this Church and Kingdome, appoynting also the Minr. to make publick Intimation hereof to the Congregation at Kinkairdin, that none may pretend ignorance."—*Presbytery Register*.

² James Erskine, a senator of the College of Justice, the son of Lord Tinwald, the Lord Justice Clerk, was proprietor of Alva.

he was obliged to raise a Process at his Instance before the Commissary of Dunblain against several of the Parishioners of the said parish of Logie for Baptism Dues, and he produced an accmpt to James Towar Writer in Stirling whereby the said William Fogo is charged for the expense of that Process £1 9s. 9d. sterling, which Process was carried by a Suspension before the Lords of Council and Session. And the said Mr. Fogo also produced an accmpt due to Mr. John Syme Clerk to the Signet for discussing the said Suspension extending to £10 8s. 2d. sterling." These accounts were agreed to be paid, but Alex. Wingate, John Kemp, and Wm. Robertson refused to pay their proportions, and authority was given to sue them: Lord Barjarg being only a superior of some lands, is exempt from payment. "And the Heretors hereby alter their former Minute with respect to the Dues of the Marriages and restrict the same to what was paid formerly before the said Minute was made."

Having read the Act of Parliament of King William, entitled "Act for Settling of Schools," and "finding that the schoolmaster of Logie has been hitherto only provided in 100 merks yearly of stipend which has hitherto been paid by the Heretors of said parish, and considering that the salary is not sufficient for the said schoolmaster's maintenance They therefore agree to stent and lay on another 100 merks Scots of yearly salary." This was to be paid according to every heritor's valued rent, "allowing each Heretor relief from his Tennants of the half of his proportion conform to the said Act of Parliament." The augmented salary was due to begin with the crop and year 1766.

1774.
March 15th.

In 1774 the church was in "a ruinous condition," and the school required some repair, therefore a request for a meeting of heritors was signed on 12th February, by George Abercromby of Tullibody, Francis Masterton of Gogar, and Edward Mayne of Powis. The meeting was held at Sheriffmuirlands, on 15th March, 1774, "in consequence of an advertisement being made by William Fogo Session clerk of Logie from the Letteron on the 20th of Feby. last bypast." The Sederunt comprised, "George Abercromby Esq. of Tullibody, Francis Masterton Esq. of Gogar, Edward Mayne of Powis Logie, James Pearson of Corntown, James Guild of Myreton, Mr. Campbell of Caswayhead, John Christie of Sheriffmuirland, William Robertson of Westgrange, Mr. Alexander Duncan W.S. at Edinburgh for Airthrey, Mr. James Russell Commissary Clerk of Dunblane, for Sir William Stirling of Ardoch Bart., Mr. William Millop writer in Stirling for Colonel Masterton, Mr. Andrew Wallace for General Scot, John Rob Junior in Dunblane, John Christy in Stirling for Cowan's Hospital, Mr. James Alexander, merchant in Stirling, for Mr. Henderson of Westertown of Airthrey, Mr. Mayne of Powis

Sederunt.

also as Procurator for Captain James Spittal of Blairlogie, Mr. Wright Minr. also present and as heretor of Loss. Mr. Abercromby Preses. William Fogo clerk."

The meeting went into the question of the repair of the church, and remitted to certain tradesmen to inspect it and report. The earthen floor of the school was to be laid with a timber floor, and the churchyard dyke was to be repaired; a committee was appointed to look into the state of the Poor's Funds. On 4th May the heritors agreed to make certain repairs upon the church, estimated to cost £14 sterling, exclusive of the carriages. A report on the Poor's Funds was submitted in writing, and it is recommended that money be lent out at 5 per cent., payable yearly, or at longest punctually in two years. A question regarding the division of the area of the church was raised by James Guild for the Trustees of Airthrey, and the Kirk Session were recommended to discover whether there was a former regular division of the area or not, and to report. On 7th June, James Duncanson, smith at Manor, was authorised to carry out the repairs on the church and schoolhouse. The churchyard dyke repairs were to cost £3 15s. Mr. Fogo was appointed Treasurer of the Poor's Funds on 9th July, 1774. Some difficulty was experienced with the minister regarding the management of the Poor's Funds, and Mr. William M^cKillop, writer in Stirling, was instructed to consider the matter. The Treasurer had in hand £145 2s. 7d. Scots, of which £100 Scots was to be lent out at interest and the balance distributed according to the Minute of 9th July last.

"Acc^t of the valued Rent of the parish of Logie and of the proportion of each heretor's Share of £32 Sterling of Expenses for reparations to the Church, Churchyard Dyke, and Schoolhouse, etc. 1774.

LANDS	Heretors or Factors.	Valued Rent Scots.	Sterling.
Part of Airthrie, Spittle, Fossachy, Blackdub, part of Logie and part of Corntown,	Mr. Duncan, Factor,	£1349 16 0	£6 1 11½
Menstrie and Jerrals,	Mr. Abercromby,	1272 3 8	5 15 0¼
East or Blackgrange,	General Scot,	917 15 1	4 3 2¼
Myreton and Balquharn,	Mr. Guild,	228 13 4	1 0 9¼
Westgrange and Westhaugh,	Mr. Robertson,	368 2 2	1 13 5¼
Powhouse and part of Logie,	Mr. Mayne,	524 16 3	2 7 6
Gogars,	Mr. Masterton,	388 0 0	1 15 3¼
Blair and Lipnoch,	Captn. Spittal,	421 0 0	1 18 4
Mannor,	Mr. Dundas,	284 0 0	1 5 10
Pendreich,	Sir Wm. Stirling,	353 6 8	1 12 1½
Ashintrool, etc.,	Mr. Stirling,	53 13 9	0 4 11

LANDS	Heretors or Factors.	Valued Rent Scots.	Sterling.
Loss and Coldhame,	Mr. Wright and Rob,	£53 13 9	0 4 11
Part of Airthrey,	Mr. Henderson,	218 12 4	0 19 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Craigton and Craigmyle,	Cowan's Hosp.,	212 5 0	0 19 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Caswayhead,	Mr. Campbell,	87 15 0	0 7 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sheriffmuirlands,	Mr. Christy,	33 8 8	0 3 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fewars of Corntown—	Col: Masterton,	62 9 8	0 5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Mr. Galloway,	62 9 8	0 5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Kemps,	81 0 0	0 7 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Jo: Mitchell,	29 4 0	0 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Jas. Pearson,	29 4 0	0 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Alex: Wingate,	29 4 0	0 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Summa,		£7063 13 0	£32 0 0

“Stirling, 14th Oct^r 1774, Approven of P.

“(Signed) ANDREW WALLACE.”

1775.
June 5th.
Collectors.

Parish
Keepers and
Constables.

At the meeting, held on 5th June, 1775, it was agreed that “in order to set on foot a Subscription appoint the same to be taken up thro' all the parish to the West of the long Casway, Pathfoot road and up to the Park and Bridge over old Wharry by William Edmond of Coneyhill, John Headrick and Peter Stirling at Pendreich or any of them and also the rest of the parish above Menstry and joins to them Peter Henderson in Ashintrool. Appoint the Subscriptions for that part of the parish betwixt the hill ground east of the Pathfoot road to the east end of the parish as far South as the Alloa road to be taken up by James Guild Robert Campbell Robert Galloway and John Telford or any of them with John Alexander, and the Subscriptions on the South side of Alloa road and east of the long Casway to Devon to be taken up by William Robertson James Galloway James Duncanson and James Nimmo and report the whole to the next meeting of the Committee which is appointed to be at Blair Logie upon the 15th curt. at 3 afternoon. In order then to appoint Collectors and parish keepers and recommend Constables unless the general meeting choose before parting to approve of such as the Com^{tee} may recommend—and the above being reported to the general meeting they approve of what the Com^{tee} had done and recommend the same to be carried into execution And do nominate the following persons for parish Keepers and Constables, viz. William Luccas Tennant in Airthrey and John Headrick at Mylne of Airthrey, James Cullens at Blackdub John Reid tennant in Corntown James Forman and John Morison at Pathfoot John Graham at Bridge of Stirling William Matthew at Caswayhead Robert Turnbull at Logie and Archibald Battison Beddal there, John Cowie and

John M'Lachlane at Blairlogie William Drysdale and Hugh Alexander at Menstry William Bennet in Gogar Thomas Forman in Manner John Anderson at Craigmyle, John M'Bae at Craigend, Peter Stirling at Pendreich John Wilson at Cadgerknows and Alex^r Monteath at Park of Jerrah, and appoint them to be warned by a Constable to attend at Blair Logie on the 15th at the Com^{tee} Meeting when a Justice of Peace will attend to swear them.

1775.
June 5th.
Keepers and
Constables.

"Thereafter the Heretors and Kirk Session having constitute a Meeting and Mr. Abercromby presses Mr. Wright Minister condescended that he will find John Kid of Parkend bound with him for the sum he owes the poor accumulating the principall and Interest into a principall sum at Martinmas last and bearing Interest from thence to Mart^s next the term of payment including therein £100 Scots now delivered to Mr. Wright by Mr. Fogo of the poors money extending the whole at Mart^s last deducing Interest of the £100 till now to £210² Scots. And the Meeting approve of the Security offered, and John Christie had Intimation made to him to pay up the sum due by him to the poor or grant a Security with a responsall man therefore betwixt and the 16th curt. otherways to be prosecuted and distressed for payment and he undertook to find Security accordingly." (It was remitted to the heritors on the committee "to audite and approve or disapprove" the treasurer's account, and "to examine the execution of Ja^s Duncanson's Contract," and order payment thereof, if sufficiently done).

"(Signed) GEORGE ABERCROMBY."

"INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOGIE PARISH KEEPERS.

"That the proper Courts be applied to, to swear them in Constables, and their Business to be to clear the parish of vagrant poor, and to seize such Vagrants and Strollers as they find within the parish and to carry them to some place or places of Accomodation where they may be retained that night and next morning conducted to the verge of the parish and there dismissed, with Certification that if they are found strolling within it again, they shall directly be apprehended and punished as Vagabonds, and the Constable or parish keeper shall receive a reasonable gratification for his Trouble in apprehending each vagrant, and the ordinary Constables are required to be assisting and if any poor person once put upon the poors Roll is again found begging the Keepers are to give the Minister or Com^{tee} notice, and such person shall be struck off the poors Roll and be punished as a Vagrant, and no begging whatever allowed in the parish. Parish keepers refusing to accept or being negligent when they do accept are liable for every time in £20 Scots to the poors funds.

1775.
August 7th.

(Signed) THOMAS CAMPBELL, P."

“ASSIGNATION BY THE POOR.

1775.
August 7th.

“We subscribers Inhabitants of the parish of Logie hereto subscribing Considering that we are put upon the Poors Roll of the said parish to draw a monthly Supply from the Collections and other ffunds thereof toward our Support as indigent persons and that one of the Rules is That each person put upon the said Roll shall by a wryting under his or her hand Declare the Kirk Session his or her Ex^{tes} heir and successors and empower the Kirk Session at his or her Decease to dispose by Roup of his or her Effects for Behoof of the poor. In Compliance wherewith we by these presents make Constitute declare and appoint the Kirk Session of the said parish of Logie for the time being our Sole Ex^{tes} heirs and Successors for the Behoof of the poor of the said parish hereby empowering the said Kirk Session at our Decease respectively to sell by roup our Means and Effects and uplift any Debts that may be resting to us and Call and pursue therefore they Accompting as a Session therefore to the ends and purposes of Supplying the poor of said parish and augmenting the ffunds thereof. And we engage neither to gift nor alienate any of our Means Money or Effects nor apply the same otherways than to our own Support. The said regulation not being meant to include any Widow who has only got an allowance toward bringing up her Orphan Children but not for herself. In testimony whereof these presents written by Thomas Clark Clerk to William M·Killop wryter in Stirling are Subscribed by us as follows Viz^t—

1776.
June 10th.

“Next meeting was held at Sherrifmuirlands on 10th June 1776. Sederunt Geo. Abereromby of Tullibody, James Guild of Myreton, Mr. Thomas Campbell of Caswayhead, Revd. Mr. James Wright of Loss and Minister of Logie, Mr. Robt. Campbell of Middletownkerse, Revd. Mr. Alexr. Pirie at Blair Logie, John Alexr. at Menstry, Robt. Galloway in Gogar, John Christie of Sherrifmuirlands, and William Edmond of Coneyhill with William Robertson of Westgrange. Mr. Abereromby Preses.”

This being the annual meeting, the Treasurer's Accounts were examined. The meeting instructed a new method of stating the accounts—“that for the future the Treasurer keep a separate accompt of the Kirk dues and the Expense of Coffins and other contingencies to be attested by the Kirk Session before each annual meeting in May or June . . . and a Separate Accompt of his payments to the poor and that he keep his acets hereafter in Sterling money.” The meeting raised the treasurer's yearly salary from 20s. to 30s. sterling.

In consideration of several persons refusing to subscribe to the Poor's Funds according to the new scheme, the meeting resolved to assess the several

lands in the parish with 8s. sterling on each £100 Scots of valuation—one half to be paid by the heritors and the other half by the tenants—"and the householders whether heretor or cottar who are not possessors of land at the same rate according to their real rent; but as it is expected that those who were refractory in contributing may alter their mind upon seeing that they are lyable by law to be assessed, the meeting recommend to the parish keepers (whose names are repeated in the Minute) with John Robertson Tennant in Spittle for the District which the deceased John Hedrick had . . . to try by Subscription through their several districts betwixt and the 1st of July next and if they find the Method not effectual on meeting together toward the latter end of this month then it is hereby appointed that the foresaid Assessment take effect upon those who refuse to subscribe reasonably or equal to the Assessment."

1776.
June 10th.

John Christie of Sherifmuirlands was again pressed for payment of the debt due by him to the Poor's Funds, and promised that he and his son Edward, "who is not just now at home," would give security that same week.

"GEO. ABERCROMBY."

John Christie's debt was secured by a Bill granted by John Rob on 6th August, 1778. The matter had been put into Bailie M'Killop's hands. At this date David Whyte was appointed bellman, gravedigger, and session officer.

"Considering That some Lands in the Parish have changed their proprietor and some divided at the Sales and belonging to different heretors, The following are the present heretors and the valuation of their propertys in the parish.

1779.
August 18th.

	Lands.	Heretors.	Valuation.
	Spittle, Airthrie, etc.,	Mr. Haldane,	£1349 16 0
	Menstry and Jerrahs,	Mr. Abercromby,	1272 3 8
	Blackgrange,	Mr. Wallace,	917 15 1
	Myreton and Balquharn.	Mr. Guild,	228 13 4
	Powis and half Logie,	Captn. Mayne,	524 16 3
	Gogars,	Mr. Masterton,	385 0 0
	Westhaugh,	Mr. M'Killop,	62 9 8
Westgrange	Knoll,	Mr. Moncrief,	71 5 6
	Grange,	Mr. Stupart,	78 4 6
	Broom,	Mr. Wm. Wright,	87 10 6
	Haugh,	James Robertson,	68 12 0
	Blair and Lipnoch,	Captn. Spittal,	424 0 0
	Manner,	Mr. Dundass,	284 0 0
	Pendreich,	Sir Wm. Stirling,	353 6 8
	Ashintrool,	Keir,	53 13 9

Lands.	Heretors.	Valuation.
Loss and Coldhame,	Mr. Gray and Mr. Rob,	£53 13 9
Westertown,	Dr. Henderson,	218 12 4
Craigton and Craigmyle,	Cowan's Hosp.,	212 5 0
Caswayhead,	Jo : Campbell,	87 15 0
Sherrifmuirlands,	Jas. Duncanson,	33 8 8
Fewars in Comtown,	Sir Law : Dundass,	62 9 8
	Mr. Galloway,	62 9 8
	Jo : Burn, etc.,	81 0 0
	Mr. Mitchell,	29 4 0
	Mr. Pearson,	29 4 0
	Alexr. Wingate,	29 4 0
		£7060 13 0

“The meeting recommend to the Committee to give no family above 1s. per week, because being too liberal will discourage Industry.”

1780.
March 25th,

The committee met quarterly, generally at Blairlogie, and revised the list of poor and their allowances. At the meeting on 25th March, 1780, it is recorded that “The meeting having great reason to believe That Frauds may be committed by the friends of those who dye off the poors list, in not giving a fair Account of their Effects at their Decease they unanimously recommend to the attention of the first general meeting to Enact That an Inventory be taken of all the property which the admitted persons is in possession of at the time they sign their Assignment and to take Receipts for anything they may dispose of afterwards.” The above was enacted at the first general meeting.

June 24th.
Wm. Fachnay
to be
prosecuted.

At the meeting on June 24th, it was reported that William Fachnay had roused the effects of a deceased pensioner, Jas. Henderson, unknown to Wm. Edmond of Coneyhill, to whom the charge of these rousps had been committed, and would not account for the proceeds to him. “. . . The meeting therefore authorise the Treasurer to employ a Lawyer at the common Expense to raise a process against the said William Fachnay for recovery of the amount of said Effects.”

Orders for a
Bible.

“The Committee authorise the Treasurer to purchase a Bible for Jean Dickie's daughter in Blair.”

1782.
February
23rd.
Proposed
Purchase of a
Hearse.

February 23rd, 1782.—“It being suggested to the meeting That a Hearse would be a very useful thing to have in the parish and productive of additional Emolument to the Poor's Funds They recommend it to those members of the parish, who collected in opposition to the popish Bill to canvass the Subscribers for that purpose if it would be agreeable to them to appropriate that Money to the purchase of a Hearse, which shall become the

sole Property of the Poor of the Parish . . . report to the Treasurer in order that he may lay before a Committee consisting of Mr. Masterton, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Nimmo, Mr. Mayne, John Robertson and George Burges or any three of them who are required to obtain Estimates of the Expense, etc."

On May 25th the members reported that the same was "approved of by the whole of the subscribers to the opposition to the Roman Catholick Bill, excepting a few in the town of Menstry, who wish it to be applied in erecting a School in that village but as their subscriptions are so triffling the Com^{tee} think they would make no opposition to the general voice of the Subscribers." 1782.
May 25th.

"The Committee resolved to purchase a Hearse and build a House or Cover therefore in some central place of the parish."

At the adjourned committee meeting, on 29th May, it was reported that "The Committee having viewed alongst with Mr. Wright Minr. a Piece of Ground at the Baek of his Barn and Byre they think it a very proper place for erecting a house for Holding a Hearse for the use of the parish, which the Minr. is so obliging as condescend to grant any right he has to it, on this Condition, that he be allowed the use of it for keeping his Plough and Harrows alongst with the said Hearse, the profits of the said Hearse being to be applied for the use of the poor." May 29th.
Hearse house.

"The Com^{tee} recommend Jas. Duncanson to procure Estimates of the expence of the building, 18 feet in length and 8 in breadth within the walls, to be built with Stone or Brick and lime 7 foot high, the side walls and gavels raised to the square, leaving a Gate the whole Breadth of the north gavel, and as high as admit of the Hearse getting out and in easily and of a Sett on Roof to be covered with Tyle . . . and making and hanging a close Deal Door to be hung in halves."

General meeting, 5th August, 1782. Sederunt, Captn. Mayne, Mr. Masterton, Mr. John McKillop, Mr. Andw. Wallace, Mr. Wm. Wright, Mr. Jas. Guild, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. Jas. Duncanson, Junr., and Mr. John Rob, Junr. August 5th.

Accounts examined, assessment of 6s. 8d. continued, and mortcloth to be dyed instead of getting a new one. Four lairs formerly claimed by John Towar at Caswayhead to be disposed of for the benefit of the poor, "and any others if vacant to the best advantage." The church to be repaired. The meeting approve of the sub-committee's scheme for a hearse, and fix the charges therefor, vizt., "fix the Hire of the said Hearse at 4s. stg. for all the Residenters in the parish besides providing Horses and a Driver, and 1s. a mile over and above from non Residenters, out of which the keeper must have 1s. each time for washing the wheels, cleaning the Carriage, brushing and taking proper Care of the same and Harnesssing each time it is employed. Hearse hire, etc.

And in case any person employing said Hearse by unruly Horses or careless Driver do hurt or break the same," . . . to make good the damage. It was remitted to the sub-committee to finish the transaction.

1782.
August 5th,
Householders
and Fewars.

The meeting again considered that "a number of Householders and Fewars although able do not contribute to this scheme (for the poor), they authorise Mr. Wm. Wright to receive Reports from Messrs. Robt. Campbell, Jas. Duncanson, John Alexander, Wm. Edmond, Jas. Clason, and John Henderson, of such Householders and Fewars as do not presently pay towards the support of the poor, and as soon as these Reports are made . . . Mr. Wright to call a meeting of the People above named, who are hereby empowered to examine the Lists and impose such sums on the several Householders and Fewars for the maintenance of the poor as may appear to them reasonable, and in case any of them refuse to pay such Exaction to order them to be prosecute by the Collector agreeable to Law."

November
30th.

The committee, at a meeting on 30th November, report that "the People following may be assessed according to their circumstances, vizt:—

Assessment
of House-
holders and
Fewars.

" James McLeran, Bridge of Allan,	-	-	£0	1	6
John Ferguson there, -	-	-	pd.	0	2 6
William Mylee, Airthrey,	-	-	-	0	1 0
James Gray, Ditto,	-	-	-	0	1 0
John Wright, Ditto,	-	-	-	0	1 0
John Stobie, there,	-	-	-	0	2 0
Arch ^d Howden, Do.,	-	-	-	0	2 0
Joseph Rob, Do.,	-	-	-	0	1 0
William Rob. Do.,	-	-	-	0	1 0
Peter Stevenson, Bridge of Allan,	-	-	-	0	1 0
William Robertson, Airthrie, -	-	-	-	0	1 0
William Bryce, Pathfoot,	-	-	pd.	0	1 0
Alex ^r Bryce, Do.,	-	-	pd.	0	1 6
Alex ^r Morrison, Do.,	-	-	pd.	0	1 6
Rob ^t Henderson, Do.,	-	-	-	0	2 0
Daniel McLean, Airthrey,	-	-	-	0	1 0
Thomas Clason, Do.,	-	-	pd.	0	1 0
James Eadie, Do.,	-	-	pd.	0	1 0
And ^w Clason, Do.,	-	-	pd.	0	1 0

CRAIGEND.

Robert Gentleman,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
John McBeath,	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
Alex ^r Jarvie, -	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
John Kay, -	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
James McBeath,	-	-	-	-	0	1	6



CARLIE CRAIG.

Robert Marshall,	-	-	-	£0	1	0
Robert Millar, Sherrifmuirlands,	-	-	pd.	0	1	0
Alex ^r Kidston, Do.,	-	-	-	0	2	6
James Moir, Caswayhead,	-	-	-	0	1	6
W ^m Matthew, Do.,	-	-	-	0	1	6
Mungo Bayne, Do.,	-	-	-	0	2	0
James Laing, Do.,	-	-	-	0	1	6
Henry Anderson, Do.,	-	-	-	0	1	6
James Paterson, Do.,	-	-	-	0	1	6
Alex ^r Bow, Do.,	-	-	-	0	1	0
John Marshall, Do.,	-	-	-	0	1	0
James Edmond, Do.,	-	-	-	0	2	0
John Headrick, Do.,	-	-	-	0	1	0
John Christie, Jun ^r ,	-	-	-	0	1	0

1782.
November
30th.

LOGIE.

Rob ^t Paterson,	-	-	-	pd.	0	1	0
John Laing, -	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
John Finlayson,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
James Smith, Jun ^r ,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
Christian Moir,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
John Bayne, Carleyhead,	-	-	-	pd.	0	1	6
Rev ^d M ^r James Wright,	-	-	-	pd.	0	10	0
William Fogo,	-	-	-	pd.	0	2	6

BLAIR LOGIE.

Rev ^d M ^r W ^m Billerwell,	-	-	-	pd.	0	5	0
Alex ^r Williamson,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
John Williamson,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
Rob ^t Reid, -	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
Widow Bryce, -	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
William Baird, -	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
John Reid, -	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
Rob ^t Henderson, Jun ^r ,	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
John M ^c Queen,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
James Bryce, -	-	-	-	-	0	1	0

MENSTIV.

William Gillespie,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
James Dawson, Sen ^r ,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
Thomas Dawson,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
James Dawson, Jun ^r ,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
John Dawson, Sen ^r ,	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
John Dawson, Jun ^r .,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
William Marshall,	-	-	-	-	0	1	6

1782.
November
30th.

Hugh Alexander,	-	-	-	-	£0	1	0
William Bayne,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
Arch ^d Anderson,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
John Johnston,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
William Drysdale,	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
John Hodge, -	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
James Cram, -	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
James Graham,	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
George Michie,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
Thomas Simpson,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
John Rae, -	-	-	-	-	0	2	6
James Anderson,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
W ^m Alexander,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
Peter Deuchar,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
Robert McNab,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
James Monteath,	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
John Viccar, -	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
James Clow, Jun ^r ,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
James Gillies, -	-	-	-	-	0	1	0

[The remainder of the list is given as at different parts of the parish, viz. :—]

John Donaldson, Blackgrange,	-	-	0	1	0
Rob ^t Steven, Northfield,	-	-	0	1	0
Charles Rob, Pathfoot,-	-	-	0	1	6
Robert Stewart, B. of Allan,	-	-	0	1	0
Walter McLeran, Airthrey,	-	-	0	1	0
John Telford, Sen ^r , Blair,	-	-	0	2	6
Alex ^r Allan, Weaver, Menstry,	-	-	0	1	0
Tho ^r Paterson, Northfield,	-	pd.	0	2	0
James Culbert, Manner,	-	pd.	0	1	0
Ja ^c Duncanson, there,	-	pd.	0	2	6
Ro ^d Reid, Mylne Airthrey,	-	-	0	1	6
John Dougal, Bridge of Allan,-	-	-	0	1	6
David Drapper, there,	-	-	0	1	0
John Telford, Jun ^r , Blair,	-	-	0	1	6
John Stirling, Do.,	-	-	0	1	6
Tho ^r Galloway, Do.,	-	-	0	2	0
And ^w Gray, Do.,	-	pd.	0	1	0
W ^m Edmond, Do.,	-	-	0	2	0

Total, - - - £7 5 6 "

The meeting approve of the foregoing assessments, "and appoint the Collector to employ some proper person to go through the parish and uplift the money." Such as refuse to pay to be prosecuted.

Mr. Fogo reported to a committee meeting, on 22nd February, 1783, that he had caused the church officer to go through . . . and that he had only got 36s. 6d. stg. He was instructed to take "further diligence."

1783.
February
22nd.

On 15th March it was reported that "in consequence of the advertisements for a general Collection for the poor of this parish on Sabbath last . . . the sums collected at Logie and Blairlogie churches with private contributions from heretors and others sent to him since that time amount to £15 7s. 8d. stg." The meeting appointed Mr. Fogo to give an extract to "Alexr. Bryce at Pathfoot and Thos. Clason in Airthrey each to two lairs in the Churchyard, two of them being the northmost that lately were claimed by John Towar at Caswayhead and the other two straight on the west end of these and bounded by the Churchyard Dyke at the said west end."

The general meeting was held on 14th August, 1783. Sederunt, Captn. James Mayne, Messrs. Wm. Wright, John Stupart, John Rob, Junr., James Robertson, Andw. Wallace.

August 14th.

The assessment was raised from 6s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.

The committee met, on 16th October, 1783, at Blairlogie, "in order to distribute 8 bolls 3 firlots and 2 pecks of Barley meal gifted by Government to the poor of this parish as their proportion, which has a few days ago been brought from Perth to Logie, and the following persons having met, vizt., Mr. Jas. Wright Minr., John Wright, James Clason, George Burges, James Duncanson Junr. Mr. Jas. Wright Preses.

October 16th.
Barley Meal
gifted by
Government.

"The meeting after considering the different situations and circumstances of the poor on the Monthly List, order 2 bolls 3 firlots 3½ pecks to be given out to those thereon, conform to a particular note made up and signed by the Preses of this date, and 4 bolls 3 firlots 1 peck among the Occasional poor, as p. particular List, and the Ballance remaining to be distribute at the Discretion of the Preses and Treasurer."

Those poor in their different quarters were "informed to come to Logie on Monday next in the forenoon and bring Pocks with them to hold each their respective portions, and the Treasurer was authorised to take Credit in his Acc^{ts} for 11s. 10d. stg. paid as Hire from Perth to Logie for said Meal."

The committee next met on 27th November, and revised the Monthly List, extending to £3 3s. 11d., and the same to continue for the next three months.

November
27th.

A general meeting was held on 2nd August, 1784. Sederunt, Messrs. James Mayne, Francis Masterton, John Stupart, Rev. Mr. Wright, and John Alexander in Menstry. Mr. Mayne, Preses.

1784.
August 2nd.

"It having been represented . . . That Mortcloths not belonging to the Parish have been used at Funerals and brought to the Churchyard of Logie, This meeting considering the great Hurt done to the Poor's Funds by such Practice: They therefore enact positive Prohibition of the like in future, That no Mortcloths excepting those belonging to this Parish shall be used by those who bury in the Church or Churchyard in Logie under the Penalty of Prosecution, unless they pay the usual prices for the Parish Mortcloths." . . .

Hearse price
£15 Sterling.

Hire of Hearse

1784.
August 2nd.

November
25th.
Hearse hire,
etc.

"Mr. Fogo informed the meeting That he had now got payment of Mr. Belsches Bill, and that he had given to Mr. Mayne £15 stg. including said Bill toward paying the Hearse for the use of the Parish and that Mr. Mayne produced a Discharge from Horn Cleghorn and Wilson, dated at Edinburgh, 1st July last for the said £15 stg. as the price of the said Hearse, which the meeting approved of. The meeting appoint the price of the Hearse when employed by Tradesmen or Labourers to be 2s. 6d. instead of 4s. and they appoint the next quarterly meeting of Com^{tee} to settle the price of the said Hearse (as hire) when employed out of the Parish, as the necessary information on that article was not produced at this meeting as expected arising from several objections having been made to the Regulations proposed in August 1782."

The repairs on the church, ordered in August, 1782, cost £2 10s. 6d. sterling.

The meeting of committee on 25th November, 1784, fixed "the Hire of the Hearse at 3s. 6d. stg. for each yoking besides 6d. p. mile to all except Labourers and Tradesmen, who are to pay Nothing for the Miles." The money to be paid to the treasurer, "who is to pay 1s. thereof to James Smith Junr. in Logie (appointed keeper of the Hearse) for cleaning, etc."

The treasurer was instructed "to purchase the necessary Implements for cleaning the Hearse and Harness . . . and appoint a wooden Box to be put in the Hearse for hanging the Collins."

The poor's allowances were fixed at £2 19s. 3d. for the next three months.

"Mr. Stewart of Ardvairloch" had of the poor's money on loan.

John Ferguson at Mylne of Airthrey was added to the committee this year.

1785.
August 1st.

A general meeting was held on 1st August, 1785. Sederunt, Messrs. Mayne, Francis Masterton, Wm. Wright of Broom. And, Wallace of Forth-side, John Stupart of Grange, Revd. Mr. Wright. Mr. Mayne, Preses.

The assessment was continued at 8s. 4d.

The treasurer was instructed "to prosecute John Williamson in Blair Logie for the payment of 4s. Sterling as the price of the Mortcloth in respect he had used another at the Interment of his Father contrary to their Act dated the 2nd Aug. last year."

“Commissary M’Killop” was dead at this date.

“Colonel Edmondstone” received in loan this year £230 sterling of the poor’s money, and was pressed for security. The treasurer was authorised to pay the accounts for “building of the Hearse House and the Materials for the same extending to £6 3s. 10³/₄d. Stg. The sum subscribed for this purpose was £5 2s. 8¹/₂d., leaving £1 1s. 2¹/₄d. to be advanced from the poor’s funds.

Cost of
Hearse
House.

A general meeting was held on 7th August, 1786. Sederunt, Messrs. Francis Masterton, James Mayne, Wm. Wright, John Stupart, John Burn in Cornitown, and Wm. Fogo.

1786.
August 7th.

John Stupart of Grange is described as “Maltman in Stirling.”

The assessment of 8s. 4d. was continued.

This meeting “considering that the Quarterly Committee have no publick place for their meetings but in a Tavern where they are put to an unnecessary Expense for Coal and Candle, etc. They authorise the Treasurer to pay 2s. 6d. each quarter meeting toward that Expense. . . .”

Meetings in a
Tavern.

The monthly sum for next quarter was £3 2s.

The sederunt at the quarterly meeting held on 9th November, 1786, comprised Mr. Wm. Billerwell, James Clason, Wm. Gillespie, John Alexander, John Wright, George Burges (described “at S. Craigton”), James Baad in Middletownkerse, John Henderson, James Monteath (“in Menstry”), and Wm. Fogo. The allowances were adjusted.

November
9th.

The sederunt at the annual meeting on 6th August, 1787, consisted of John M’Killop of Westthagh, Robert Haldane of Airthrey, James Mayne of Powis Logie, William Wright of Broom. Mr. M’Killop, Preses.

1787.
August 6th.

The assessment of 8s. 4d. was continued. Andrew Gray in Blairlogie was added to the quarterly committee.

It was reported at the meeting held on 16th February, 1788, “that James Mayne Esqre of Powis had lately provided Clothes for the Horses that may be employed in the Parish Hearse and a Coat for the Driver there and some other articles, and this at his own expense and which he has made a present of to the parish.” Mr. Mayne was thanked, and it was agreed “that those who choose to take these additional clothes shall pay for the same 1s. over and above the former Regulations.”

1788.
February
16th.

The annual general meeting held on 4th August, 1788, had the following sederunt, Messrs. James Mayne, Wm. Wright, John Stupart, Francis Masterton, Wm. Fogo. Mr. Mayne, Preses.

August 4th.

The former assessment of 8s. 4d. was continued. This resolution, however, is coupled with a new condition, or rather a new *addition* to the area of the parish. (See also note addressed to the treasurer by Mr. Mayne, with authority to assess Cambuskenneth.)

Abbey Lands
of Cambus-
kenneth to be
assessed.

“The meeting judge that the former assessment of 8s. 4d. . . . on the whole lands of the parish including the lands belonging to the Abbay of Cambuskenneth, which are locally situate within the parish and have been hitherto overlooked in the assessment of the poors rates of the parish, and that the assessment may suffice for the maintenance of the poor for the current year. . . .”

August 4th.

A new mortcloth was got at this time, and the treasurer was desired to exact from all people within the parish who use it the sum of 6s. 6d. sterling each time, and the officer's usual dues to be paid out of that sum. Those not residents in the parish had to pay 7s. 6d. sterling. “The Belman” was ordered not to allow “the Mortcloth to be spread upon the coffin while in the Hearse in order to save it from hurt and damage.”

The regular attenders at the quarterly committee meetings at this period were:—John Wright, James Clason, James Nimmo, John Telford, George Burges, Andrew Gray, James Baad, James Monteith, Mr. Wm. Billerwell, Wm. Gillespie, and John Galloway.

1789.
August 3rd.

The allowances, monthly, this year extended to £3 17s.

At the annual general meeting on 3rd August, 1789, the vacant lairs in the churchyard “opposite to Captn. Spittal's Isle Door,” were to be sold to the best advantage.

1793.

On 11th November it was reported that the poor's money lent some time ago to Mr. Masterton and General Abercromby was at this date paid up. Mr. Mayne “agreed to take the money,” and “give Bill and Caution for it.”

Mr. Fogo, treasurer of the Poor's Funds, died betwixt 28th February and 13th March, 1793. The heritors met, viz., Mr. Masterton, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Mayne, “to enquire into the state and management of the Poor's Funds under the direction of the late Mr. Fogo,” and found “everything entered very regularly.” Mrs. Fogo was appointed to act with the assistance of Andrew Gray, until a new appointment. A general meeting of heritors was intimated to be held “at Blairlogie, on the 23rd instant at noon . . . to chuse a Schoolmaster and Collector of Poor's Funds of this parish.”

1793.
March 23rd.
Sederunt.

“Blairlogie, 23rd March, 1793. Sederunt—Francis Masterton of Gogar for himself, and proxy for Mr. Johnstone of Alva, and Captain Spittal of Blairlogie, and Mr. Stirling of Keir; Mr. James Gibb of Middleton Carse; James Mayne of Powis; John Stupart of Grange; Alexr. Runciman, Master of Cowan's Hospital; John Campbell of Holehead; William Edmond of Coneyhill; John Stuart, portioner of Corntown; John Monteath of Coldhame; John Buchanan, portioner of Corntown; John Burn, portioner there; James Robertson of Haugh; James Pearson, portioner of Corntown; Provost Alexander, Commissioner for Dr. Henderson; John M'Killop of Westhaugh for

himself and proxy for Sir Thomas Dundas; William Wright of Broom. Mr. Masterton Preses.

"In consequence of the recommendation of the meeting of Heretors the 13th curt. the Heretors met and made choice of Mr. James Galloway preacher of the Gospel to be Schoolmaster and Collector of the Poor's Funds in the room of Mr. Fogo deceased, and install him as such from this date, with the same salary and perquisites which Mr. Fogo enjoyed from the above offices, and recommend to Mr. Wright Minr. of the parish and the Session to choose Mr. Galloway precentor and Session Clerk if agreeable to them."

Mr. James Galloway appointed Schoolmaster and Collector.

Orders were given for inspection of the church and school for repairs.

At next meeting of committee, on 8th April, estimates of the repairs were produced, the cost not to exceed £12 stg. April 8th.

At the meeting on 23rd May, 1795, "Mr. Galloway told the meeting that he had received from Mrs. Masterton of Gogar five guineas left by her late worthy Husband Francis Masterton Esqr. of Gogar to the poor of this Parish . . . the Preses to write Mrs. Masterton and thank her in name of the meeting for the Donation."

1795.
May 23rd.
Donation
to Poor.

Mr. Masterton was present at the annual meeting on 4th August, 1794.

Mr. Wm. Bellerwell, minister at Blairlogie, was present at the meeting held on 28th February, 1793; subsequently his name does not appear in the sederunt. At the meeting of 3rd September, 1795, the name of the Rev. Mr. John Watt, minister at Blairlogie, appears for the first time.

Ministers at Blairlogie.

The general meeting of 6th August, 1792, authorised the treasurer "to pay to the Schoolmaster in the Abbey 10s. at Candlemass and 10s. at Lamb-mass next, on Condition that he teach Gratis 4 poor children in the Abbey that shall be recommended to him by the Committee, and this to continue during pleasure."

Schoolmaster in Abbey of Cambus-Kenneth to get 20s. yearly.

The committee meeting of 6th March, 1794, "authorise Mr. Galloway to pay Andrew Gray, now Schoolmaster in Abbey, the 20s. yearly during his incumbency, for teaching 4 poor scholars."

At this date (July 5th, 1796) the list of pensioners numbered 27, and the total monthly allowance £4 9s.

On 9th August, 1796, the assessment of 8s. 4d. is continued.

On 6th November, 1796, "Mr. Galloway reported that Eliz. Smith, Abbey, had not received her moiety from Octr. last it being at present dubious whether the Abbey Lands pay any more Poor's Rates to this Parish."

1796.
November
8th.
Abbey Lands doubtful.

"The meeting being informed that there is a Decision of the Court of Session finding the Abbey Lands in Stirling Parish, they appoint their Treasurer to desist from making any farther payments to the poor of that District till farther Instructions from their General Meeting of Heritors in Augt. next."

Monthly pay is down to £3 17s.

1797.
August 29th.
Major
Mayne's
Cautioner.

On 29th August, 1797, "The meeting being informed that Major Mayne's Cautioner for the Poor's Money in his hands is dead, they desire the Collector to write Major Mayne to find another Cautioner against Martinmas next, and to renew the Bill to be signed by him and a sufficient Cautioner."

The monthly pay amounted to £3 10s.

On page 253 of the Heritors' Minute Book, there is recorded the names and dates of birth of Mr. James Galloway's children, considering this a likely place for preservation, although it is a most unusual proceeding.

Mr. Gallo-
way's
Children.

"Mr. James Galloway's Childrens age Schoolmr. of Logie."

"Feb'y. 18th, 1796. Born *Henry* lawful son to James Galloway Schoolmr. of Logie and Margaret Souter his spouse, at 10 o'clock night, and Baptised in Logie Church—Mr. Wright Minr.

"1798, July 14th. Born *James* &c. &c. at 7 o'clock night, and Baptd. on 25th in Logie Church—Mr. Wright, Minr.

"1800, April 25th. Born *Robert* &c. &c. at 7 o'clock night and Baptd. on 11th May in Logie Church, Mr. Wright Minr. N.B.—Died 16th May.

"1801, June 7th. Born *Margaret* &c. at 2 o'clock afternoon—Sabbath—and Baptd. 21st of do. in Logie Church—Mr. Clason Minr.

"1803, January 6th. Born *John* &c. at 8 o'clock night, and Baptd. 20th of do. in House—Witnesses Thomas Kelly, Gardner, Airthrey, and Jas. Finlayson, feuar in Logie. Mr. Duncan, Alva, Minr.

"1804, Oct. 15th. Born *Agnes* &c. before 4 o'clock afternoon, and Baptd. 11th Novr. following in Logie Church. Mr. Clason, Minr.

"1806, Novr. 19th. Born *Mary* &c. about 7 o'clock evening, and Baptd. 28th of do. in the Schoolhouse. Mr. Clason, Minr.

"The above is attested by Jas. Galloway their Father.

"1807, March 1st. Born *Robert* lawful son to James Galloway Schoolmr. of Logie and Margt. Souter half-past 3 o'clock afternoon, and Baptd. 12th do. in Logie Church. Mr. Clason, Minr.

"attested Jas. Galloway."

1798.
September
11th.

At date 11th September, 1798, much difficulty was, it appears, experienced in getting Mr. Wright and the Kirk Session to account for the church collections and other monies coming into their hands. At this period—from March, 1793, to August, 1796—a sum of £18 had to be accounted for, and to recover which an action was threatened, "in terms of law."

One element of discord proceeded from the fact that Mr. Galloway and the Kirk Session were not in touch,¹ of which the following is one instance:—

¹ Mr. Galloway was deprived of his licence as preacher of the Gospel, by the Presbytery of Dunblane, on 27th March, 1798.

"Same day (10th August, 1799) a Complaint being laid before the Heritors by Mr. Galloway Schoolmr. of Logie agst Mr. Wright Minr. and the Elders, setting forth that notwithstanding his being Schoolmr. by an unanimous Call from the Heritors, entitling him to the salary and other emoluments arising therefrom as paid to his predecessors . . . the said Minr. and Session of Logie will not give him up the Parish Registers of Marriages and Baptisms which they have kept from him nigh two years. . . . All which the meeting having considered They unanimously appoint and ordain the said . . . to give up the said Registers with the Emoluments, Clerk's fees &c. as was formerly paid to his predecessors, and ordain that said Registers shall be instantly delivered up to the said Mr. Galloway, with past damages if refused." The minister and Session were served with an extract of this minute, and in case of non-compliance, the Clerk was empowered to proceed "instantly in terms of law."

1799.
August 10th.
Complaint by
Mr. Galloway
anent
Parish
Registers.

At a general meeting of heritors on 14th September, 1799, ("sed. Sir R. Abercromby of Airthrey; Mr. Stirling of Kippendavie; James Mayne of Powis; John Monteath of Coldhame, Elder; John Wright of Steps, Elder; Mr. Alexr. Abercromby for Sir Ralph Abercromby; Wm. Wright of Broom; Mr. James Gibb in Stirling; Mr. John Burn of Corntown; Mr. John Burn, factor for Mannor; Mr. Wm. Anderson for C. Hosp.; Revd. Mr. Wright Minr.; Wm. Gray, Elder; Wm. Morison, Elder") the order for delivery of the Registers was renewed, also for count and reckoning, and a committee appointed "with powers to take steps for enforcing the same. . . . The Minr. and Elders being certiorated that they must be personally liable in all expenses the Heritors may be put to in this matter."

September
14th.

Count and
reckoning
with Kirk
Session.

The list of poor numbered, on 25th July, 1801, Airthrey Quarter, 7; Blair do., 3; Logie do., 1; Corntown, 1; Craigend, 1; Caswayhead, 1; Menstry, 8; total, 22. The monthly pay was £3 8s.

1801.
July 25th.

After the death of a *pensioner*, his or her effects were "rouped," under the charge of the treasurer or some member of the committee, reports of which were duly made at the meetings next ensuing, and the balance, after necessary expenses, paid to the treasurer.

The new manse was declared, before the Presbytery, finished and sufficient on 6th August, 1805, the total cost, including extras, being £722 17s. 4d. At same date the estimates for the new church amounted to £1387. The contractor being "Francis Black at Harvieston," whose offer at that sum "being the lowest the meeting prefer him." Wm. Stirling, Dunblane, was the architect.

1805.
August 6th.
Cost of new
Church.

A new school and schoolhouse was built beside the new church at a cost of £203, which was ordered to be paid on 7th June, 1809.

Cost of new
School, etc.

1809.
March 21st.

At a meeting on 21st March, 1809—present of heritors and others, “Sir R. Abercromby; Hon^{ble} Geo: Abercromby; Doctor John Henderson; Mr. Jas. Edmond of Coneyhill; Rev. Mr. Robt. Clason, Minr.; Mr. John Wright of Steps, Elder; Mr. Wm. Gray, Elder; Edward Alexander Esqr. of Powis; Mr. Andw. Hutton for General Dundas of Manor; Mr. Stewart, Cornton; Mr. John Buchanan, do.; Robt. B. Dundas of Blair; Mr. Patrick Murdoch, Cornton; Mr. Geo. Robertson, Westgrange; Mr. James Buchanan, Cornton; Jas. Robertson, Carter” (should be Cornton). The meeting considered an Interlocutor pronounced by the Sheriff Depute of Stirlingshire in the case of John Robertson, a lunatic, who had been confined for several years in Stirling jail. The keeper of the jail agreed to maintain him in jail for 6d. per day, and £5 per annum for attendance, provided the magistrates would have no objection. The meeting having “reason to believe that the magistrates would not agree, resolved to have him secured in a proper Asylum in Edinburgh. . . .”

Case of a
Lunatic.

“The meeting further allowed Wm. Drysdale the present Beddel to charge 2s. Stg. for digging a grave as the minimum.

“The meeting direct the old Bell to be taken down and to be laid up in the Session house.” Also “appointed Wm. Taylor and James Moir to put a value on the West Gable of the old Church.”

“Note of Major Mayne’s Debt to the Poor’s Funds:—

1st. Balance of Major Mayne’s Bill,	-	-	-	£169	0	0
Interest from 31st Dec., 1803, to Marts., 1808,	-			37	16	9
2nd. Poor’s Money, School Salary, etc., from Lams., 1802,						
to Marts., 1806,-	-	-	-	40	11	3
				£247	8	0
Dividend at 9s. per £,	-	-	-	£111	6	7”

1809.
August 1st.

“*Note.*—There is included in this claim as follows:—

Third Instalment for building new Church of Logie due						
in Aug., 1806,	-	-	-	£22	2	2½
Poor’s Money from Marts. to Whit., 1806,	-	-	-	0	19	7¾
School Salary from do.,	-	-	-	0	14	9¼
				£23	16	7½”

A settlement between “D. Blackadder, writer, 19 South Frederick St., Edinburgh,” and John Burn, writer, Stirling, was effected at this date.

“NEW SCHOOLHOUSE OF LOGIE, 21st MAY, 1810.”

The meeting resolved to “advertise for rebuilding the old Church Yard Dyke, for building a Byre shade and necessary to the north Gable of New School, and for building a House for holding the Hearse and Tent. The Estimates to be given in,” etc. 1810.
May 21st.

The estimates were :—

Church Yard Dyke, - - - - -	£48 10 0
Byre Shade, etc., - - - - -	21 8 6
	<hr/>
	£69 18 6
Value of the old houses deducted as part payment, -	16 7 0
	<hr/>
	<u>£53 11 6</u>

Referring to the Session Books as having for some time (while Mr. Galloway was temporarily suspended) been in the hands of an illiterate person, one William Morison, weaver in Blairlogie, the following remarks are worth recording, viz. :—At a meeting of heritors and Session on 15th May, 1808, “Mr. Clason produced to the Committee the Registers kept of Births and Marriages consisting of two different Books, and having inspected these Books, Remark that for a long tract of years back the pages are not numbered which ought still to be done to prevent any of the leaves being torn out, as it appears, betwixt 1799 and 1800, that some leaves of the Register of Baptisms have been cut out, and that of late years the dates are irregularly entered, besides several erasures, interlineations and scorings, for remedying these in future, Recommend to the Session to employ a fit and correct Clerk and to instruct him to make every entry, of the true date it is given bearing in gremis the date of the birth or Marriage as shall be reported by the Ingiver.”

Remarks on
the state of
the Session
Registers.

It was unfortunate that the Kirk Session had employed such an inaccurate clerk; but at the time it may have been difficult to get a proper substitute for the schoolmaster, Mr. Galloway, who was reinstated by the Session on 30th December, 1810.

The assessment for the poor, on 7th August, 1810, was still continued at 8s. 4d. per £100 Scots, and the monthly pay was £3 4s. 6d. The number of poor at this date was twenty. 1810.
August 7th.

At meeting of date 20th July, 1807—heritors present: Mr. Glass of Sheriffmuirlands, Jas. Stirling of Keir, and Alexr. Wingate of Corntown—“Mr. Wright of Broom was authorised to inform himself of the cost of a new Bell fit for the Church, and what can be got for the old one and to report to next meeting.” There is no record of Mr. Wright’s report. 1807.
July 20th.
New Bell.

1808.
March 1st.
Accounts for
new Church.

The following accounts in connection with the new church were ordered to be paid on 1st March, 1808 :—

Jas. Henderson, last instalment of Churchyard Dyke,	-	£73	0	0
Do., for Bridge leading into the Church,	-	5	10	0
Do., for repairing Hearse House and putting up Chimney on the Session house and another in the Minister's room, and 4s. extra on the Bridge,-	-	1	8	2
				<hr/>
				£79 18 2
John Hally's Account,	-	£3	3	10
Jas. Buchanan, painter,	-	13	2	9
Wm. Bruce for hanging Bell,	-	9	12	9
				<hr/>
				25 19 4
				<hr/>
				£105 17 6
				<hr/>

Jas. Henderson's estimate for the churchyard dyke was £145 10s.

Wm. Stirling, Architect, fee,	-	-	-	£35	0	0
Mr. Burn, business account,	-	-	-	5	0	0
Mr. Dow for allocating,	-	-	-	6	6	0
New Bell in part,	-	-	-	30	0	0

Child left at
Cornton.

At a meeting of date 3rd April, 1806, "Mr. Clason represented . . . that upon Wednesday the 1st January last, a male child was left in the house of Wm. King, weaver in Cornton, by a woman who alleged she was going to take two other children from a Carrier's Cart that was coming on towards Perth, the woman disappearing immediately, the said Wm. King traced her towards Stirling Bridge and missed her there, but on going on to Stirling he met an old woman, who was in quest of the mother of a male child that had been brought forth in her house."

Steps were taken to find the mother, and the Kirk Session "in the meantime to see that the child is properly provided for."

This is the only instance of child desertion recorded in the Heritors' Books.

1811.
August 6th.

At the meeting, held on 6th August, 1811, the Sederunt comprised, "Mr. Murdoch for Mr. Burn, Cornton, Dr. Henderson of Westerton, John Wright of Steps, Alexr. Monteath of Coldhame, Thos. Campbell of Holeheads, Mr. Boyd factor for Mr. Taylor, Cornton."

There was "a balance of Cash in the Treasurer's hands of £262 11s., viz. £220 in Keir's Bill, and £42 11s. 7½d. to supply the poor. Arrears of Assessment, £5 0s. 1d." The monthly pay was £3 9s. 6d.

The meeting, on 3rd August, 1813, ordered "a Quarto Bible for the Precentor on the Desk," and the clerk "to charge 10s. for Registrations and Extracts and Certificates each from this date, and to have one Guinea at the Sacrament of augmentation." The poor numbered nineteen, and the monthly pay amounted to £3 8s. "The Revd. Mr. Anderson, Blair," was appointed a member of committee.

1813.
August 3rd.

At the meeting, held on 16th January, 1817, the Sederunt ran: "Sir R. Abercromby K.G.C.B., Hon. Geo. Abercromby of Tullibody, Edward Alexander of Powis, Dr. John Henderson of Westerton, John Stewart portioner of Cornton, James Edmond of Coneyhill, David Robertson at Spittal proxy for John Robertson portioner Cornton, Jas. Boyd for Robert Dundas of Blair, Robert Campbell writer in Stirling for J. Wright of Broom, Jas. Wright writer there for Mr. Mitchell, Andw. Hutton writer there for Messrs. Stirling of Kippendavie and Dundas of Manor, Alexr. Monteath of Caldhome."

1817.
January 16th.

A letter was read from Mr. Galloway resigning his office of schoolmaster, etc., on account of age and ill health, and supplicating the heritors for a retiring allowance, which they granted of £30 yearly and £5 in lieu of house rent.

Mr. Gallo-
way's
Resignation.

At a meeting on 5th June, 1817, at which "Mr. Munro of Westhaugh, Mr. Patrick Murdoch for Mrs. Helen Burns, his spouse, Mr. Jas. Boyd¹ at Powis Farm, as proxy for R. B. Dundas Esqr. of Blair," were present, it was agreed to build a new school and schoolhouse "in a different situation." (This is now called Logie Villa, and was the building last used as the parochial school.)

June 5th.

New School.

Mr. Galloway was now dead, and a present of £30 was given to his widow, "besides £6 to be paid into the Schoolmasters' Society to entitle her to the benefit thereof."

The estimates for the new school, etc., were	-	-	£393	0	0	stg.
Thereafter, for piling the foundations, preparing						
grounds, etc., which were allowed as extras,	-		64	1	0	
			<hr/>			
			£457	1	0	
			<hr/>			

¹ Mr. Boyd is otherwise described as factor for Sir Robert Abercromby.

1829,
February
24th.

“Valuation of the Parish of Logie with the allocation of the Schoolmaster’s salary, 24th Feb. 1829.

	Valuation.	Schoolmr’s Salary.
“Lord Abercromby for Airthrey, - - -	£1,691 1 0	£7 3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Patrick Stirling for Blackgrange and Gogar, -	1,282 15 0	5 8 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lord Abercromby of Tullybody, - - -	1,272 3 8	5 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Edward Alexander of Powis, - - -	471 6 3	1 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Robert Bruce Dundas of Blair, - - -	450 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 18 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
The Proprietor of Manor, - - -	284 0 0	1 4 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
James Johnstone of Alva, - - -	228 13 4	0 19 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
John Alexr. Henderson of Westertown, -	217 13 11	0 18 5
Cowan’s Hospital, - - -	199 15 9	0 16 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
John Wright of Broom, - - -	158 16 0	0 13 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
James Edmond of Coneyhill, - - -	103 0 0	0 8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thomas Campbell of Holehead, - - -	87 15 0	0 7 5
Mr. Stupart of Westgrange, - - -	78 4 6	0 6 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
The Heirs of Mr. Stewart of Cornton, -	72 19 4	0 6 2
James Robertson of Haugh, - - -	68 12 0	0 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Robertson of Cornton, - - -	64 9 8	0 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
The Heirs of Mr. McKillop of Westhaugh, -	62 9 8	0 5 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dr. Glass of Sheriffnairlands, - - -	55 0 5	0 4 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mr. Stirling of Keir, - - -	53 13 9	0 4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Patrick Murdoch of Cornton, - - -	32 8 0	0 2 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
The Heirs of Mr. Mitchell of Cornton, -	29 4 0	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
James Buchanan of Cornton, - - -	29 4 0	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Buchanan of Cornton, - - -	27 0 0	0 2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mr. Monteath of Cauldhame, - - -	26 16 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mr. Wingate of Hungrykerse, - - -	22 1 0	0 1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Adam Bennet of Cornton, - - -	18 14 4	0 1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mrs. Bryce of Bawlowan, - - -	3 0 0	0 0 3
	<hr/> £7,091 14 5 <hr/>	<hr/> £30 0 0” <hr/>

1829.
January.

The Rev. James Thomson, assistant to Mr. Clason, was appointed Kirk Treasurer and William Jarvie Session Clerk, in January, 1829, in room of Mr. Ferguson, schoolmaster, the former holder of these offices.

September
29th.

The number of poor, on 29th September, was 18, and the monthly pay £3 18s.

1831.
February 7th.

On 7th February, 1831, the number was 38, and the monthly pay £4 11s.

The total sum of the Poor's Funds, on 5th September, 1831, was £416 17s. 8d. stg. The Rev. Mr. Thomson, who at said date resigned the treasurership, received from the heritors a high compliment at this meeting for "the very efficient manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the Parish and other parochial duties."

September
5th.
Poor's Funds.

The heritors at this meeting agreed to apply to the Presbytery for an investigation into the state of the school. Mr. Ferguson, who had previously been deprived of the offices of Heritors' Clerk, Session Clerk and Treasurer, had become mentally unfit for the office of Schoolmaster, and an arrangement was come to by which his brother, the Rev. Alexr. Moorhead Ferguson, acted as substitute teacher.

State of
the School.

It was estimated at the meeting, on 1st December, that £150 would be required to repair the manse, and "with additions about 200 guineas."

December 1st,
Repairs to
Manse.

A proposal was made at this meeting to change the manse to near the church, and to enter into negotiations with Lord Abercromby and the Presbytery therefor, and to offer his lordship the old manse and £300 if he would erect a new one near the church. Lord Abercromby did not agree to this, thinking that the existing arrangement should not be disturbed. It was said that a new manse could be erected for £1000.

Proposal for
new site.

Estimates for repairs and additions to the manse were, on 9th March, 1832, given in by—

1832.
March 9th.

John Leishman, Stirling,	-	-	-	-	£636	0	0
Thomas Traquair, Stirling,	-	-	-	-	518	0	0
Wright & Taylor, do.,	-	-	-	-	523	13	10
Robert Taylor, do.,	-	-	-	-	500	0	0
Wright & Penny,	-	-	-	-	505	3	0
Alexr. Whitehead, Jo. Brown, & Jas. M'Vicar,	-	-	-	-	411	0	0
Penny & M'Vicar,	-	-	-	-	473	8	5

The lowest (£411) was accepted.

The Rev. Mr. Wiliam Robertson afterwards laid before the heritors "that he had expended out of his own pocket £395 18s. 10d., and that although he held himself strictly liable therefor, yet he thought the heritors should relieve him to the extent of £187 4s. 3d., being willing to pay the difference himself."

Mr. Robert-
son's outlays.

The heritors "agree to assess for the sum of £104 17s. 9d., being the amount of extra work and expenses, and also the sum of £75 towards indemnifying Mr. Robertson for his large outlay chiefly in respect that the old offices were not in a sufficient state of repair and which have been greatly improved by Mr. Robertson."

"Mr. Jamieson" was factor for Lord Abercromby at this period.

1835. On 3rd April, 1835, the poor's monthly pay was £4 14s. 6d.
 "Captn. Henderson of Westerton," and "James Dundas of Manor," are mentioned in the sederunts of this period.
1837.
 October 12th. On 12th October, 1837, "Walter Ramsay the Beadle applied for a small bit of waste ground in the old churchyard from which he had removed stones and rubbish and had lately buried his son. The application was granted, "without any consideration, and to be laid off at the sight of the Session." The hearse was ordered to be repaired. At this date the Poor's Funds in bank amounted to only £100 odds.
1840.
 June 4th. The meeting, on 4th June, 1840, "considering the great increase of pauperism and the large balance due to the Treasurer agree to assess the whole heritors, etc., for £60 Stg."
- December 1st. At the meeting on 1st December there were presesent, "Col. Abercromby, Captn. Dundas, Mr. Hutton for Blackgrange, and Captn. Henderson, Revd. Mr. Robertson, Messrs. Forman, Thompson, Wright, Cathie, Henderson, Nicol, Elders."
- Poor's
 Assessment. After examining the list of poor, etc., the following became the finding of the meeting:—"It appears that the annual Expense besides the aliment to poor Paupers amounts to upwards of £20, and the aliment to paupers on the Roll at present conform to list is £5 12s. monthly which will amount to £67 4s. besides at least £5 more for contingencies and urgent cases amounting in whole to £93, whereas the annual Collections, Proclamations and Interest only amount to the probable sum of about £60, so that the sum of £45, at least, will be required to enable the Treasurer to pay the Poor on the Roll as at present and other expenses." £45 assessed for accordingly.
1843.
 July 6th. Pauperism was increasing year by year, and at 6th July, 1843, it was agreed to assess for £70.
- September
 23rd. The Revd. A. Moorhead Ferguson, who had for several years taught the school for his brother, Daniel Ferguson, was now presented to the parish of Muckhart, and steps had to be taken on 23rd September, to get another assistant.
- November
 2nd. On 2nd November Mr. John Fraser was appointed assistant teacher.
- February 3rd. On 3rd February, 1844, "Mr. Hutton stated in consequence of an intimation from Lord Abercromby that the Bell of the old Church of Logie had been sent by Mr. Macrobie to Mr. Harvey Watchmaker in Stirling to be repaired that he (Mr. Hutton) had immediately called upon Mr. Harvey who informed him . . . that the Bell was repaired and he expected it would be sent for by Mr. Macrobie that very day. In these circumstances he immediately applied for and obtained an interdict against Mr. Harvey's parting with the Bell. The meeting had not been able to ascertain at what
- The old
 Church Bell,

period the said Bell had passed from the heritors" . . . and appointed a committee "to communicate with Mr. Macrobie, and to do what they might think proper in the matter after making the necessary investigation." The matter is not again referred to in the Minutes. Their "investigation" had no doubt led them to find that the bell had, thirty-seven years previously, been sold to Mr. Macrobie.

The pipes and cisterns for the supply of water to the manse were the property of the Rev. Mr. Robertson, who had, it appears, conveyed the water at his own expense. Mr. Robertson demanded £30 therefor, and the heritors, with some grumbles, on 24th July, 1844, agreed to his terms; said pipes and cisterns "to become the property of the heritors," as stated in the Minute, "that a considerable expense would be incurred to the heritors in procuring the necessary supply of water for the Manse."

1844.
July 24th.
Manse Water
Supply.

On 10th October, 1844, "James Mitchell was appointed precentor on the same conditions as the former one."

October 10th.
Precentor
appointed.
1845.
September
16th.
New Poor
Act.

The heritors and Kirk Session met on 16th September, 1845, to consider the "Act for the Amendment . . . of the Laws relating to the Relief of the Poor," and "to carry into effect the enactment thereof." They appointed Mr. Fraser, assistant schoolmaster, Inspector of Poor, at a salary of £12, and agreed to transmit to the Board of Supervision the roll of paupers and copy of appointment of inspector. The meeting resolved to continue the mode of support of the poor by "Church-door Collections, and voluntary Contributions made by the heritors . . . without the imposition of a legal assessment." The treasurer intimated that there was "a balance in his hands of about £30 for the relief of the poor."

"At a meeting of the Heritors and Kirk Session, being the Parochial Board," on 8th November. . . . (The meetings are hereafter designated, "A meeting of the Parochial Board.") The Board "considered that the Poor and incidental expenses will require for next year an assessment of £150 on the heritors in proportion to their valued rents as formerly."

November
8th.

"Rev. Mr. Johnstone informed the meeting that Walter Ramsay had refused to do his duty, and was recommended to dismiss him and employ a proper person as Beadle in his place."

December
27th.
Beadle
dismissed.
1846.
February
12th.

Mr. Fraser was formally appointed Heritors' Clerk, on 12th February, 1846, at the salary of £5.

Tibby Drummond's allowance was increased on 14th May to 6s. per month. (Tibby was reputed to be a witch!)

John Barber was appointed beadle in place of Walter Ramsay dismissed.

On 12th November, the sum of £175 was considered necessary for parish purposes "next year."

November
12th.

1847. On 13th May, 1847, "The Church officer having solicited an increase of
May 13th. salary, agree to increase it to £4 per annum."
1848. Mr. Bean, smith, Causewayhead, was paid "16s. for repairing the Funnel
February in the Minister's room."
- June 6th. It was agreed, on 6th June, on the recommendation of the Board of
Poor House Supervision, to provide a house for "Sick Casual Poor," and the house
at Menstrie. purchased from Archibald Monteath, Menstrie, was devoted to the purpose,
and Monteath's widow to live in it rent free on her giving attendance.
- £175 was the sum agreed to be raised for next year. The inspector's
salary being "inadequate to the duties he had to perform," was raised from
£12 to £20 per annum.
- June 21st. Mr. Nicol Cathie (head gardener at Airthrey Castle and an elder) was, on
Mr. Fraser's 21st June, 1848, appointed inspector *ad Interim*, in room of Mr. Fraser, who
resignation. at this meeting resigned his offices, having got an appointment to the
parochial school at Crieff.
- July 20th. A meeting on 20th July was convened for the purpose of adopting a
Legal assess- legal assessment, and "the meeting having taken the subject into considera-
ment. tion, resolve to abandon the present voluntary system of providing the funds
for the poor and adopt a legal assessment in terms. . . . The meeting
further resolve to adopt the first mode of Assessment specified in the Act
. . . that is one half on heritors and one half on tenants or occupiers."
- New school- On 21st October, "The meeting having considered three applications,
master. recommended Mr. Ferguson to elect John Robertson, Schoolmaster at Wood-
side in the parish of Penpont," as assistant to his brother Daniel Ferguson,
schoolmaster of Logie.
- December Mr. John Robertson, assistant schoolmaster, was on 16th December,
16th. appointed Inspector of Poor and Collector of Assessment and Heritors' Clerk.
1849. Mr. James Wilson, Roslin, was on 3rd May, 1849, appointed assistant
May 3rd. schoolmaster, "at a yearly salary of £20, and Heritors' Clerk and Session
Mr. James Clerk—probably between £12 and £15—the Heritors in the circumstances
Wilson. could only make the appointment for one year at one time."
- July 7th. Mr. Wilson was, on 7th July, appointed Heritors' Clerk at a salary of £5.
Mr. James Monteath, writer in Stirling, was repaid "advances made by
him for the Heritors, viz. :—

" To Mr. Jas. Wilson, Assist. Schoolmr., -	-	-	£10	0	0
To Mr. Robertson as Heritors' Clerk for half-year					
Marts. 1848, to Whit. 1849, -	-	-	2	10	0
To John Barber, his salary and for kindling stove in					
Church, and for cleaning churchyard walks, Sess.					
house and Vestry, -	-	-	3	16	9
			<hr/> £16 6 9 <hr/>		

Mr. Wilson, assistant schoolmaster, died before 24th November, 1849, as 1850.
at that date Mr. Cathie was again appointed *interim* Inspector of Poor. On
17th March, 1850, Mr. William Spence "lately appointed Assist. Teacher,"
was appointed Session Clerk. (*Sess. Minutes*).

The heritors, on 8th February, 1851, appointed Mr. Spence their Clerk 1851.
and Treasurer. February 8th.

The schoolhouse was destroyed by fire "on the morning of the 17th May, 1853.
1853." £250 of insurance was received. May 17th.

Mr. Spence removed to Craig on 7th July, and on the 14th July, 1856.
Mr. Robert Somers was appointed assistant schoolmaster. He resigned on August 21st.
28th July, 1860, and removed to Collesie.

The following list of valuation is dated 21st August, 1856:—

Lord Abercromby for Airthrey,	-	-	-	£1721	1	0
Mrs. Morris Stirling,	-	-	-	1282	15	1
Lord Abercromby for Tullibody,	-	-	-	1272	3	8
Lord Abercromby and Miss Buchanan of Powis,	-	-	-	471	6	3
Mr. Bruce of Kennet for Blair,	-	-	-	450	16	10½
Mr. Dundas of Manor,	-	-	-	284	0	0
Mr. Johnstone of Alva,	-	-	-	228	13	4
Major Henderson of Westerton,	-	-	-	217	13	11
Cowan's Hospital,	-	-	-	169	15	9
Mr. Wright of Broom,	-	-	-	158	16	0
Major Henderson for Coneyhill,	-	-	-	77	5	0
Mr. McFarlane for Ivy Lodge,	-	-	-	25	15	0
"Campbell of Holehead,"	-	-	-	87	15	0
James Rennie of West Grange,	-	-	-	78	4	6
A. S. Logan of Cornton,	-	-	-	72	19	4
E. W. Burn of Haugh,	-	-	-	68	12	0
James Robertson of Cornton,	-	-	-	64	9	8
Mrs. Flynn of Westhaugh,	-	-	-	62	9	8
"Robertson of Sheriffmuirlands,"	-	-	-	55	0	5
"Stirling of Keir,"	-	-	-	53	13	9
Patrick Murdoch of Cornton,	-	-	-	32	8	0
Mr. Binnie of Cornton—his heirs,	-	-	-	29	4	0
Mr. Wotherspoon, Cornton,	-	-	-	29	4	0
Mrs. William Dawson, Gogar, and her sister,	-	-	-	27	0	0
Mr. Monteath, Cauldhame,	-	-	-	26	16	10½
„ Wingate, Hungrykerse,-	-	-	-	22	1	0
„ Adam Bennet, Cornton,	-	-	-	18	14	4
„ James Bryce of Bawlawan, his Trustees,	-	-	-	3	0	0

£7091 14 5

Footnote relative to the foregoing valuation :—

“*Note.*—It is now understood that Lord Abercromby’s proportion of the valued rent of Powis is nearly one 23rd part of the whole valued rent for the lands of Powis—And that John M’Farlane’s proportion of the valued rent for Coneyhill is one-fourth of the whole valued rent of these lands as above, viz. :—

“ Lord Abercromby for Powis, -	-	-	-	£20	12	3
John M’Farlane for Coneyhill,	-	-	-	25	15	0”

1858.
November
4th.

On 4th November, 1858, John Barber was dismissed, and Daniel King appointed beadle.

1862.
September
30th.
Manse
burned.

“The old part of the manse was unfortunately destroyed by fire on or about the 5th day of Sept. current,” *i.e.*, in 1862. The manse was insured with the Liverpool & London Insurance Company for £700. The company’s assessor inspected the ruins and estimated the damage at £313 3s. 3d. “The Company offered to pay that sum, or to restore the manse to as good a state as it was prior to the fire.” The heritors resolved to call upon the Company to restore the manse, but afterwards agreed to take the said sum from the Company, and got the work done at the same, excluding extras. The Presbytery, of course, came upon the scene and got an architect, Mr. Clark, Glasgow, whose specifications were adhered to.

January 29th.

On 29th January, 1862, Daniel Ferguson, parochial schoolmaster, was dismissed after the usual procedure, under the new Act, and his retiring allowance fixed at £28 per annum.

Mr. Thomas Cumming was appointed, 22nd March, substitute schoolmaster at a salary of £35.

1865.
November
7th.

The following were among the heritors on 7th November, 1865 :—

“ James Rennie of Westgrange.
Miss Flynn of Westhaugh.
Pat. Murdoch of Cornton.
Mr. Christie for Cornton.
Mr. Wotherspoon for Cornton.
Trustees of Jas. Bryce of Blawlowan.
Alex^r. Monteath of Cauldhame.”

1868.
May 9th.
Ferguson’s
lairs.

On 9th May, 1868, “it was stated to the meeting that the heirs of the late John and Robert Ferguson, Mills of Airthrey, who have a right to 4 lairs in the old churchyard, have sometime ago built a large monument near their lairs, but on ground not belonging to them, and that there was reason to

believe contemplated building another under the same circumstances." The Clerk was instructed to write to inform them "that the contemplated step would require the sanction of the Heritors and Kirk Session."

The schoolmaster's salary was raised, on 29th May, 1868, from £35 to £60. May 29th.

Mr. R. Ferguson, Leith, asked permission from the meeting on 8th November, 1869, to erect a monument in the old churchyard.

On 28th November, 1871, "The Clerk was authorised to get a good safe to keep the Parish Books and also to get Duncan's Parochial Law to keep for reference." The safe was purchased, second-hand, for £5. 1871. November 28th.

On 30th March, 1872, "Before proceeding to the appointment of Church officer and Gravedigger for the parish in room of Dan. King, the meeting unanimously resolved that the salary of such officer be at the rate of £14 per annum—£10 to be paid by the heritors, and £4 by the Kirk Session—with the following fees for gravedigging:— 1872. March 30th.

	Child under 10.	Adults.	
"(1) Paupers, - - - - -	...	3s. 0d.	Burial fees.
(2) Labourers, - - - - -	3s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	
(3) Middle Class, - - - - -	4s. 6d.	9s. 0d.	
(4) Upper Class, and Visitors at B. of Allan, - - - - -	6s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	

"The scale to be fixed by the Clerk, and every grave as far as practicable to be six feet deep at least. The Rev. Mr. Inrie and Mr. Cumming were appointed a Committee to see that his duties be attended to, and the following among other duties were noted:—To attend at Heritors and Kirk Session meetings; to keep the church clean, sweeping it on Monday, and dusting it on Saturday; to keep churchyard walks clean; to cut the grass in both churchyards at least four times a year."

Duties of headle, etc.

"The meeting thereafter unanimously appointed James Robb at Craigmill, to be Church officer and Gravedigger for the parish, with the duties and emoluments as stated above."

At a meeting on 28th November, 1870, it was agreed that the headstones in the old churchyard be adjusted and the ground generally improved, and £10 to be spent for these purposes, and the Clerk was authorised to get the same carried out.

Old churchyard to be improved.

Excerpt Minute of meeting of Kirk Session of date 29th September, 1872, "The attention of the meeting," etc., was submitted on 7th January, 1873—"The meeting considering that the heritors are the legal managers of the churchyards resolve to accede to the request therein stated, with the reservation that the concurrence of the Heritors' Clerk, for the time being, be 1873. January 7th.

obtained thereto, but matters of more than ordinary import to be laid before a meeting of the Heritors."

November
5th.

On 5th November, "The Clerk reported that the Kirk Session had advertised for candidates for the situation of church officer and gravedigger, and that having examined the applications they recommend the appointment of James Johnstone, gardener, residing at Newhouse. The meeting accordingly appoint the said James Johnstone to be church officer and gravedigger, with the duties as detailed in minute of meeting of the Heritors of the 30th March, 1872, with the following alterations:—

Fees for
graves.

"1st. The charge for digging a child's grave to be half the charge for an adult's, if the child be under 10 years of age.

"2nd. The grass in the churchyards to be cut as occasion may require, but at least thrice in the year.

Beadle and
doorkeeper.

"3rd. The cleaning of the church, which has hitherto been one of the duties of the church officer, to be put under the charge of the church doorkeeper, to whom the meeting agree to give the sum of £2 per annum in consideration of such extra work, such sum to be deducted from the former salary of the church officer."

"The salary of the church officer was consequently fixed at £12 per annum—£8 payable by the Heritors and £4 payable by the Kirk Session—and the engagement to be for six months, the Kirk Session to have power to dismiss or continue him at the end of that time."

"The meeting considering that the salary of Mrs. Fotheringham, the doorkeeper of the church, is only £1 per annum, payable by the Kirk Session, agree to supplement the same by the payment of a like sum of £1 per annum.

The Heritors' Clerk's salary was fixed at £8 per annum.

The sum of £9 was authorised "to be paid to Mr. Anderson, joiner, Stirling, for gravedigger's Boxes."

An addition was made to the burial grounds by the Parochial Board, under the Burial Grounds Act (1855), in 1886. This burial ground is now managed by the Parish Council.

The church officer and sexton is now (1903) appointed jointly by the heritors, Kirk Session, and Parish Council, and must devote his whole time to the duties.

The salary of the church officer and sexton is—from the Kirk Session, £17 per annum; from the heritors, £8 per annum. As keeper of the burial ground, the salary is at the rate of £23 per annum, with free house of the value of £7, and an allowance of £5 per annum to meet the cost of having an

additional man in attendance at the burial of adults. There are also fees for the erection of headstones and for special trimming of graves, calculated at £13 yearly, additional. Edward Robb was appointed to the office on 9th April, 1903, and entered on the duties 28th May, in succession to David Philp, who resigned on that date.

The amount expended on the poor from the Poor Rate for year ending 15th May, 1903, was :—

1. Maintenance,	-	-	-	£507	3	5½	
2. Management,	-	-	-	81	1	7	
3. Medical Relief,	-	-	-	47	10	8	
							£635 15 8½
Less Government Grant,	-	-	-	£179	19	4	
Repayable by Relatives and others,				22	1	5	
							202 0 9
							£433 14 11½

The number of poor on roll at 15th January, 1903, was :—Males, 9 ; females, 14 ; dependents, 15. On 15th September, 1903 :—Males, 8 ; females, 14 ; dependents, 17.

CHAPTER XXV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARISH BOUNDARIES.

By the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, provision was made for a Boundary Commission to settle permanently the electoral divisions of the counties under this Act, and in so doing they "shall so far as seems practicable, adopt for the purposes of forming such electoral divisions, parishes or groups of parishes and police burghs, or if they find it necessary to divide a parish or police burgh, or to group parishes or parts of parishes into two or more electoral divisions, they shall not have power to include any portion of two or more districts formed under the provisions of this Act in one electoral division." Besides settling the electoral divisions of counties, this Boundary Commission were to determine the financial differences between local authorities, and to rectify the boundaries of counties and burghs and parishes, "so that each burgh and parish, if the Commissioners shall in the whole circumstances of the case deem it necessary or expedient, may be within a single county, and that no part of a county or parish be detached therefrom." The Parish of Logie, being partly situated in three counties, formed a rather difficult problem to tackle, and the Lord Advocate was reported to have said regarding it that "it was past praying for." The following Orders were duly issued, after inquiries held:—

"No. CXXIV.

"LOCAL GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1889.

ORDER

BY

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND.

COUNTIES OF CLACKMANNAN, PERTH, AND STIRLING.

Parishes of Alloa, Alva, and Logie.

"WHEREAS part of the County of Stirling, consisting of the Parish of Alva, is detached from the main portion of the said County and adjoins the Counties of Clackmannan and Perth:

“AND WHEREAS the Parish of Logie is situated partly in the County of Clackmannan, partly in the County of Perth, and partly in the County of Stirling :

“AND WHEREAS the Parish of Alloa is situated partly in the County of Clackmannan and partly in the County of Perth :

“AND WHEREAS it appears to us, after communicating with the Authorities and others interested, and considering all objections made to the terms of our Draft Order thereanent, to be expedient to alter and adjust the Boundaries of the said Counties and Parishes in manner hereinafter provided :

“NOW THEREFORE WE, the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, determine and order as follows :—

“I. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, that portion of the Parish of Logie which is situated in the County of Clackmannan and is bounded on the north by the Parish of Dunblane, on the east by the Parish of Alva, on the south by the Parish of Alloa, and on the west by the existing boundary of the County of Clackmannan, shall cease to be part of the Parish of Logie, and shall form part of the Parish of Alva ; and the whole of the Parish of Alva as altered in area by this Order, shall be included in, and shall form part of the County of Clackmannan.

“II. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, the following portion of the Parish of Logie, *videlicet* :—

“So much of the parish of Logie as is bounded on the north by a line starting at a point on the existing boundary between the Counties of Clackmannan and Perth in the centre of the north side of the Bridge over the river Devon on the main road from Alloa to Stirling, and running first in a westerly direction along the north fence or boundary of the said road to the east fence or boundary of Gogar Loan, then striking at right angles across the said Alloa and Stirling road to the south fence or boundary thereof, then running along the last mentioned fence or boundary to the point at which the boundary between the Counties of Perth and Clackmannan turns to the south-west towards the river Forth, on the east by the Parish of Alloa and elsewhere by the river Forth, shall cease to be part of the Parish of Logie, and shall form part of the Parish of Alloa ; and the Parish

of Alloa, as altered in area by this Order, shall be wholly included in and shall form part of the County of Clackmannan.

“III. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, so much of the Parish of Alloa as is situated in the County of Perth shall cease to be part of that Parish, and shall form part of the Parish of Logie; and the Parish of Logie, as altered in area by this or by any other Order issued by us, shall be wholly included in and shall form part of the County of Stirling.

“IV. This Order shall come into operation for the purposes of School Board Elections on the 28th day of February, 1891, and for all other purposes on the 15th day of May, 1891.

“Given under our Hands and Common Seal this 13th day of December, 1890.

“(Signed)	JOHN CHEYNE,	} <i>Boundary Commissioners for Scotland.</i>
(„)	T. H. W. PELHAM,	
(„)	E. D. MALCOLM,	

“(Signed) HAY SHENNAN,
Secretary.”

“No. CXXVII.

“LOCAL GOVERNMENT (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1889.

ORDER

BY

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS FOR SCOTLAND.

Parishes of Leecroft and Logie.

“WHEREAS the Parish of Leecroft is situated partly in the County of Perth and partly in the County of Stirling, the part in the County of Stirling adjoining the Parish of Logie:

“AND WHEREAS it appears to us, after communicating with the Authorities and others interested, and considering all objections made to the terms of our Draft Order thereanent, to be expedient to alter and adjust the Boundaries of the said Counties and Parishes in manner provided:

“NOW THEREFORE WE, the Boundary Commissioners for Scotland, do hereby, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon us by the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, determine and order as follows:—

“I. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, so much of the Parish of Lecropt as lies to the east of a line starting at the point at which the existing boundary between the Parishes of Lecropt and Logie cuts the western boundary of the Scottish Central Railway south-west of Keirfield, and running in a generally northern direction along the western boundary of the said railway to the point at which it meets the boundary between the Counties of Perth and Stirling, and to the south of a line running from the last mentioned point in an easterly direction along the said County boundary to the *medium filum* of the river Allan where it meets the boundary of the Parish of Logie, shall cease to be part of the Parish of Lecropt, and shall form part of the Parish of Logie.

“II. Subject to the provisions of the said Act, so much of the Parish of Logie as is bounded on the east by a line starting at the point at which the existing boundary between the Parishes of Lecropt and Logie cuts the western boundary of the Scottish Central Railway south-west of Keirfield, and running in a generally southerly direction along the western boundary of the said railway until it reaches the *medium filum* of the river Allan on the south by the *medium filum* of the said river, and elsewhere by the Parish of Lecropt, shall cease to be part of the Parish of Logie, and shall form part of the Parish of Lecropt, and the Parish of Lecropt as altered in area by this Order shall be wholly included in and shall form part of the County of Perth.

“III. This Order shall come into operation for the purposes of School Board elections on the 28th day of February, 1891, and for all other purposes on the 15th day of May, 1891.

“Given under our Hands and Common Seal this 13th day of December, 1890.

“(Signed)	JOHN CHEYNE,	} <i>Boundary</i> <i>Commissioners</i> <i>for Scotland.</i>
(„)	T. H. W. PELHAM,	
(„)	E. D. MALCOLM,	

“(Signed) HAY SHENNAN,
Secretary.”

The alterations in parish boundaries did not affect the ecclesiastical area. This is safeguarded in section 96 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, which runs:—"Nothing in this Act, nor anything done in pursuance of this Act, shall alter any right to or affecting teinds or any ecclesiastical arrangements or jurisdictions."

The Clerk to the Parish Council and Inspector of Poor is Mr. Alexander Morrison, Junr., solicitor, Bridge-of-Allan; while the Registrar is Mr. Andrew M. Wardlaw, solicitor, Bridge-of-Allan.

The present Parish Council consists of the following eleven members, seven representing the burgh of Bridge-of-Allan and four the landward portion of the parish:—

BURGH MEMBERS.

Thomas Braidwood, M.A. ¹	Robert Philp.
James Drysdale.	James Spittal.
Malcolm Macfarlane, M.A.	Robert Turnbull. ²
Peter M'Laren, <i>Convener of Finance Committee.</i>	

LANDWARD MEMBERS.

Rev. R. Menzies Fergusson, M.A., *Convener of Burial Ground Committee.*

William Harris.

John Morries Morries of Gogar, *Chairman of Parish Council.*

John M'Intyre, *Representative to County Council.*

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

SINCE the passing of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872, the education of the children in the parish has been managed by the School Board. The School Board, after the passing of the Act, erected three new schools, at Bridge-of-Allan, Craigmill, and Menstrie. The parochial teacher was retired on a pension, and the old school, near the Parish Church, was sold to Lord Abercromby, who turned it into what is now known as Logie Villa. After the change of parish boundaries, the school at Menstrie was transferred to the School Board of Alva for £1000, and other arrangements were entered into with regard to the portion of Lecropt transferred to Logie. At the same time certain arrangements were made with regard to the poor under the

¹ Retired (Nov. 1904), and is succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel E. M. Alexander of Westerton.

² Retired, and is succeeded by Thomas Allison.

Orders passed. The School Board of the Parish of Logie consists of the following seven members, viz. :—

Dr. Haldane, <i>Chairman</i> .	Rev. R. Menzies Fergusson, M.A.
John Dempster.	Arthur A. Govan.
James Drysdale.	John Morries Morries.
Duncan M'Laren.	

NOTE OF THE VALUATION OF THE PARISH OF LOGIE, ON WHICH THE HERITORS ON THE OLD ROLL ARE ASSESSED FOR PAROCHIAL PURPOSES—1888.

Lord Abercromby, for Airthrey, - - -	£1,721	1	0
Do., for Menstrie, - - -	1,272	3	8
Do., for part of Powis, - - -	58	18	3
Mrs. Stirling of Blackgrange and Gogar, - - -	1,282	15	1
John Buchanan of Powis, - - -	412	8	0
Lord Balfour, for Blairlogie, etc., - - -	450	16	10½
John Dawson of Manor, - - -	284	0	0
James Johnstone of Alva, - - -	228	13	4
Sir J. E. Alexander's Trustees, for Westerton, - - -	217	13	11
Do. do., for Coneyhill, - - -	77	5	0
Cowan's Hospital, Craigton, - - -	169	15	9
Do., Holehead, - - -	87	15	0
N. B. Railway, for part of Holehead, ¹ - - -	-	-	-
Rev. P. A. W. Henderson of Broom, - - -	158	16	0
J. M'Farlane's Trustees, for Coneyhill, - - -	18	5	0
Thomas Cumming, for part of Coneyhill, - - -	7	10	0
John Forgie, for Westgrange, - - -	78	4	6
A. C. Logan, for Cornton, - - -	72	19	4
Do., for part of Sheriffmuirlands, - - -	12	7	1
N. B. Railway, for do. do., - - -	31	17	3
Andrew Bean, for Sheriffmuirlands, - - -	4	10	1
Heirs of the late George Shand, for part of do., - - -	6	6	0
Heirs of late John Marr, for Haugh of Westgrange, - - -	68	12	0
James Robertson's Trustees, for Cornton, - - -	64	9	8

¹The proportion of the N. B. Railway Co.'s valuation for *part of Holehead* is not stated separately, but is included in the valuation of Holehead. The proportion of assessment of £140, falling on Holehead, is £1 14s. 8d., whereof 4s. 5d. is deducted as payable by the N. B. Railway Co., which is equal to a valuation of about £11.

Free Church, for Westhaugh, - - -	£62	9	8
Archibald Stirling, for Ashintrool, - - -	53	13	9
Dr. P. A. Murdoch, for Cornton, - - -	32	8	0
John Christie's Trustees, for Cornton, - - -	29	4	0
John Alexander, for Cornton, - - -	29	4	0
Alexander Buchanan, for Cornton, - - -	27	0	0
Mrs. M. G. R. Chapman, for Blairochil, - - -	26	16	10½
Charles Wingate, for Hungrykerse, - - -	22	1	0
Mrs. John Allan, for Cornton, - - -	18	14	4
James Bryce and others, for Blawlowan, - - -	3	0	0
	<hr/> £7,091 14 5 <hr/>		

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLMASTERS OF LOGIE.

- 1654.—At October 8th, Mr. THOMAS LEVINGSTONE was schoolmaster. At a Presbyterial Visitation, under date 20th February, 1655, it was stated that the schoolmaster “did according to his abilitie only for bairnes learneing to reade Inglishe.”
- 1657.—At February 24, Mr. JOHN SHAW, grandson of the Laird of Knockhill, and brother of Mr. George Shaw, minister of Logie. In November, 1661, he entered, as Presbytery Bursar, the College at St. Andrews.¹
- 1665.—At March 1, WILLIAM DINN was schoolmaster and reader at Logie; also at 19th October, 1679. He was probably succeeded by
- 1686.—JAMES HILL, who appears in office on 1st January, 1686, and continued till 24th June, 1690. He went to Bo'ness.
- 1689.—At February 2, Mr. JOHN REID was chosen Session Clerk by the Presbyterian Session, the Episcopal party, under Mr. George Shaw, holding the church.

¹ According to Scott's *Fasti*, a Mr. John Schaw, A.M., laureated at the University of Glasgow in 1661, passed his trials before the Presbytery of Stirling, was recommended, 10th, and licensed by George, Bishop of Edinburgh, 16th June, 1663. He was admitted minister of Kells before 25th October, 1664; translated to Carnock, 1665, and translated to Kinnaird, Perthshire, in 1678 (13th March). He got the escheit of George Bruce of Wester-Comrie, 6th March, 1688, and conformed to the civil powers at the Revolution, but was suspended by the Privy Council, 4th April, 1700. He married (1) Anna Bennet, who died March, 1671, and had a son—George, of Carsiebank, Advocate—and two daughters, Anna and Jean; (2) Isobell Steedman, and had a son, Henry, and two daughters, Isobell and Catherine. This John Schaw was probably a relative of the Knockhill and Sauchie Shaws, but he may be identical with the above.

- 1690.—August 24, Mr. JAMES DRUMMOND, from Edinburgh, was appointed schoolmaster and precentor. He gave in his Registers, etc., May 18, 1692, and went to Gargunnoch.
- 1692.—May 18, WILLIAM SMITH was admitted schoolmaster and precentor, and continued until his death in the end of February, 1744, a period of 52 years.
- 1744.—Mr. JAMES CLARK seems to have succeeded, and resigned at the term of Lammas, 1753, on his appointment as Latin Doctor in the Grammar School of Stirling. He held this appointment until 1778, when he retired through old age and bad health, on a pension. He died in January, 1781.¹
- 1753.—Mr. PATRICK CLASON, a native of the parish, and brother of the Rev. Robert Clason, succeeded, and was chosen Session Clerk in November, 1753. In one of the Baptismal Registers, now in the Register House, Edinburgh, is this inscription: "Patrick Clason, from Lambmas 1753 till Lambmas 1758, Schoolmaster, Precentor, and Session Clerk of Logie." He demitted office on 24th August, 1758.
- 1758.—Mr. WILLIAM FOGO, designed in the Presbytery Record "Student in the languages at Lecropt," passed his examination for the office before the Presbytery of Dunblane, 19th September; 1758. He presented a call in his favour, subscribed by all the heritors of the parish, "to be the established Parochial Schoolmaster of the said parish," and also to the office of precentor. Mr. Fogo continued until 1793, dying between 28th February and 13th March, and so held office for 35 years.
- 1793.—Mr. JAMES GALLOWAY, preacher of the Gospel, was appointed on 23rd March, 1793. He resigned, on account of bad health, on 16th January, 1817, with an allowance of £30 yearly and £5 in lieu of house rent. He died before June of that year, and his widow received from the heritors a present of £30, while they paid £6 "into the Schoolmasters' Society to entitle her to the benefit thereof."
- 1817.—Mr. DANIEL FERGUSON, residing at Doune, was appointed by the heritors on 23rd April, 1817, and on 5th October the Session appointed him precentor and Session Clerk. Mr. Ferguson became mentally unfit for the duties, and on 5th January, 1829, he was required to resign his

¹ *The High School of Stirling*, by A. F. Hutchison, M.A., p. 109.

office of Session Clerk. The heritors, on 5th September, 1831, agreed to apply to the Presbytery for an investigation into the state of the school, and an arrangement was come to by which his brother, the Rev. Alexander Moorhead Ferguson, acted as substitute teacher.

1831.—The Rev. ALEXANDER MOORHEAD FERGUSON continued to act until 1843, when he was presented to the parish of Muckhart.

1843.—On 2nd November, 1843, Mr. JOHN FRASER was appointed assistant teacher, and on 3rd December the Session appointed him Session Clerk. On 12th February, 1846, he was appointed Heritors' Clerk at a salary of £5. He resigned his offices on 21st June, 1848, having been appointed to the parochial school at Crieff.

1848.—The meeting of heritors on 21st October, 1848, "having considered three applications, recommended Mr. Ferguson (minister of Muckhart) to elect JOHN ROBERTSON, schoolmaster at Woodside, in the parish of Penpont, as assistant to his brother, Daniel Ferguson, schoolmaster of Logie." On 16th December, Mr. Robertson was appointed Inspector of Poor, Collector of Assessment, and Heritors' Clerk. He had already, on 12th November, been appointed Session Clerk. He removed from the parish before May 30th, 1849, and was succeeded by

1849.—Mr. JAMES WILSON, who was on that date appointed Session Clerk, "vacant by Mr. Robertson's removal from the parish." Mr. Wilson died before 24th November, 1849, as at that date Mr. Cathie was appointed *interim* Inspector of Poor.

1850.—Mr. WILLIAM SPENCE, "lately appointed assistant teacher," was appointed Session Clerk on 17th March, 1850; and, on 8th February, 1851, the heritors appointed Mr. Spence their Clerk and Treasurer. He removed to Craig on 7th July, 1853.

1853.—Mr. ROBERT SOMERS was appointed, on 14th July, 1853, assistant schoolmaster. He resigned on 28th July, 1860, and removed to Collessie.

1862.—On 29th January, 1862, Daniel Ferguson, parochial schoolmaster, was dismissed after the usual procedure, under the new Act, with a retiring allowance of £28 per annum. Mr. THOMAS CUMMING was appointed schoolmaster on 22nd March, 1862, at a salary of £35. He also acted as Heritors' Clerk and Session Clerk. He retired on a pension of £90 after the passing of the Education Act of 1872, and was thus the last parochial teacher in the parish. He died in 1889.

THE VALUATION OF THE PARISH.

THE Valuation of the Parish is inserted on a fly-leaf of the Kirk Session Records.

“The Valuation of the Parish of Logie, with the Heritors’ Proportion of an Hundred Merks granted to the Precentor on the 11th of May, 1698, at 19 sh. Scots on the Hundred Pounds.

“ I.—CLACKMANNAN SHIRE—

Valuation.

Menstrie, - - - - -	£1153	3	8
Myreton, - - - - -	80	0	0
Balquharn, - - - - -	148	13	4
East-graing, - - - - -	916	17	6
West-graing, - - - - -	305	12	6
Pow-house, - - - - -	471	6	3
Sherrifmuirlands, - - - - -	33	8	8
Craigton and Craig-miln, - - - - -	212	5	0
Causie-head, - - - - -	87	15	0
Jerrays, - - - - -	119	0	0

 £3528 1 11

“ II.—STIRLING SHIRE—

Fewers of Corntoun	Manners part of Airthrey,	-	-	£816	7	0		
	Mr. Henderson's, } Fewars,	-	-	272	2	4		
	Blackdubs,							
	Coldhome and Ashentrool,	-	-	53	13	9		
	Loass, - - - - -	-	-	53	13	9		
	{ Laird Kemp,	}	-	-	-	215	16	6
	John Mitchel,							
	John Patterson,							
	Sherrifmuir,							
	Jas. Watson,							
Jas. Robertson,								
Alexr. Wingate,								
Teinds of Corntoun,	-	-	-	171	10	2		
Spittal Lands	{ Mr. Don, - - - - -	}	-	-	-	75	0	0
	Andrew Buchannan,							
	and Graham's Meadow, }	-	-	75	0	0		
				£1733	3	6		

 £1733 3 6

“ III.—PERTH SHIRE—

Gogars, -	-	-	-	-	-	£388	0	0
Blair, -	-	-	-	-	-	320	0	0
Mannor,-	-	-	-	-	-	284	0	0
Lipnoch,	-	-	-	-	-	104	0	0
Fossochie,	-	-	-	-	-	246	0	0
Logie, -	-	-	-	-	-	107	0	0
Pendrich,	-	-	-	-	-	353	6	8
						<hr/>		
						£1802	6	8
						<hr/>		

“ ‘Valued Rent in Logie Parish.’

£	Sh.	D. Scots.
3528	1	11
1733	3	6
1802	6	8

In all, 7063 12 1 Scots.”

On a fly-leaf at the end of Volume I. of Charge and Discharge—which embraces the period from 1689 to 17th May, 1726—there is inserted a *Memo.* of expenses incurred in the erection of the School and Schoolhouse, as follows:—

“ In the year One Thousand seven hundred and eighteen years, Debursed by The Session of Logie in fewing and building of ye Precenter’s house, yeard and Schoolhouse, The Sum of Two hundred nine Pound, nineteen shilling, and six pennies Scots.”

The above *Memo.* is in the handwriting of the period. There is no entry, however, of said outlay, either in slump or detail, in the “Book of Debursements” under that date. Previously the “Precenter” occupied a *rented* house in the village of Logie.

Note 1.—Since going to press, Mr. W. B. Cook has kindly furnished some interesting information regarding Mr. James Seytoun, minister of Logie (p. 70), who turns out to be a son of Mr. Robert Seytoun, vicar of Logie.

1st December, 1610, Testament of Mr. Robt. Seytoun, Vicar of Logie, who died in Stirling in the month of March, 1610. Mr. James Seytoun, minister of Logie, his son, executor. The inventory shows “reddie siluer” £300 (Scots), “utencill domicill” estimated at £40. Sum of debts, £260, including £134 to Elizabeth Seytoun, his brother’s daughter, and £10 to Marion Duncanson, relict of Mr. Alex. Hume, minister. He leaves £200 to Elespet Seytoun, natural daughter to the deceased Christopher Seytoun, his brother; 100 merks to Barbara Lennox, his sister’s daughter; 200 merks to David Shepherd, his servant; £50 to Margaret Seytoun, gudwyfe of Cambus, his sister; and 100 merks to “ye hospital of Stirling.” Sir George Muschet of Tolgarth, his sister’s son, and Mr. Alexander Seytoun of Gargunnoch, cautioner. Mr. George Seton’s *History of the family of Seton* (p. 340) gives as third son of Sir Walter Seton of Touch and Tullibody, and Lady Elizabeth Erskine, daughter of John, fifth Earl of Mar, “Robert, prebendar of the parish of Logie, in the diocese of Dunblane, 27th November, 1562, the appointment being ratified 3rd March, 1581” (*Reg. Privy Seal*, xlvi. 108). None of Robert’s sisters mentioned in his will appear in the Seton book.

Note 2.—CHRIST’S WELL (p. 80). Mr. W. B. Cook considers that “there is no authority for saying the well was in Kincardine-in-Menteith. An exhaustive inquiry by me has narrowed its locality down to two possible places, viz., Walton [*i.e.*, well town] and Bridge of Teith, both sites of pre-Reformation chapels, in the parish of Kilmadock. It is as nearly certain as can be that Christ’s Well in Menteith was near the ancient chapel at Bridge of Teith, the remains of which—along with the well itself—are still to be seen.”

ADDENDUM.

AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

A FEW interesting items are found in "The Register of the ordinary Collections and penulties and trees money coming in and belonging to the Session of the paroch of Logie since the Min^r was settled in the said paroch;" and from this Register the following are taken :—

"The ordinary Collections preceeding the nineteenth day of June 1689, is found to be after sighting of wryts, £10" (Scots). The minister, the Rev. Alexander Douglas, was frequently absent during the year "at Edinburgh about publick affaires and what concerns the paroch," and there was "no preaching, therefore no Collection," on Sabbaths July 7th; August 18th; September 1st; October 6th and 20th; December 1st, 15th, and 29th; January 12th, 1690; February 9th, 16th, and 23rd; March 23rd and 30th; April 13th, 20th, and 27th; May 11th, 18th, and 25th; June 29th; July 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th; August 31st; October 19th and 26th; November 2nd, 9th, and 16th—"the minister was absent at the Assembly"—January 25th, 1691; February 1st; March 15th and 29th; April 19th; May 17th and 31st; June 21st; August 2nd and 30th; October 4th; November 1st, 8th, and 15th.

At this period marriages were performed in church, and there are numerous entries of collections taken at these ceremonies, ranging from 5s. (Scots) to 18s. 2d.

From "The Register of Depursements to the Poor and oy^r wayes since Mr. Alexander Douglas was ordained Min^r of the Paroch of Logie," we find—

1689.	June 19th—to George florrester yr [Logie] for his expenses in his going to Edinburgh about the church affairs and what concerns the paroch in the time, ...	£3	0	0
	July 3rd—to a poor person sent from Mr. florrester, ...	1	10	0
	the 15, to a poor woman from Ireland, ...	0	6	0
	the 22nd, to Robert Wright for his expenses in his going to Edinburgh with the Min ^r about church affaires and what concerns the paroch in the time, ...	8	13	0
	to the lad that brought back the horse from the fferrie, ...	0	4	0
	August 12th—to Mr. John Rid precenter for his expenses in his going to Edinburgh about the church affaires and what concerns the paroch in the time, ...	1	10	0
	to the lad that brought back the horse from the fferrie, ...	0	2	0
	November 3rd—for Alex ^r Kiuross his learning, ...	0	14	0
	Dec. 20th—to the found child when sick for Aile, ...	0	2	0
1690.	January 1st—for William Chrystie's coffine, ...	2	6	8
	[William Chrystie was one of the poor pensioners.]			

February 10—to a persone to go to Edinburgh about the Church affairs,	...	1	0	0
the 17—to a persone about the Church affaires,	... ..	0	13	4
July 10—to a persone to go wt a letter about the Church affaires,	... ..	0	10	0
the 29—given out at the presbytrie about the church affaires,	... ..	1	4	0
Sept. 7—to John fergusone officer to ye presbytrie,	... ..	2	18	0
to a man to be cut of the gravell,	... ..	1	4	10
the 28—to Matthew Young a Strauger,	... ..	1	4	0
to two poor men from Galloway with yr ffamilies,	... ..	0	6	0
November 26—to a poor woman called Margt Hamilton wt seven children going to Ireland,	... ..	0	8	0
Decr. 2nd—to Mr. James Drummond precenter to pay house rent at Edinburgh advanced,	... ..	10	0	0
to Thomas Henderson Bellman and officer,	... ..	4	0	0
the 10—to Johne fergusone presbytrie officer for his summonding Mr. George Shaw and his witnesses,	... ..	2	18	0
1691. March 23—for instruments to go to Edinburgh about the affaires of the Church,	...	2	18	0
the 25—to a poor man having the palsy,	... ..	0	10	0
to a poor souldier,	... ..	0	2	0
to a poor woman in Borrowstoneness wt a testificat,	... ..	0	12	0
the 29—to David Barclay glasier in Alloa for glasing the Church,	... ..	16	0	0
to Walter Towar for coalls to the said glasier,	... ..	0	3	0
May 3—to Robert Rind for Instrumnts taken against Mr. George Shaw for not rendering up the utensals belonging to the Church of Logie and charging him with Horning,	... ..	4	0	0
the 12—to John Hendersone in blair for expenses in receiving the utensalls from Mr. George Shaw,	... ..	0	4	0
June 3—for a tow to the bell,	... ..	0	16	0
August 5—to Walter Towar of his fiall,	... ..	2	0	0
ffor the Best Mort Cloth it being three times in use and he getting two shillings each time in having a care y ^{of},	... ..	0	6	0
ffor making Marrion Dason's grave a penshioner,	... ..	0	6	8
to Robert Hendersone Smith for glass band etc.,	... ..	1	5	0
to John Chrystisone which he depursed for summonding Mr. George Shaw for the utensals of the Church,	... ..	5	4	8
August 17th—to Archibald Campbell a Student,	... ..	0	14	0
ffor letters of Horning for getting the Mort Cloths,	... ..	7	5	0
October 25—to Andrew Harlaw and Patrick Robertson scollars,	... ..	3	0	0
to Robert Rind for writing ane instrument anent the Mort Cloths,	... ..	0	14	6
to W ^m Snith School Mr at Menstrie for learning of John Galloway's son y ^r half a year,	... ..	1	0	0
Decr. 9—to Walter Towar bellman we wt two pound he got befor pays his fiall Betwixt Martinmass 1690 till Martinmass 1691,	... ..	2	0	0
to him for the Mort Cloth,	... ..	0	6	0
to Mr. James Drummond precenter his fee for the s ^d year,	... ..	8	0	0
and of Quarter payments payed by the Session,	... ..	2	14	8
the 16—to Walter Towar for extraordinary pains,	... ..	1	0	0
Given out at Severall tiues for keeping up preaching in the Congregation and other things necessar at that time,	... ..	24	8	2
1692. April 20—To Alexander Hamiltoune, Taylzor in Stirling, for a fringe to the old mort cloth and the dressing y ^{of},	... ..	10	17	10
May 18—to Mr. James Drummond precenter his last half year's fee,	... ..	4	0	0

	Aug. 31—ffor Lime to the Churchyard styl,	0 10 8
	Sept. 11—to John Steell sclater for mending the Church,	4 9 4
	Oct. 2—to Waltar Towar bellman for work done by him to the Session,...	0 13 4
	„ 16—to David Barclay, Glasier, for work done by him to the Session conforme to his Accompt and Discharge,	17 14 0
	„ 16—to Robert Marshall, Wright, in Menstrie, for puting a Tirles yeat upon the Church yeard styl,	5 9 0
	„ 16—to Robert Marshall, Mason, for repairing the s ^d styl,	1 14 0
	Decr. 14—to Robert Hendersone, Smith, for work done by him to ye Sess: ...	4 6 0
	„ „ to Andrew Drummond quarier for four stones to the church yeard styl, ...	0 8 0
	„ 28—to James Ker for repairing the church yeard Dyke,	12 0 0
1693.	Jany. 18—to W ^m Smith for half a year's fee (viz.) from Whitsunday 1692 to Martinmas 1692,	4 0 0
	May 24—to W ^m Smith precenter of his fee,	4 0 0
	„ „ to Walter Towar of his fee,	2 0 0
	July 5—to Mr. Hugh Whyt presbytrie Clerk for two years fees preceding the date of thir presents,	8 0 0
	„ 5—More to him as Sinod Clerk for four Sinods,	6 0 0
	Aug. 13—to Hendry Fogo, Wright, in pairt of payment of the Wester Loft, ...	20 0 0
	Oct. 8—to Robert Marshall, meason in Menstrie, for work done by him to the Session,	16 0 0
	„ 8—to pay for the Custome of the Deals that builded the Wester Loft, ...	0 7 0
	„ 30—to Hendrey Fogo wright in Stirling in full and compleit payment for building the sole and fore seat of the wester Loft,	46 13 4
	„ 30—to Andrew Drummond quarier for stones to build the Stair, the Door and the Window that goes to the Wester Loft,	4 0 0
	„ 30—for Lime to build the said Stair door and window,	1 4 8
	„ „ —for Lime to the Church yeard Styl,	0 6 0
1694.	March 25—to James Millar gardiner in Dunblane for young trees to set in the Church yeard.	2 0 0
	April 25—to Rob ^t Hendersone Smith for work done by him to the Session, ...	0 9 0
	May 8—to Hendrey Fogo wright in Stirling in pairt of Payment for puting of Seats in the Wester Loft,	8 0 0
	Aug. 6—to the said Hendrey Fogo in full and compleat payment for puting of seats in the Wester Loft,	30 2 0
	„ 6—more to the said Hendrey Fogo because he said he was behind with the Session in the said work,	5 16 0
	„ 6—to buy Latchets to the pulpit Cloath,	0 1 4
	Nov. 7—to Duncan Bryce to pay his house rent taken by the Session for the said year (to Martinmas 1694),	5 0 0
	„ to James Clasone in broomhill for work done by him to the Session, ...	1 10 0
	Decr. 6—to John Glass School Mr at Menstrie for his inconragement in that office, ...	6 0 0
	„ 12—to Andrew Drmmmond quarier for stones to build the pend of the Church yeard styl and the Louping on Stone,	3 11 0
1695.	Feb. 10—to the presbytrie Bussar,	4 0 0
	May 1—to Rob ^t Hendersone Smith for work done, etc.,	1 10 0
	„ „—to the Min ^r which he dispursed upon the Session's Accompt,	22 15 0
	July 16—to W ^m Smith for learning of John Hendersone his son a Quarter in Aithrey,	0 13 4
	Aug. 6—to James Kidstoune in Aithrey for leading of stones to put a pend upon the Church yeard styl,	1 0 0

Deer. 12—to John fferguisone presbytrie officer his fees for two years, ...	2	8	0
more for his extraordinary pains in the bounds at that time and before and this he was to have from every Session of the united presbyteries of Stirling and Dunblane,...	0	14	0
„ to John Robertstone a young man recommended by the Sinod to all the Sessions in thir Bounds to give him some help to prosecute his Studies, ...	1	10	0
1696. Feb. 9—to the presbytrie Busser (for year 1695), ...	4	0	0
„ „—to Mr. Hugh Whyt presbytrie Clerk for two years (1694-95), ...	8	0	0
„ „—to Thomas Hendersone in blair for bringing five bolls and ane furlot of lime from the Manner to put ane pend upon the Church yeard styl, ...	0	12	0
March 22—to Robt Marshall meason in Menstrie for building of the said pend, ...	12	0	0
April 5—to Thomas Hendersone in blair for bringing of twelve dealls from Stirling to be a gate to the said pend, and for leading of stones to repair some pairts of the Churchyard Dyk, ...	0	19	4
Item to Robert Marshall wright in Menstrie for making the Cumbtresses and the s ^d gate, ...	2	12	0
Item for fourteen ounces of lead for the use of ye s ^d gate,...	0	2	6
May 13—to Robert Hendersone, Smith, for work done by him to the Session for the use of the forsaid gate, ...	9	12	0
Item for twelve dealls formerly mentioned at 10 shilling Scots per peice, ...	6	0	0
Item for the Custome of the said deals, ...	0	3	4
Item to John Glass for Learning of Children at Menstrie whose parents were not able to pay for, ...	2	0	0
„ 17—Item to W ^m Smith for learning of poor Schollars, ...	1	6	0
July 18—Given for linnen to be a table cloth and Bread cloths and making them, ...	7	14	0
Item for three dealls to be a table, ...	2	2	0
Item for the Custome of them, ...	0	1	0
„ 22—Item for eight ells of stringing to the s ^d table cloths, ...	0	2	0
„ 28—Item to the Beddal of good will, ...	1	6	8
Aug. 3—to above 180 poor folk being the thanksgiving day after the Communion, ...	10	13	4
„ 20—to W ^m Smith for keeping and dressing the Morteloths, ...	4	0	0
Item to him for learning of poor Schollars, ...	3	6	8
Item to Robert Marshall wright in Menstrie for making a table and a post to the Wester Loft, ...	2	0	0
„ 30—to Robert Hendersone smith for work done by him to the Session conforme to his accompt, ...	1	7	0
Sept. 27—to John Don in Stirling for 1200 tokens, ...	20	0	0
Item to John Gow Recommended by the Sinod to Kirk Sessions to get supply for prosecuting of his Studies, ...	1	4	0
Oct. 11—Imp ^s to Mr. John Sibbald Sinod Clerk for three Sinods one in Stirling one in Pearth and another in Dunblane, ...	4	7	0
„ 25—to William Smith for wryting a testificat to a poor man in Menstrie called Hendrey Hutsone his wife and three children, ...	0	3	4
1697. Feb. 17—Item for things necesar to the Best Morteloth and workmanship, ...	3	12	4
Item to William Smith of quarter payments payed be the Session for learning poor Schollars,...	3	0	0
March 24—to Robt Hendersone Smith for work done by him to the Session, ...	1	0	0
June 28—to 200 poor folk and upwards that gathered here at the Communion, ...	6	0	0
July 14—to Robt Hendersone smith for work done, etc., ...	1	9	0
Item to Waltar Towar beddall of good will, ...	1	10	0
Item for an new tow to the Bell, ...	0	12	0
Item to William Smith precenter of good will, ...	4	0	0

1698.	Jany. 3—Given for four ells and an halfe of serge to be two pocks to the Mort-cloths at 8 shillings Scots the ell is,	1 16 0
	Item for walking and litting yrof and stringing,	0 11 0
	Item to Andrew Alexander for the precenter's house two years time to witt from the term of Martinmas 1695 years to the term of Martinmas 1697 years is	11 6 8
	March 13—for an testament to Isobell Galbreath,	0 10 0
	April 6—Item to John Glass in Menstry he being lying sick,	4 0 0
	Item to him for learning of one of the deceast W ^m Stalkers children in Menstry an quarter,	0 13 4
	Item to William Smith for learning Isobell Galbreath daughter of Patrick Galbreath in Pandreich 2 quarters,	1 6 8
	Item to John Don, Glasier in Stirling for mending of the Church windows, conforme to his subscribed accompt and discharge yrof,	4 2 6
	Item to John Gillespie tennent in Manner for five Bolls and an furlot of Lime,	2 17 0
	May 25—Item to one James Thomsone in the paroch of Neilstonne he being recommended by ane testimoniall bearing that all his goods were brunt,	0 6 0
	Nov. 22—Item to the presbytrie Bursar,	4 0 0
1699.	Feb. 26—Item to David Thomsone Glasier for mending of the Kirk windows conforme to his subscribed accompt and discharge,	2 18 4
	April 30—Item to James Arky in the paroch of Tillicultrie being recommended by an testimoniall as an very honest man in ill persecutting times,	1 6 0
	May 8—to John Glass in Menstrie for learning of poor schollars,	3 13 4
	„ 11—to William Smith precenter for do. do.	3 11 2
	June 18th—Item to Walter Towar beddall for making of an grave to the corpse of a poor body y ^t died in the paroch,	0 6 8
	26—Do.,	0 6 8
	July 2—Item for an Bible to Agnes Chrystall,	1 4 0
	Aug. 20—to Walter Towar beddall for making of three graves to the corps of three poor bodies that dyed in the paroch,	0 13 4
	Sept. 27—Do., of two poor folk that came in to the paroch seeking y ^r meat and dyed,	0 13 4
	Oct. 15—Do., of two poor folk that dyed in the paroch,	0 13 4
	Dec. 3—Do., of three poor folk do.,	1 0 0
1700.	Jany. 23—Item to David Thomsone, Glasier in Alloa, etc.,	2 14 0
	Item to Andrew Alexander tennent in Logie for the precenters house two years to witt from Martinmas 1697 to the terme of Martinmas 1698 is	11 6 8
	Feb. 11—Item to pay for two Bolls of Lime,	0 14 0
	March 3—to Robert Marshall and Charles Horn Masons in Menstry for pointing the Bellhouse and the west end of the church,	1 4 0
	Item to James Kerr for serving of them at the s ^d work,	0 5 6
	to Walter Towar Beddall for bringing home of the s ^d lime,	0 13 4
	to him for making of two graves to the corps of 2 poor folks,	0 13 4
	(Then follow items for repairing the mortcloths.)	
	Sept. 2—Item to the poor folk y ^t gathered at the Communion there being many of them,	3 0 0
	Nov. 4—Lost be eight shilling Starling of Irish half pennies and doys y ^t was in the box which was sold to a Chapman,	1 12 0
	„ 10—to buy a Bible to Isobell Galbreath,	1 4 0
	Nov. 17th—to John Glass Schoolmer at Menstry for learning of Elizabeth Youngs children,	3 9 0
	Item to him for learning of Henry Blacket his children,	2 6 8

1701.	Jany. 21—Item to Andrew Alexander for the house-rent that the precenter duells in, year to Marts. 1700,	5	13	4
	Nov. 2—to John Glass for learning of poor Schollars,	2	13	4
1702.	Jany. 26—to Robert Marshall mason in Menstry for cutting out and building of the easter window of the Church towards the South,	2	0	0
	Feb. 16—Item to the said Robert Marshall in part of payment for to build the little house at the Kirk Style and to repair the Church yeard Dyke,	8	0	0
	for a tow to the Bell,	0	7	0
	to David Thomsons, Glasier in Alloa for mending of the Church windows,	1	7	4
	to Andrew Drummond and Duncan Robertsons quarriers for winning of stones to build the little house at the Kirk Style and repairing of ye Church yeard dyke,	8	0	0
	„ 22—to the said David Thomson, etc., for glasing and wearing the southmost window of the Church at the east end thereof,	4	10	0
	April 20—to Ninnian Bonnar sometime laird of Kelty,	1	10	0
	to William Smith for learning of poor Schollars,	4	17	0
	July 6—for nine ells of Black three pyll Velvit at twintie three shillings starling and nine pence per ell,	128	5	0
	Item for seven ells and an halfe of black serge to line the Mortcloth and be an pock thereto,	9	0	0
	for strings and knops to the pock and silk and making of the mortcloth,	7	0	0
	for three pound and halfe an ounce of fringes at twintie four shilling Scots per ounce is	58	4	0
	Item to Robert Hendersone Smith for work done, etc.,	2	9	4
	to William Smith for learning of Robt Marshall's son in Menstry a quarter of an year,	0	13	4
	(Next come items for repairs on “the little house at the Kirk Style,” dykes, church, etc.)			
	Sept. 27—to Walter Toward Church Officer for helping to take Robert Hendersone,	1	0	0
	Oct. 19—to Walter Toward for summoning of parties and witnesses at the Session's instance,	2	14	0
	Nov. 8—to John Glass Schoolmaster at Menstry for learning of John Wilsons an quarter of an year,	0	13	4
	to him for his encouragement as Schoolm ^r yr	5	6	8
	„ 22—for an Bible to And ^w Leishman's son in Cornthouse,	1	4	0
1703.	Jany. 31—to an Janet Whattat to help to keep her son at the College because she lived once in this parish,	4	0	0
	Feb. 24—for an Bible to John Frazer a poor soholar,	1	4	0
	May 9—to Walter Kinaird a powerless infirme man carried from Church to Church upon an horse,	1	0	0
	„ 16—to Walter Toward for takeing of the said Walter Kinaird to Stirling upon his horse,	0	4	0
	June 30—to Thomas Finlasons presbytrie Burser for the year 1702,	4	0	0
	(In July a new gate was put up—“the back gate of the Church.”)			
	July 29—to Margaret Murray a Gentlewoman having a testimoniall,	1	10	0
	Aug. 2—for a Bible to Duncan Frazer,	1	6	8
	do. to Agnes Martine,	1	6	8
	to John Glass Schoolmaster at Menstry for his encouragement in that place,	6	0	0
	to Walter Toward Bellman of good will,	2	0	0
	to W ^m Smith because he got nothing at the last Communion,	6	0	0
	to the poor folk that gathered at the Communion yr being many of them,	7	6	4

	Oct. 24—to Walter Toward for warning of tennents above ye hills to lead feall to the Church yeard dyke,	0 4 0
1704.	Feb. 20—to Walter Kinaird an infirme powerless man,	1 3 0
	to Walter Toward for taking of the said man to Stirling upon one of his horse,	0 4 6
	to him for Service done by him to ye Sess:	0 10 0
	March 12—for a Bible to John Frazer,	1 4 0
	„ 26—to Thomas Finlayson presbytrie Burser, for year 1703,	4 0 0
	May 14—to John Glass for learning of poor scholars,	1 16 0
	to do. he being lying sick,	1 4 0
	Aug. 9—for four dealls to be an Repentance Stool,	2 13 4
	for an spar thereto,	1 0 0
	for nails thereto,	0 8 6
	for making and colouring thereof,	2 18 0
	Oct. 1—to Mr. John Mculloch a late Minr of the Gospel, he being now infirme and in straits being recommended by the last Generall Assembly of the nationall Church,	1 0 0
	Nov. 29—to John Hendersone portioner of Aithrey for registering of an Bond belonging to the poor against Andrew Alexander left by James Stewart ¹ some-time smith at the Bridge of Allan and uther expences which is	1 4 0
	Decr. 21—for an Bible to John Dasone's son in Logie,	1 4 0
1705.	May 14—to William Smith for teaching of children conforme to his subscribed accompt,	4 14 0
	„ 21—to above 120 poor folk that gathered to the Communion,	9 7 0
	„ 25—to Robt Hendersone, smith, for setting of the tent and furnishing of naills yrto,	1 4 0
	to Jas. Ker, younger for helping to set the tent,	0 6 0
	Aug. 5—to William Reid an honest man who was banished out of Alloa for Religion about the year 1674,	2 0 0
	Decr. 5—to Walter Kinaird (same as above),	0 14 0
	to Walter Toward Beddall for takeing him to Dunblane upon one of his horse,	0 6 0
1706.	March 31—to an Jean Robertsone she having a testimoniall and she being infirme, to the Beddall for to take her to Lecropt upon one of his horse,	0 8 0
	to the Beddall for to take her to Lecropt upon one of his horse,	0 4 0
	May 7—to Thos. Wharie Schoolmaster at Menstry for teaching of children, etc., to Wm Smith for learning of Thos. Cullings a qr	5 6 8
	to him for learning of John Frazer 15 weeks,	0 13 4
	to John Glass in Menstry extraordinary he being lying sick,	0 15 4
	to John Glass in Menstry extraordinary he being lying sick,	1 0 0
	July 21—to John Glass and his son in Menstry they being both sick extraordinary, Sept 1—for a Bible to John Campbell,	5 0 0
	to John Campbell,	1 4 0
	Decr. 22—to John Glass and his son they being both sick extraordinary,	1 0 0
1707.	Jany. 22—for an Bible to Robert Reaburn's son in Aithrey,	1 4 0
	„ 30—an bible to Wm Scobie son to Janet Sime in Aithrey,	1 4 0
	Item for lettering of the black stool,	0 4 0

¹James Stewart (the history of whose family is given in *By Allan Water*, by Miss Katherine Steuart: Elliot, Edinburgh, 1901) came from Scone, was a descendant of the Royal Stenarts, and was known as "the Pape." He died in Nov.—the mortcloth dues were paid on 7th—1701. By his will he appointed John Henderson of Westerton his executor, "immediately after my decease to pay out of the first and readiest of my goods and gear to the Kirk Session of Logie for ye use of ye Poor, the sum of fifty merks, Scots money."

	Feb. 3—W ^m Smith for learning of poor scholars,	6 11 2
	to Walter Toward Church officer for summonding of some persons to the Session to be witnesses,	0 6 0
	May 4—to John Glass for learning of Hendrey and Janet Hutsons a q ^r ...	1 6 0
	„ 26—being the thanksgiving day after the Communion to y ^e poor that gathered thereto there being many of them,	8 0 0
	to John Glass and his son in Menstry extraordinary,	6 0 0
	to Robt Hendersone, smith, for setting of the tent and nails thereto, ...	0 16 0
	June 11—to Patrick Dounie beddal at Stirling when he came out for the silver Cups, for six ells of stringing for to put to the table Cloaths and pulpit cloath and thread to sue them to,	0 14 0
	July 20—to W ^m Reid an honest man who was banished out of Alloa about the year 1674 (same as above),	3 0 0
	Aug 31—to Walter Kinaird (same as above),	0 12 0
	to Robert Hendersone, smith at Logie, for taking of y ^e said man to Lecropt upon his horse and for his bed all night,	0 6 0
	to the s ^d Robert for mending the lock of the back gate of the Church, ...	0 3 0
	Oct. 5—to James Forbes with his wife and another old woman they being taken by the french privateers and all they had taken from them,	0 14 0
1708,	Mar 14—for a tow to the Church Bell,	0 8 0
	May 2—to John Glass in Menstry extraordinary,	6 0 0
	Sept. 12—to Marg ^t M ^c Kenzie relict of the deceast Mr. Patrick Gordon Min ^r of the Gospel and Jean Seatoun relict of the deceast W ^m Hamilton merchant in the paroch of Skene who had all that they had brunt and nothing preserved but themselves and ten small children they being recommended by a testimoniall for a Charitable Supply,	1 0 0
	Nov. 21—to Walter Kinaird (as above),	0 12 0
	to Walter Toward Beddall for taking of him to Lecropt upon his horse, ...	0 4 6
1709,	Jany. 9—to John Glass in Menstry,	6 0 0
	to Gilbert Tod in the paroch of Glams within the shyre of Angus who had his house and all that he had Brunt he being recommended by a testimoniall, ...	0 12 0
	Mar. 27—to Samuel Stones Butcher and Drover in Dorbie shyre in England he being Recommended by several Min ^{rs} ,	0 12 0
	April 17—to John flockart he having a Recommendation from the presbytrie of Perth and from several Ministers,	1 10 0
	„ 30—to John Edgar his wife and children they having a Recommendation from the Magistrates of Glasgow,	0 18 0
	May 5—to Neill Beaton with Mary Irving his wife and their children they being recommended by the Magestrats of Edinburgh and several of the Ministers of the said City for a Charitable supply,	1 0 0
	„ 29—to Mr. Alexander Kinaird, he being Recommended by testimonials, ...	0 14 0
	to John M ^c Clelan Laird of Droggan,	0 6 0
	to a poor woman with a Broken Arm,	0 4 0
	June 11—to Margaret Sutherland she being Recommended by the justices of the peace for supply she being disabled in one of her legs by several shots, ...	0 6 0
	to Mistris Margaret Semple,	0 3 4
	„ 30—to William Tait in the presbytrie of Biggar he being Recommended by the General Assembly,	0 6 0
	July 10—to Bethea Hamilton a poor widow she being recommended by testimonials,	0 14 0

July 10—	to Margaret Stewart a poor widow with four small children she being recommended by testimonials,	0	11	0
	to George Learmonth he being recommended by several ministers,... ..	1	0	0
	to Alexander Alexander he having a brokin Lig he being recommended by several Ministers,	0	11	0
	to John Guild presbytrie officer his part of his salary from this Session from Whitsunday 1708 till Whitsunday 1709,	1	4	0
	to Mistris Robertsons an Episcopall Ministers Relict she being recommended by letters and testimonials,	0	8	0
„ 25—	to John Munro he being recommended by the Magistrates and Session of Stirling,	1	0	0
	to Patrick Cockburn he being recommended by the Sinod,	1	0	0
	to Mr. Robert Burrell presbytrie bursar,	2	0	0
	to Mr. Theodore Umphray he being a Minister in Zetland he being Recommended by the last Generall Assembly,	2	0	0
Aug. 1—	to the poor folk that gathered to ye Communion yr being about an hundred and forty of them,	10	5	0
„ 7—	to James Dason in the paroch of Strowan and Munivaird he being recommended by the provincial Sinod of Pearth and Stirling,	1	10	0
„ 11—	to Patrick Dounie Beddall at Stirling when he came out for the silver Cups,	0	12	0
	to John Morice a poor scholar at Stirling School, he being recommended by the Ministers of Stirling,	2	0	0
	to Agnes Douglas in the paroch of St. Ninians she being recommended by the Minister of St. Ninians,	1	0	0
	to Wm Aickman, recommended by the sd Minister,	1	0	0
	to Jane McKessone do.,	4	0	0
	to Wm Smith precenter of good will,	6	0	0
	to Walter Toward Beddall of good will,	2	0	0
	to Andrew Alexander tennent in Logie for Victuall he had spoiled and brocken at ye Communion,	10	0	0
	Item to him of house meall,	5	2	8
„ 25—	to George Wright at the Bridge of Allan for work wrought by him at ye church, etc.,	7	4	0
Oct. 5 —	to Mr. Matthew Wallace presbytrie Clark conforme to his subsd Discharge a years sallery (viz.) from Whitsunday 1708 till Whitsunday 1709 years which is	3	3	6
	to the Sinod Clark,	0	15	0
Oct. 20—	to Sarah Boswell a stranger,	0	6	0
	to Janet Campbell a powerless infirme woman,	0	8	0
	to Walter Lamb, for taking her to Stirling upon his horse,	0	4	0
„ 23—	to three poor folk,	0	4	0
	to Mr. Patrick Wylie Sinod Clark five shillings Scots, which with fifteen shillings Scots that he got before pays him his proportion of sallery from this Session for officiating as Clark to a Sinod that sat at Pearth the eleventh day of this instant,... ..	0	5	0
Dec. 21 —	to John Campbell lawful son to the deceased John Campbell who lived in Bearyards of Blairlogie to help him to a trade,	2	0	0
1710. Feb. 27 —	to John Monerief in ye paroch of floules a Student of Philosophy he being recommended by the Sinod of Pearth and Stirling,	1	10	0
Mar. 12—	to Robert Patersone in Eastgrange for learning of John and William Shorts and Helen Scot yr the winter quarter,	2	0	0

Mar. 25—to Walter Kinaird a powerless infirme man,	0	12	0
to Walter Toward for takeing him to Dunblane upon his horse,	0	6	0
to Jean Innes she being recom ^d by a testimoniall from Elgin,	0	6	0
April 9—to Margaret Sinclair in the paroch of Stirling she having one of her arms broken,	0	6	0
To. Mr. Patrick Wylie Sinod Clerk,	1	0	0
June 11—to Mr. Wymes sometime Laird of ffudie,	1	0	0
„ 12—to Mr. Alex ^r Youngsone sometime min ^r at Kirkwall he being recom- mended by the presbytrie of Edinburgh,	1	0	0
to Anna Gordon she being recommended by the Magestrats and justices of the peace of the City of Aberdeen,	0	6	0
July 8—to Adam Turnbull he being recommended by the Sinod,	1	0	0
„ 30—for two plaits to gather the Collection at y ^e Communion weighing five pound and three ounces at twelve shillings Scots per pound which is	3	2	6
for marking thereof,	0	3	0
for three ells of dornick to be servits for the Sessions use,	1	10	0
Aug. 21—to the poor that gathered at the Communion,	8	0	0
to John Guild presbytrie officer his sallary for an year's time (to Whitsunday, 1710),	1	4	0
to William Thomsone under Beddall at Stirling when he came out for y ^e cups, to the man who brought the wine from Alloa,	0	12	0
to the man who brought the wine from Alloa,	0	8	0
Sept 10—to Mr. Theodor Umphray once a minister in Zetland he being recom- mended by the Generall Assembly,	1	16	0
Oct. 1—to Mr. Matthew Wallace presbytrie Clark his sallary for an years time (to Whitsunday, 1710),	3	3	6
to Walter Kinaird (as above),	0	6	0
to Walter Lamb to take him to Alva upon his horse,	0	6	0
„ 8—to Mr. Patrick Wylie Sinod Clerk,	1	0	0
Dec. 14—to Mr. John Gordan's Relict she being recommended by y ^e justices of y ^e peace for supplie,	0	4	0
„ 15—to Janet Seatoun a powerless infirme woman by bearing a child she being recommended by several testimonialls for a Charitable Supplie,	0	6	0
Dec. 18—to Walter Lamb for takeing of the said infirme woman to Alva upon his horse,	0	8	0
to Matthew Maxwell a blind man and Margaret Maxwell his sister who was leading him,	0	6	0
1711. Jany. 21—to Andrew Leishman in Corntoun his wife being dead and he in a very mean condition,	4	0	0
„ 28—to do.,	4	0	0
to Mistris Margaret Semple,	0	6	0
Feb. 28—to John Laing tenant in Logie an year's rent of the house possest be William Smith precenter to witt from Martinmas 1709 to Martinmas 1710 years, April 8—to Mr. Patrick Wylie Sinod Clerk,	5	13	4
„ 22—to buy a Bible to Janet McClachlan in Menstry,	1	0	0
„ 22—to buy a Bible to Janet McClachlan in Menstry,	1	4	0
May 19—to John Marshall in Alva, for taking of Janet Seaton and her young infant to Alva upon his horse, she being a powerless infirme woman by bearing of the said infant and sent upon an horse from Minister to Minister,	0	6	0
Aug. 23—to a brother of Mr. John Drummond's Min ^r at Crief as the halfe of the bursarie of Dunblane, which was vacant when Mr. Adam was settled in the sd bursarie,	2	0	0

Sept. 30—	to Thomas Fleeming a broken merchant he being recommended by a testimoniall for a Charitable Supplie,	0	6	0
Oct. 19—	to Mr. Alex ^r Guthrie sometime School Master at Tillinessell he being recommended by a testimoniall,	0	12	0
Dec. 16—	to Walter Kinaird a powerless infirme man,	0	12	0
	to a man to take him to Stirling upon his horse,	0	4	0
„ 24—	to George Thomsone he being Recommended by the Sinod to all the Sessions within the bounds thereof,	0	12	0
1712. Mar. 9—	to Mr. Matthew Wallace presbytrie Clerk (year's salary),	3	3	6
April 6—	to Mr. Patrick Wylie sinod Clark for the Sinod upon Tuesday next,	1	0	0
„ 27—	to Mr. Alex ^r Adam presbytrie burser, ¹	2	0	0
June 22—	to Alexander Hendersone, wright at Pathfoot of Aithrey, for a coffine to the corps of John Dickie who lived in Aithrey,	2	10	0
	to the Beddall for making of his grave,	0	6	8
(Vote.—The above are specimens of the entries in the Book of Charge and Discharge relating to the interment of the poor.)				
July 15—	to Robert Patersone in Eastgrange for learning of children yr ^r conformee to his sub ^d accompt,	2	13	4
„ 21—	to Ye poor that gathered to the Communion,	6	15	8
„ 21—	to William Thomsone under Beddall at Stirling when he came out for the silver Cnps that was out at the Communion,	0	12	0
„ 27—	to Walter Lamb in Logie for gathering of seven burthens of fog to the Church,	1	8	0
Aug. 3—	for halfe an hundred of plensher naills to set up the tent and put in the Canvases,	0	2	6
	for an Bible to Thomas M ^r Arthure a poor lad at the school,	1	4	0
Oct. 31—	to William Smith for learning (of poor scholars),	5	0	0
	to John Laing tenment in Logie (year's rent of house),	6	13	4
	of expenses in presenting of an address to the parliament against the Union, to the Minister which he disbursed upon ye Sessions accompt at Edinburgh when the last Morteloth was bought which is	45	0	0
Dec. 2—	to buy a Bible to one John Campbell at the Milne of Pandreich,	1	4	0
1713. Jany. 10—	to Hugh M ^r Alexander of Dalroch a gentleman with his wife and eight children within the bounds of the presbytrie of Stranraer he being well testified of as a very honest man and hospitall in ill persecuting times to honest folk,	0	10	0
Feb. 2—	to Mr. Neagle a protestant Minister who was banished out of Germany he being well testified of by several Ministers amongst ourselves,	2	0	0
May 17—	given out for a purse to hold the Collections till they be put in the box,	0	1	8
„ 25—	to Mistris Manerd a Minister's Reliet she being recommended by a testimoniall for a Charitable supplie,	0	4	0
„ 26—	to Walter Kinaird (as above),	0	12	0
	to Walter Toward for taking him to Stirling upon his horse,	0	4	0
June 4—	to James Cuthbert a gentleman in the paroch of Blairgowrie he being recommended by a testimoniall, etc.,	0	10	0
Aug. 9—	to James Grahame a merchant and an elder in Burnt Island he being well testified of by Ministers and others,	3	0	0

¹ Became minister of Kirkcaldy, 1726.

Aug. 17—given for an Bible to a son of Andrew Drummond at the Milne of Aithrey,	1	4	0
for an Bible to W ^m Callander at Craigend of Powhouse,... ..	1	4	0

(At this point the Mortcloths were mended, and the items are all entered in detail; “the little house at the foregate” was also repaired.)

Dec. 27—to buy a Bible to John M ^c Gibbon at the Milne of Pandreich,	1	4	0
1714. Jany. 2—to John Laing (year's rent for the precentor's house),	6	13	4
Feb. 10—to buy a Bible to a son of Janet Sim's in Midletoun of Aithrey, ...	1	4	0
„ 14 and 21—given to pay some of the poor that was appointed to be payed before the last fitted Accompts, because we had it not to give till once it was Collected, the soume of	5	14	0
Mar. 4—to James Rea, Gardiner in Blair, for ten young trees that he set in the church yeard,	1	10	0
„ 29—to John Burd, Glasier,	7	12	6
April 18—to Mistris Campbell a lame Gentlewoman she being recommended by several testimonials,	0	12	0
to Walter Lamb for to go to the Minister's of Lecropt with the said Mistris Campbell,	0	3	0
to Rob ^t Hendersone smith for his horse to take the s ^d Mistris Campbell to the Minister's of Lecropt,	0	4	0
June 21—to four lame broken seamen,	0	6	0
July 18—to John Hendersone who lived in the Midletoun of Aithrey and now in Stirling he and his family being in a very mean condition,	6	0	0

(Note.—The above is one of numerous similar entries anent the said John Hendersone and his family, who apparently were supported in Stirling by the Session of Logie.)

Aug. 1—to W ^m Smith precenter for the Mortcloths they being twintie and four times in use since he got last and he getting three shilling and four pennies Scots each time they are in use for keeping and dressing thereof which is ...	4	0	0
to Walter Toward Beddall (for do.) he getting two shilling scots each time they are in use to have a care of them which is	2	8	0
to W ^m Smith Schoolmr (for learning) several children between 1st Aug. and 11th September,	9	14	10

(Note.—The charge then was 13s. 4d. per quarter.)

Sept. 20—to the poor that gathered to the Communion there being many thereof,	8	0	0
Oct. 3—to some ministers in Orkney they being pursued by the Heritors and put to a vast expences,	6	0	0
Nov. 14—to Walter Toward Beddall for takeing of a poor lame woman to Lecropt upon his horse,	0	4	0
Dec. 12—to John Edie and finlay M ^c Clairen in Midletoun of Aithrey for takeing of Thomas M ^c Arthure upon their two horses in a litter to the bridge of Kelty, to ye said Thomas M ^c Arthure,	2	8	0
1715. Feb. 13—to John Laing tennent in Logie, year's rent of house,	6	13	4
May 1—to Rob ^t Hendersone, smith at Logie, for an Gallon of call given to Elizabeth Galloway the time of her sickness,	0	16	0
for two pound of candle which was burnt waiting upon the foresaid Elizabeth Galloway the time of her sickness,	0	9	4
for an load of coalls which was burnt, etc.,	0	3	0

June 19—to Walter Kinaird (as above),	0	6	0
to Walter Toward Beddall, to take him to Stirling,	0	4	0
July 5—for things necesar for mending of the New Morteloth,	1	0	8

(*Note*.—The charge at this time for coffins to the poor was from £2 8s. to £2 13s. 4d., and for making graves 6s. 8d.)

During the next few years, grants are given to buy Bibles, numerous poor people are relieved, repairs on church, etc., are paid for, and trees are planted in the churchyard. We now give only the more outstanding entries.

1718.	Nov. 16—to Christopher Cairns in little Jerry he being to go to the Colledge, ¹ ...	6	0	0
	June 29—to Mr. James Winget presbytric bursser,	3	0	0
1719.	Mar. 8—for a Session book,	1	16	0
	July 20—for a Bell tow,	0	6	0
	for a Ladder to the Kirk,	1	10	0
	Nov. 22—for helping to build the bridge of flossowoy,... ..	6	0	0
1720.	June 14—to Mr. James florrester of Logie for two years few dewtie of an dwelling house School house and yeard, Martinmas 1717 to Martinmas 1719, ...	1	0	0
	July 10—for a horse to bring Mr. Mair preacher of ye Gospel from Linlithgow to Dunblane from Dunblane to Linlithgow and from Linlithgow to Higgens nook,	3	3	0
	„ 17—for a horse to take ye said Mr. Mair from Logie to Linlithgow,	1	0	0
	Sept. 4—to Mungo Danskine in Corntoune for bringing of ye said Mr. Mair from Linlithgow to preach here,	1	4	0
	Oct. 9—to William Smith for intertaining of the Ministers that came here to preach, ²	7	7	4
1721.	Jany. 15—to Walter Toward Beddall for man and horse two several times to Herbertshyre with Mr. W ^m Parland,	1	4	0
	for four load of coalls to be fire to the Ministers that preaches here,	0	12	0
	Feb. 12—to Mungo Danskine in Corntoune for going two several times to Linlithgow with his horse for Mr. George Mair to come and preach here, ...	1	16	0
	to the said Mungo for going to Alloa with his horse with the said Mr. George Mair,	0	6	0
	Mar. 11—for an load of coalls to be fire to the Ministers that preaches here, ...	0	3	0
	Oct. 8—for two sheets of stamped paper to writ Mr. Patrick Duchalls Call upon, ...	0	13	0
	Nov. 5—to Mr. James M'goune presbytric Clerk when the said Call was presented to the presbytric which is	3	0	0
	to John Guild presbytric officer when the said Call, etc.,	0	12	0
	„ 19—to Walter Lamb for going to Stirling to see if Mr. Deuchall was come there,	0	2	0
	to an Episcopal Minister,	0	2	0
1722.	Jany. 25—to Mungo Danskine in Corntoune for going to Edinburgh with his horse with Mr. Patrick Duchall,	2	8	0
	to Robert Hendersone, smith at Logie, for four lippies of corn to the Minister's horse that came here to preach durning our vacancie,	0	8	0
	to John Luing tennent in Logie for twenty lippies of corn to the Minister's horse that came here to preach durning our vacancie,	2	0	0

¹ Became minister of Tweedsmuir, *vide* Vol. I., p. 162.

² This was during the vacancy owing to the death of Mr. Alexander Douglas.

	Jany. 25—to the said John Laing for two pecks of Corn to the Minister's horse that came here to Marry or Baptize upon week dayes which is	0	16	0
	for intertaining of ministers that came here to preach, and their men, from the 19th day of Octr 1720 year till the 4th day of february 1722,	37	0	2
	Feb. 25—to Mungo Danskine for going two several times to Dunblane with Mr. Patrick Duchal with his horse,	0	12	0
	April 15—to Mr. Patrick Wylie Synod Clerk for four Synods formerly, conforme to his discharge,	6	0	0
	„ 22—to Mr. James M'goune presbytrie Clerk due to him for clerking to y ^e presbytrie at y ^e ordination of Mr. Patrick Duchal in february last, conforme to Receipt,	6	0	0
	to John Guild presbytrie officer his dues at do.,	1	10	0
	Nov. 1.—to Mr. Alex ^r M'Intyre presbytrie burser, as the Session's proportion of y ^e half of their presbytery burse from October last, to October next, 1723 years, etc.,	3	0	0
1723.	Feb. 4—to Mr. Donald Darioch once a Minister,	0	4	0
	„ 10—to Christopher Cairns (the student at Little Jerry),... ..	6	0	0
	Mar. 31—to Mr. Hugh Kemp presbytrie burse,	3	0	0
	April 2—to Charles Smith, wright at Logie, for taking doune of the black stool, and for making of it up again,	0	12	0
	for nails to y ^e said stool,	0	2	0
	Nov. 3—to Adam Fergusson ¹ highland bursar from Martinmas 1723 to Martinmas 1724,	3	0	0
1724.	March 29—to Mr. Christopher Cairns in little Jerry,	6	0	0
	April 26—to Hugh Kemp presbytrie Bursar from Marts. 1723 to do. 1724,	3	0	0
	June 24—to David Leishman Schoolmr at Menstrie for learning of five poor schollars there,	3	6	8
	Aug. 8—to the Lady of Logie for two years few dutie (to Marts. 1723),	1	0	0
1725.	Jany. 10—to Mr. Campbell an Episcopal Minister Recommended by the General Assembly,	1	18	0
	„ 31—to Mr. Christopher Cairns in little Jerry,	6	0	0
	Mar. 6—to Mr. Alex ^r Shaw highland Bursar from Marts. 1724 to 1725,	3	0	0
	April 11—to David Leishman in Menstrie for learning of poor scholars,	3	6	0
	July 7—to Alex ^r Smith for learning of poor scholars in Pandreich and Coldhome,	6	0	0
1726.	March 27—to John Robertson Highland Burser,	3	0	0
	April 17—to Hugh Kemp presbytrie Bursar payable at Marts. 1724 conforme to his discharge,	3	0	0
	May 5—to the Lady of Logie two years few dutie (to Marts. 1725),	1	0	0

The earliest Book of Collections and Debursements, viz., from 1689 to 1726, ends at 22nd May, 1726. A note on last page of said book states that, "In the year One thousand seven hundred and eighteen years Debursed by the Session of Logie in fewing and building of y^e Precenter's house, yeard and Schoolhouse, The summ of Two hundred nine Pound, nineteen shilling, and six pennies Scots."

The Second Book of Collections and Debursements, which cost £1 4s. Scots, begins on 24th May, 1726, and contains many items of interest; but we can only give a few specimens of these entries. The Presbytery Bursar receives his yearly

¹ Became minister of Killin in 1728.

portion of £3—as does also the Highland Bursar—from the Session of Logie; various sums are expended upon the repair of the church, churchyard dykes, mortcloths and other properties of the Session. Bibles are bought for poor scholars, whose school fees are also paid. The numerous poor who frequented the communions and passed through the parish receive help and are sent on their way, if not rejoicing, at least satisfied with the bounty of the Kirk Session of Logie. The feu duty for the precentor's house is punctually paid “to the Lady of Logie,” and sums of the Poor's Money are lent out at interest to various parties. Among these, William Stirling of Herbertshyre receives on loan, on 18th April, 1728, four hundred merks, and he receives a discharge on 21st May, 1729, “of his Bond for the sum of 800 merks Scots.” For several years “Mr. Hugh Walker late Minister of the Gospel att Leeropt” receives a contribution towards his support, varying from £9 to £3 Scots (generally £6 a year), and this is continued to his widow. A copy of the “Acts of the General Assembly till the year 1727” is bought for £20 2s. Scots. On 8th Aug. 1729, the Session borrowed one hundred merks Scots from Robert Galloway in Nether Gogar, for which the annual rent since the term of Whitsunday was 16s. 8d. In January, 1729 and 1730, “John Marshall in Abbey of Cambuskenneth” receives £3 and £2 8s. Scots respectively. Among the entries in the year 1733 are the following: “to Highland Mig in Stirling,” £1 10s.; “to Mr. Hugh Walker late Minister at Leeropt,” £6; “to a heathen and his wife who turned Christians,” £1 10s.; “of expences seeking a woman that laid doune an infant in this parish,” £3 6s.; “to Highland Maggie in Sterling,” £2. On 17th Feb. 1734, the sum of £16 13s. 4d. is “taken out of the Box to make up Pindreich's 1000 merks,” and on 8th Oct. £5 is given “for helping to put a Bridge upon the meikle burn of Feddals.” On 19th Nov. 1736, Mr. Robert Bryce receives £6, “being the Session's part of the Lowland Burse.” There is paid 13s. 4d., on 15th April, 1739, “to Christian Buchannan Schoolmistris at Plaingreen of Menstrie for learning a child of David Melvin's Relict's one quarter.” Other payments are made to her at different times for teaching certain poor children. Another teacher, “David Cobburn in Menstrie,” receives similar payments. On 7th Aug. 1743, £6 12s. is paid “to the Commisar of Dunblane, for writing of an Discharge to Mr. John Main and Mr. Edward Burn, Merchants in Lisbon in the Kingdom of Portugall, for the sum of 600 merks Scots, legated to the poor of this parish by their uncle Mr. Edward Main of Lisbon.” The last entry in the cash book, under the hand of William Smith, precentor, schoolmaster, and session clerk, is dated 23rd October, 1743. Mr. Smith died in February, 1744. A sum of £12 is entered, under date 31st Aug. 1744, as “Given to Sarah Frazer the precentor's Relict as one year and a half's sellary and that from Martimass 1742 till Whitsunday 1744.” On 7th Nov. same year, “Item to Mrs. McGoune Relict of Mr. Jas. McGoune in Dunblane one year's sallary for being Clark to ye presbry (viz.) from Michalmass 1742 to ditto 1743 inclusive to which year she was entituled by an Act of this Rev^d presbry which is £5. 19th Nov., “Item to Ralph M'Farlane for supplying in

ye vaccaney £6." On 22nd June, 1745, "to poor people in the Parish £68 8s." April 19th, 1747, "to Mr. Porteous of Collection for Amulree £6." New Communion cups were bought on 26th May, 1748, "to two pair of Communion Cups weighing 83 ounces at 5s. 4 pence Sterl: p. ounce, £265 12s. To the making at 1s. 4d. Sterl: p. ounce, £66 8s. To the King's Dewty at 6 pence p. ounce, £24 18s. To the Graver 2s. Sterl: p. piece, £4 16s. To a box for holding them, 12s. To Mr. Nicolson for necessary charges and carriage of the Cups, £3." In 1749, payments were made "to the Foundling's nurse" of £10 in January, £12 in May, and £13 in October, while £1 10s. is stated (15th Oct.) as "Incidental charges occasioned in search of the Foundling's mother." A payment of £1 10s. is made on 24th September, to "John Reid for healing Robert Lowrie's leg."

The foregoing entries show the nature of many of the transactions of a Kirk Session in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. They are at least evidence of the generous and kindly interest taken by the Church in those who were unfortunate and deserving of sympathy and help.

FROM THE "REGISTER OF COLLECTIONS."

1693.	Oct. 30—The same day given in to the Session by George fforrester the Money that he received from David Horn in Park Milne, upon the sixteen day of				
Trees	Oct ^r 1692 for four trees w ^e the said David Horn bought from the Session upon the third day of August jayvje and nintie two w ^e is	£26	13	4	
	More received from the said David Horn because he let one of the said trees break some of the Scailie of the Church he being oblidged to keep the Church free of skaith when he bought the same from the Session, which is...	2	4	8	
1694.	Aug. 6—Received from David Horn for the two trees w ^e he bought from the Session upon the siventeen day of January, Jajvje and nintie four,	21	0	0	
1695.	Dec. 12—The same day the Session considering that James fforman in this paroch and Agnes Wright in the paroch of Culross, James Chrystie in Stirling and				
Pawns	Agnes Corser in this paroch, James Chrystie in the paroch of Lecropt and Janet Danskine in this paroch, and Robert Edmond in this paroch and Margaret Glen in the paroch of St. Ninians, was proclaimed in order to marriage and not married appoints their pawns to be put in the Box for the use of the poor w ^e is	23	4	0	
1696.	Aug. 2—the <i>Communion</i> —Sum of the Collections including Thursday, Saturday, Sabbath, and Monday,	146	13	4	
	Novr. 29—There was ane Contribution gathered for helping to redeem nine slaves taken by the turk w ^e contribution is marked in the Sess: Book,	8	13	10	
1697.	June 27—The <i>Communion</i> —Sum of the Collections,	101	3	6	
	July 25—Y ^r was ane Coll: gathered for helping to build a church in Konisberg in prussia to the Scots reformed protestants and others in the s ^d city,	20	12	8	
1698.	May 11—Wednesday Coll: be John Finlaysone att the Visitation anent the Manse,	2	9	8	
1699.	June 18—Sabb: the same day given in to the poor by the Laird of Menstrie,	5	16	0	
	July 2—the same day given in to the poor by the Laird of Menstrie,	5	16	0	
	Aug. 20—the same day given in to the poor by the Laird of Menstrie,	2	18	0	
1700.	Sept. 1— <i>Communion</i> —Sum of the Collections,	126	1	8	
1701.	June 1—the same day given in to the Box for the use of the poor be James Holburne Laird of Menstrie Because he had a child that died in this paroch,	7	0	0	

	Nov. 25—Wednesday Coll: by John Hendersone at the Visitation anent the Manse,	1	18	6
1702.	July 14—the same day Received from James Clasone for two elm trees w ^e he bought from the Session,	8	0	0
1703.	Jan. 27—the same day payed by Alexr Bonnar for the three elm trees w ^e he bought from the Session,	10	0	0
	Aug. 1— <i>Communion</i> —Sum of the Collections,	120	9	4
1704.	May 7—There was a Coll: gathered for Walter Lamb and Janet Fergusone in Back-side of Lipnoch.			
1705.	May 20— <i>Communion</i> —Sum of the Collections,	111	17	8
1706.	Sep. 15—There was ane Coll: gathered for helping to build the harbour of Uruine.			
1707.	May 25— <i>Communion</i> —Collections,	92	10	10
1709.	April 29—Friday, the said day Given in to the poor by the Laird of Manner he having a child Baptized this day which is	1	10	0
	July 31— <i>Communion</i> —Collections,	106	15	8
1710.	Feb. 13—Given in to the poor by the Laird of Manner he having his step-daughter married,	3	0	0
	July 8—Payed by James Clasone in Broomhill for four plain trees and an ash tree w ^e he bought from the Session,	19	0	0
	„ 30—Given in by the Laird of Menstrie's order for the use of the poor in respect he had a son that died in this paroch,	3	0	0
	Aug. 20— <i>Communion</i> —Sum of Collections,	96	15	6
1712.	July 19— Do., do.,	114	12	2
1714.	Sept. 19— Do., do.,	110	14	6
1715.	Feb. 6—There was an Collection gathered for Building of an Church and an Bridge in Zetland.			
	July 17—There was an Collection gathered for building of an Bridge upon the Watter of Carron.			
	Novr. 9—Coll: by Thomas Campbell the presbytrie being holden here this day, ...	0	17	10
	Dec. 20—Coll: be James Bowie y ^e Presbytrie being holden here this day, ...	0	7	6
1716.	Jan. 6—There was an Collection gathered for buying of books and paper to the Charity Schools that are set up in the Highlands for promoting of Christian Knowledge.			
1718.	May 25— <i>Communion</i> —Collections,	74	6	6
1719.	April 13—Coll: at a presbytrie that was holden here,	1	5	0
	July 19— <i>Communion</i> —Collections,	88	7	4
	Oct. 11—Coll: for helping to build a stone and lyme Bridge over the Water of Garvuis in the parish of Callender.			
1722.	Feb. 8—Coll: at the placing of Mr. Patrick Duchal,	11	9	8
1722.	Novr. 4—No preaching and therefore no collection, the Minr being in the West country seeing his friends.			
	Deer. 16—Received as y ^e halfe of an fine, from the Shirrif of Clackmannan, taken from one in this parish for Swearing,	1	0	0
1725.	May 2—There was collections gathered for the distressed Scots Presbyterian Congregation in the City of New York in America, And for new Erections in the parish of Durness in Sutherland.			
	July 18— <i>Communion</i> —Sum of Collections,	143	8	6
1727.	July 16— Do. do.,	143	14	8
	Oct. 23—Received from the Laird of Herbertshyre the annual rent of four hundred merks Scots from Candlemas 1ajvjje and twentieth and six years to Candlemas 1ajvjje and twentieth and seven years,	13	6	8

1728.	April 18—Received from Alexander Bonnar tennent in name and behalfe of William Stirling of Herbertshyre for the annual rent of 400 merks Scots, belonging to the poor of this parish (viz.) from Candlemas 1727 till Martinmas 1727.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
1729.	June 1— <i>Communion</i> —Collections, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	19	0
	Decr. 15—Given in to the Session for the use of the poor by James Henderson fewar in Aithrey the soume of fifty merks Scots which was left by Robert Wright uncle to James Wright the Laird of Loass,	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	6	8
1730.	Jany. 11—Item from Thomas Galloway Dyster in Alloa the annual rent of 200 merks Scots for an years time (viz.) from the term of Martinmas 1728, till the term of Martinmas 1729 we is	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	4
	June 29— <i>Communion</i> —Sum of Collections, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	15	0
	Decr. 7—Received the annual rent of the sum of 1000 merks Scots money from John Stirling of Balwill for one years time (viz.) from Whitsunday 1729 years, to the term of Whitsunday 1730 years, which is	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	6	8
1731.	May 16—Recd from Thos Galloway Dyster in Alloa the annual rent of 200 merks from Marts. 1729 to Marts. 1730,	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	4
	July 4— <i>Communion</i> —Collections, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	5	6
1732.	May 15—Recd from Thos Galloway Dyster in Alloa the 200 merks which he borrowed from the Session,	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	6	8
	„ Item the annual rent thereof for an year an halfe immediately preceding the date hereof, which is	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
	„ 18—Received from Captain John Stirling of Balwill the annual rent of 1000 merks scots (for year to Whitsunday 1731),	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	6	8
1733.	June 24— <i>Communion</i> —Sum of collections, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	16	6
	July 11—Received from John Dundass Esquire of Mainour the annual rent of 600 merks Scots money for the space of two years (viz.) from Candlemas 1731 to Candlemas, 1733, which is	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
1734.	Nov. 25—Received from the foresaid John Dundass of Mainour annual rent of 600 merks for year to Candlemas 1734,	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
	Dec. 14—Received from William Faichnie portioner of Blairlogie the annual rent of 200 merks for year to Martinmas, 1734,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	4
1735.	July 27— <i>Communion</i> —Collections, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	7	6
	„ 31—Paid by William Main in Logie of annual rent for the soume of 400 merks, for two years to Martinmas 1734,	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	13	4
	Nov. 23—Collection for Thomas Anderson at the Bridge of Allan who had his house and all he hade brunt by fire, marked in the Minutes of Session.									
	Dec. 17—Received from John Dundass of Mainour the annual rent of 600 merks for one year to Candlemas 1735,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
1736.	Jany. 1—Received from William faichney portioner of Blairlogie the annual rent 200 merks for one year to Martinmas, 1735,	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	13	4
	Feb. 29—Received from John Chrystie of Shirrifuairlands the annual rent of 100 pound Scots for the space of two years from Marts. 1733 to Marts. 1735,	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
	June 10—Received from William Toward tennant in Pliverbog of Pindrich in name and behalfe of Patrick Linton of Pindreich and Patrick Stirling of Kippendavie, as the annual rent of 1000 merks Scots money, for the space of two years (viz.) from the 10th of January 1734 to the 10th of January 1736, which is	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	13	4
	Nov. 15—Received from Wm faichnie portioner of Blair, which he was Resting to the Session by bond, the soume of	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	6	8

1744. May 28—Annual rent paid by Wm. Toward (as above), the entry being in the following terms, viz. :—
 Recd from Will: Toward fifty merks Scots as y^e annual rent of an thousand merks which is contained in a Bond granted by Pen: to the Kirk-Session of Logie and that from Whit: 1741 to 1742 in y^e meantime a discharge not being given for annual rent of the preceding year, that is to say from Whit: 1740 to 1741, James Bryce the present Box Master is to grant a discharge for both the s^d years, tho its only fifty merks y^e annual rent of one of the years that is to be placed to his accompt, 33 6 8

It is unnecessary to repeat the amounts of interest paid by those already named, to whom the Poor's Money had been lent, and the amount of the collections at Communion. But the following may be noted :—

1745. June 9—Received from Pendreich which completely pays the Session of what he was owing them, £79 4 0
1746. May 25—Recd from Sir Hairy Stirling of Ardoch of annual rent one year from Whit: 1744 to ditto 1745, 33 6 8
 Aug. 1—Do. do. do. 1746, 33 6 8
 Sep. 30—Received from Tullibodie the sum of 100 merks and five years annual rent, viz^t 83 6 8
1748. May 22—Received for the poor's use from Mr. Mayne, 1 10 0
1750. June 3—Received from Blackdub of annual rent preceding Whitsunday last, 3 6 8
 Dec. 30—Coll: at a marriage, 5 13 0
1751. Dec. 2—Recd the Interest of George Henderson's 500 mrk. bill, 5 6 8
1752. June 4—Recd of fine from Pat McCalom for Swearing, 1 10 0
 Nov. 12—Received of Interest from John Craig, 5 6 8
1754. Dec. 1—Mannor's annual rent preceding Lambas last, 18 0 0
 „ 22—Recd from John Galloway Merch: in Stirling the annual rent of 1000 merks Scots, due from Martinmas, 1752, to do. 1754, 60 0 0
1755. Jany. 9—Recd from Thomas Alexander fewer in Blair Logie the sum of 100 pounds Scots money and £4 10s. as the interest of one year of the above sum which was left in Legacy by William Fehney Fewer in Blair Logie to the poor of this parish, 104 10 0
 Mar. 23—Robert Henderson's Annual rent, 3 0 0
1756. Jan. 4—From James Galloway for Two Lairs, 2 0 0
 „ 4—From John Galloway for Two Lairs, 2 0 0
1757. Jan. 30—Hendry Galloway Mert in Stirling as Interest of 1000 merks, 60 0 0
 Mar. 6—From Baillie Buchanan for Lord Cathcart, 12 12 0
 „ 24—From John Alexander for his irregular marriage, 9 0 0
 May 1—Recd from James Henderson of Westertown 2 years' Int. of 500 merks due at Marts. 1755, 45 0 0
1758. May 14—At y^e Booking of Miss Jenny Haldane of Lanrick wt Mr. John Murray, Glasgow, 3 0 0
 (Note—the ordinary charge by the Session for Bookings was one pound Scots.)
1759. June 24—Recd from James Moor writer in Stirling of a Compliment left by Mr. Patrick Duchal to y^e poor, 100 0 0
 July 22—From Mr. James Wright of Loss the interest of 100 merks from Whit: 1756 to Whit: 1759, 9 0 0

Oct. 21—Recd of ye poor Moety of the Fines for Reteling Lickur without Licance, yiz., James Lang, James Alex, James Bryce,	4 10 0
Dec. 2—From Mr. Francis Masterton for one quarter of a year Interest of 100 pounds Scots,	1 2 6
Mr. Francis Masterton then payed up the 100 pounds Scots to Robert Gallo- way the present tresurer, and the said 100 pounds Scots was Lent to Mr. John Glass Marchant in Stirling and Mr. Doglish at Marts. 1759 upon granting ther Bill.	

(*Note*—Mr. Masterton received the legacy left by Mr. Duchal, in loan.
He is designed of “parkmill.”)

,, 2—From Mr. Dundas of Manour the interest of 1000 merks from Cand: 1758 to Marts: 1759,		52 10 0
1760. Jan. 20—From Capt Haldan to the poor,		12 12 0
Nov. 23—Recd from Mr. Robert Rollo of a fine of John Christy younger for seling Lickure without Licance,		1 10 0

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